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VOLUME L. SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

SECOND EDITION.

LOST IN A JULY GALE.

The Schooner Gladiator Fills and Capsizes Off Evanston.

CAPT. TORRISON DROWNED.

A Tug Captain's Gallant Work in Taking Off the Survivors.

EXCURSION BOATS DRIVEN BACK.

Hundreds of Seasick Passengers Forced to Return Home.

ROUGH NIGHT ON AN EVANSTON YACHT.

The wind was a light breeze from the eastward at 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon. At 7 o'clock it was from the south, at 8 from the west, and by 10 o'clock it had veered around to the north. Increasing steadily a stiff gale was blowing at midnight, and when daybreak came yesterday morning a dangerous sea was running on Lake Michigan.

The scow-schooner Gladiator capsized some seven miles off Evanston at the hight of the gale, and Capt. Stephen Torrison, its owner and master, was drowned. The other members of the crew were rescued from the wreck by the tug A. A. Carpenter, and brought into port.

The Gladiator had left Jacksonport last Tuesday with cordwood for Chicago. "All went well," as the wreck report to the Government will read, until 11 o'clock Thursday night, when the schooner sprung a leak. The crew started the pumps, and finding that the water was coming in faster than it was being pumped, began to throw the wood overboard. Even then the water continued to gain, and at 5 o'clock the crew thought their time had come. At this critical moment the tug A. A. Carpenter of the Vessel-Owners' Towing company was sighted. The tug came within hail, and then followed the Gladiator for a while. Fearing that the tug might leave them the crew ran up a signal of distress at 6 o'clock, and the tug remained close behind the imperiled boat. It was about 7 o'clock when Mate Henry Thompson and Capt. Torrison were in the cabin.

"It is too dangerous in here if the boat capsizes," said the Mate, and with that the two went on deck.

The Captain immediately returned to the cabin, it is supposed, for $15 in his room there. At that instant the Gladiator, struck by a great wave, turned over on its side in the sea. The crew clambered over the rail, and held on the rigging on the boat's side. Capt. Torrison was caught in the cabin.

How the Captain Was Lost.

As the next wave rolled over the capsized boat Capt. Torrison crawled up through a broken cabin window and seized a rope. The heavy cordwood was floating about him, and one piece struck him heavily in the face. He still clung to the rope, about half the boat's length from the rest of the crew, who were at the main rigging. The next wave carried him under again, and as the side of the schooner came above water again Mate Thompson ran over the slippery side of the overturned boat to where Capt. Torrison lay, his hand still tightly clasping the rope. The mate seized the captain's hand and attempted to pull him to the main rigging. One of the crew followed the mate and held him from going overboard as he tried to rescue the captain.

"A little way back," said the mate to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE later in the day, "I saw a big wave coming, and knew we would be swept overboard if we staid there. As I pulled on the captain's hand again it was cold. He was dead. We could not stay there another second, and hurried back to the main rigging just in time to save ourselves."

The tug Carpenter then came as near to the wreck as safety permitted, and a line was thrown to the men. It came nearest to Mate Thompson. Tying the line twice around his chest the mate took a running jump into the water. He was pulled on board the tug and the line again thrown and another man pulled on board. Again this was done and the tug then left the wreck to drift as the sea might direct and came into port.

"Had the tug not been with us I would not be here," the mate added.

That the tug happened to be with the wrecked boat was due to accident. It had been in Racine over night, but Capt. James Inman determined to put out in the lake notwithstanding the protests of the crew that he intended to drown them. As the tug encountered the heavy sea there was almost a mutiny on board, but the captain held out firmly against being beaten by any July breeze. Even after Capt. Inman's bravery had resulted in saving the Gladiator's crew his men were so frightened that they all left the boat the instant it touched the dock in Chicago.

Capt. Torrison was 56 years old and resided in Manitowoc, Wis. He had a wife and four children. His property consisted of a small house and lot at Manitowoc and the Gladiator. The latter was worth about $2,000. The cargo was valued at $700, and was consigned to William Ripley & Son. The rescued members of the crew were Henry Thompson, mate; Louis Buritz and Enoch Larson, sailors. The mate is a nephew of the drowned captain. They all lost their clothes, except what they wore, and money, and were penniless when they reached port. Some friends donated hats, coats, and boots, and the latter half of the Fourth was much better than the first.

ON THE EXCURSION STEAMERS.

Seasick Passengers Brought Back After a Few Hours in the Storm.

The excursion steamers lost $15,000 by the gale, and the number of people who were disappointed by losing a lake trip was correspondingly large. Just before the breeze had freshened into a well-defined and persistent blow the City of Chicago and the Puritan of the Graham & Morton Line left the harbor for St. Joe, Mich. The United States Signal Service had given no warning of the coming storm. From Michigan City to the Straits of Mackinaw there was not a storm signal displayed.

The City of Chicago carried 1,200 passengers, and had hardly run a dozen miles before the storm became almost a hurricane. The steel nose was pointed toward the Michigan shore, and the engines were working at the highest pressure. The spray washed the hurricane deck and drenched the lookout, who stood at his post.

Capt. McIntosh looked at the weather, and made up his mind that he could not get into the harbor at St. Joe after he had crossed the lake. To make matters worse the 1,200 passengers were beginning to be sea-sick and the women were going into hysterics. The Captain decided to turn his craft about and return. The vessel was headed for Chicago, making the harbor in safety. Almost all the passengers were sea-sick, and they were a sorry crowd as they crept down the gang plank to spend their holiday at home.

The Puritan of the same line had a similar experience in the gale. The Puritan had on board 500 excursionists bound for St. Joe and Benton Harbor. The Puritan also put back to Chicago and unloaded her passengers at the dock.

The McVea's Rough Trip.

The steamer Charles McVea, also of the Graham & Morton Line, had a rough experience in crossing the lake. The McVea left St. Joe at 10:45 o'clock Thursday night. Capt. R. C. Brittain tells the story of the trip as follows:

"We left St. Joe in a dead calm, but I somehow mistrusted that a storm was brewing. About midnight I noticed heavy clouds scudding overhead. I kept a sharp lookout and soon became convinced that a storm was bearing down on us from the northwest. It must have been nearly 1 o'clock when the gale struck us. I have sailed the lakes for thirty-two years, and never before except once did I encounter such a blow. When the Sunbeam went ashore off the Pictured Rocks early in the '60's was the only time in my experience that I ever saw such a gale. We were shipping seas every second and for two hours I had to keep a northwesterly course. It was a screeching, living gale of wind, and I am quiet certain that in the history of the great lakes there never was such another in the month of July. We sighted Grosse Point and then worked our way down, coming into the harbor at 4:45 in the morning. We did not have many passengers but intended to take back a load today.

All yesterday the City of Chicago, the Puritan, and the McVea lay at the dock, still held in port by the storm. About 5,000 people who intended to visit St. Joe and Benton Harbor were disappointed in their holiday trip. It had been the intention of the City of Chicago and the Puritan to return from St. Joe and take over another load of excursionists.

The small excursion steamers that ran up and down the shore of the lake were windbound yesterday, and instead of carrying holiday excursionists by the hundreds, were forced to paddle around inside of the breakwater. First of all, the people who were bent on a boat ride did not care to travel over waves that were as big as a barn, and besides this the small steamers would not take the risk of venturing out into the open sea.

A Yacht Race Spoiled.

The northeast gale and heavy sea that beat down on the Fullerton avenue pier yesterday afternoon were enough to dampen the ardor of any yachtsman and were sufficient to cause a postponement of the first regatta of the Lincoln Park Yacht Club. A hundred or two ardent lovers of yachting haunted the pier all afternoon in hopes that the wind would die down and some miracle would quiet the turbulent water. They sat there and allowed the breakers to soak them with spray, but their patience was unrewarded, for the yachtsmen had a conference in a boat-house a mile away and decided to let the question of supremecy go until next Sunday afternoon. Then the Una and Lucy, the Stranger, the Polywog, and the S. E. Gross will make the twelve-mile race over the triangular course for the silk flag, anchor, and life-preserver offered as prizes. The Gross and Una will also try conclusions for a purse of $100.

DRIVEN BACK BY THE GALE.

Lively Times Among Schooners Seeking Shelter Under the Breakwater.

The large fleet of schooners that left Thursday afternoon in order to gain a day by sailing on the Fourth came scampering back early yesterday morning, and sought shelter from the norther under the breakwater. The mishaps from the crowd of boats coming to anchor were numerous.

The Naiad's anchor after reaching the basin failed to hold, and the schooner was driven by the gale into the schooners Surprise and White Cloud. The Naiad lost some rigging, and the Surprise and White Cloud had their jibbooms, bowsprits, and all their headgear carried away, the aggregate damage being $1,500. Both the Surprise and White Cloud were towed to the dry-dock. In the encounter with the sea outside the Naiad lost Harry Buckley, a sailor, who was swept overboard.

The schooner A. Mosher, loaded with oats for Georgian Bay, sprung a leak in the heavy sea when fifteen miles out and put back. By constant pumping the water was kept well down and the cargo is probably not greatly damaged.

Soon afterward the Iver Lawson came around the breakwater and ran across the bow of the schooner Ralph Campbell, taking out the latter's jibboom, bowsprit, and some headgear.

The Wissahickon of the Anchor line lost its smoke-stack by drifting against the schooner Stafford, anchored in the harbor. The Wissahickon had put back to avoid the storm after being thirty-five miles down the lake and re-entered the harbor at 3:30 o'clock. On the Stafford the bowsprit and headgear were carried away.

The George Steele had its fore and mainmast shattered. The Rouse Simmons lost its jibboom in a collision.

The steam launch belonging to the Delaware Boat Club drifted from its moorings near Chicago avenue, and was rescued only with great difficulty. The launch Morrill of the same club was carried out to sea, and had not been recovered yesterday afternoon.

The members of the Quintard Boat Club were asleep in the club-house on the north shore when the storm was at its height. The waters swept about the house sending adrift the walks leading ashore and the crew was afraid the house itself would succumb to the action of the waves. Help from shore came in the shape of boats and the crew was safely landed.

Several men were fishing on a raft that lay some distance from the foot of Chicago avenue. The raft was so heavy and cumbersome that the efforts of the men to get it ashore were unsuccessful. From the hundreds of people who were viewing the storm from the shore there were plenty who readily jumped into boats and assisted the men on the raft to land.

"For this season of the year the storm last night was the heaviest in my experience," remarked Capt. St. Peter, as he scanned the lake with his glasses from the lookout on top of the Life-Saving Station.

WEATHERING THE GALE IN A YACHT.

A Pleasure Party's Rough Night—Driven from Evanston to South Chicago.

The storm was a cause of much anxiety to a number of Evanston people. Mr. and Mrs. Porter Pettibone of Chicago took out a yachting party, consisting of themselves, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Pettibone, the Misses Lillian Van Alstyne, Maud Munger, Louise Goss, and Messrs. C. G. Lewis, Martin Gridley, and Charles R. Ayars. The party started from Evanston at 10:30 o'clock Thursday night, expecting, after a few hours' sail, to return to Evanston.

When the storm came up the friends of the yachting party at home became anxious, and their worriment increased as time went by. About midnight two gentlemen drove to the city to see if anything was known herre of the yacht, and were informed at the Government pier that a yacht had been seen about midnight driving before the wind and apparently unable to make the harbor.

At 8:30 yesterday morning a telephone message was received at Evanston stating that the party was safe and would return by the first train. On their arrival they explained that being unable to land they were obliged to keep going until nearly 4 o'clock, when they were able to drop anchor near South Chicago. At daylight they returned to Chicago and took the first train for home.

IT WAS SANTIAGO'S TURN.

HIS DEFEAT OF HIS SUCCESSFUL DERBY-DAY RIVAL.

The Californian's Victory Over Uncle Bob in the Sheridan Stake Race—An Immense Crowd at Washington Park—The Grand Stand Packed to Its Utmost Capacity—A Jam at the Betting Quarters—In the Other Events but Two Favorites Win.

A cool, bright, delightful day, a splendid list of races, and 20,000 people present to witness them were the conditions at Washington Park yesterday. The crowd began to fill the Illinois Central and cable cars at noon; by the time the first race was called there was not a vacant inch of room in the grand stand.

There was not a large crowd of grown people at the club-house, but there were lots of children who, having had a surfeit of firecrackers in the morning, contented themselves with waving flags. Nearly all the people present grouped themselves at the sunny side of the veranda and changed position with the march of the sun. But every one managed to get warm in the excitement that followed the victory of Santiago over Uncle Bob in the Sheridan Stakes.

Among those present at the club-house were:

Mr. Sidney Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Oakley, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. George Champlin, Mr. and Mrs. O. A. Day, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Mayo, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Holmes, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Libby, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Young, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wiley, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Miller, Mr. J. H. Moore, Mr. C. R. Cummings, Mr. A. B. Pullman, Mr. T. S. Kirkwood, Mr. Edwin Walker, Mr. M. S. McFarland, Mr. J. B. Lyon, Mr. O. B. Phelps, Mr. J. B. Sherman, Mr. A. S. Gage, Mr. W. H. Schimpferman, Mr. Archie Fisher, Mr. E. McQuiston, Mr. G. H. Wheeler, Mr. Ira Wheeler, Col. W. S. Conley, Mr. O. D. Peck and Mr. Charles McEvoy, Mr. L. H. Bisbee and Miss Ida M. Hill of Nashville, Tenn., Miss Harriet Bisbee of Boston and the Misses Anne and Clara DeWolf of Vincennes, Ind., Mr. F. L. Ridgely of St. Louis, Mr. E. M. Raworth of Fargo, Dak., Baron von der Hydt of Stuttgart, Germany, Mr. D. M. Stevenson and Mr. G. P. Schoendofen.

Eager to Bet Their Money.

The betting quarters were filled with a mass of humanity, each individual member of which was engaged in a fierce struggle to reach a bookmaker and invest on a horse. It was a holiday crowd, bent on pleasure as well as profit. Many parties took lunch baskets out with them and had a Fourth of July picnic in the intervals between races.

The track was in good condition and the program one of the best of the meeting.

The event of the day was the race for the Sheridan stake, and the Santa Anita stable wiped out the defeat of Derby Day by winning it with Santiago, the horse that had finished second to Uncle Bob in that event. The tables were turned yesterday, and the order of passing the wire reversed. Uncle Bob came in behind Santiago. True, the conditions were different. Derby Day the track was deep in mud and Uncle Bob carried three pounds less than Santiago. Yesterday the track was fairly dry and Uncle Bob had to carry 120 pounds, or two more than the California horse. He was unable to last with the latter when it came to a test, and although the time made was slow, it proves that Uncle Bob is not what can be called first-class. He went to the post a strong favorite on the strength of his Derby showing, but there were thousands of dollars placed on Santiago on a rumor that the stable that owned him was backing him heavily, and fully expected to win.

The victory of Santiago was popular and when Barnes came back to dismount after he had landed the winner, he was greeted with long and loud applause. Ben Kingsbury, who had secured third place in the Derby repeated the performance in the Sheridan, and had he not been sent out in front early in the race, might have given Uncle Bob a tussle for the second place.

The Sheridan stake was the fourth on the program. As soon as the jockeys were posted there was a rush for the betting quarters. Most of the bets made were small, and the "bookies," determined to make the best of a bad job, declined to accept anything less than $5. Money poured in on Uncle Bob and Santiago. It was conceded on all sides that the race was between them. The long odds offered on the other three horses in the race induced some to invest, but the amount was insignificant compared with the sums that went into the box on the other two. Uncle Bob maintained the position of favorite at odds of 4 to 5 and 7 to 10. Santiago opened at 4 to 1, in a short time fell to 3 to 1, while at the post the best that could be got was 5 to 2.

How Santiago Won.

Starter Sheridan soon got the horses in line, and sent them away in excellent style. Ja Ja was slightly in the lead, with Kingsbury second, and Uncle Bob third. The pace was slow, and as the horses went past the stand it was seen that every jockey had a double wrap on his reins and was keeping his horse well in hand. As they passed the judges Kingsbury was half a length in front, Ja Ja second, and Uncle Bob third. Barnes had a strong pull on Santiago and lay back a length in the rear with Blarneystone Jr. There was no hurry in going to the quarter-mile post, Kingsbury keeping in front by a head with Ja Ja next and the others close up.

Going down the back stretch Santiago fell back still more and at the half-mile post was an open length behind Uncle Bob who was lapped by the leaders. It was evidently to be a waiting race with Santiago, but his backers felt somewhat nervous and made uncomplimentary remarks regarding "Pike" Barnes' ability as a jockey for keeping in the rear so long. As a matter of fact, Blarneystone Jr. was the last horse, but there was lots of daylight between Santiago and Uncle Bob, and it didn't look right to the thousands who had put a bet on the Baldwin horse.

Rounding the stable turn Uncle Bob was sent along and in a few strides had disposed of Kingsbury and Ja Ja. That is, he went by them with great easy strides, and people cried out "Uncle Bob wins, sure!" So it seemed at the three-quarter pole.

Santiago was still fourth, but almost imperceptibly Barnes had been creeping up, and as the horses swung into the straight, he had reached the saddle-girths of Ja Ja and Kingsbury, and was not more than a single length behind Uncle Bob.

The Finish.

Once headed for the wire Barnes let go of Santiago's head. The horse shot forward with a splendid burst of speed. Kiley, on Uncle Bob, took a look behind at the swiftly approaching racer, and sat down on his mount with a vengeance. Ride as he might he could not get away from the Californian thoroughbred, which was now at his side.

Both jockeys were plying lash and steel as head and head the horses came up the stretch. Little Barnes leaned far over on his horse's neck. With every jump the boy shook the reins free and seemed to lift the flying steed beneath him. At the head of the grand stand he had gained a half-length on Uncle Bob. Fifty yards from the wire he had made it a length. Still coming on at full speed he passed the judges' stand a length and a half in front of Uncle Bob amid the cheers of the crowd. Ben Kingsbury was third, two lengths away. The summary:

Fourth race, the Sheridan Stakes; a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds (foals of 1887); $100 each, h. f., or only $10 if declared out on or before Feb. 1, or $20 April 1, 1890; all declarations void unless accompanied with the money; with $1,500 added, the second to receive $300 and the third $100 out of the stakes; a winner of any 3-year-old stake race of the value of $1,000 to carry 3 pounds, of $1,500 5 pounds, of three or more such stakes of any value 10 pounds extra; maidens allowed 10 pounds; 101 nominations; one mile and a quarter.

Santa Anita Stable's b. c. Santiago, by Grinstead—Clara D., 118 pounds (Barnes)..........1
Chicago Stable's b. g. Uncle Bob, 120 (Kiley)....2
B. C. Kingsbury's b. c. Ben Kingsbury, 108 (Hazlitt)..........3
Blarneystone Jr., 118 (Soden), and Ja Ja, 118 (Hollis), also ran.

Time—2:12½.

Betting: Uncle Bob, 4 to 5; Santiago, 3 to 1; Ben Kingsbury, 15 to 1; Ja Ja, 12 to 1; Blarneystone Jr., 10 to 1.

OTHER EVENTS ON THE CARD.

Excellent Sport, with Two Favorites Only as Winners.

All the other races were well contested and furnished excellent sport. Speculation was heavy on every event. Only two favorites won, so that the pencilers probably had the best of the day.

For the first race, a dash of five-eighths of a mile for 2-year olds, eleven went to the post. The talent selected Harry Ray for favorite, as they have done every time he has started. He disappointed them and was not heard of in the race. Virgin was second choice, and after getting away in a good position came fast in the stretch and won by one and a half lengths from Mirabeau.

For the second race, one mile and a furlong, nine horses appeared, and Cecil B. was made favorite, with Hornpipe and Dilemma next in favor. To a good start Churchill Clark got away first, followed by Mary G. and Dilemma. When passing the stand Mary J. was first, with Macbeth II. and Insolence next, and the rest close up. Mary J. had enough of it at the quarter, and dropped out of the hunt, and Hornpipe took up the running for half a mile, but he also quit and left Cecil B. and Churchill Clark to try for the purse. In a good race upon the stretch Cecil B. just managed to win by a short nose from Churchill Clark, and Atticus, who came with great speed the last quarter mile, was third.

In the third event there was a lighter lot of cattle, Chilhowie and Lady Blackburn being the best. At the post Chilhowie was favorite, with Lady Blackburn second in favor. When they were sent away Lady Blackburn was in front and she proceeded to open up a gap of two lengths before reaching the quarter. Harry Weldon was second and Polemus third. Lady Blackburn gave up after going a mile, and Weldon, taking the lead, was never headed, he winning by two lengths easily. Pat Sheedy ran second and Chilhowie third.

Al Farrow's Race.

After the Sheridan Stakes had been decided a three-quarter mile heat race was run. Al Farrow, the California horse, was made a hot favorite with good odds against everything else in the race. Al Farrow justified the good backing he received and won in two straight heats.

In the first one Vidette got away in the lead with Katie S. and Nettie Kent second and third. The latter took first place for a brief period, and then Farrow ran through the field of horses and won with great ease by two lengths, Vidette being second. Loupe and Nettie Kent were distanced. In the second heat Vidette went out to make the running and held the lead for half a mile or so, when Farrow again jumped to the front and won easily. Duke of Highlands was second and Vidette third.

Fourteen horses went to the post for the last event of the day, a mile dash. It proved the greatest surprise. The fast filly Flyaway was made favorite and Heron was next choice. No one gave much consideration to Martin Russell, as he had shown so poorly in previous races. Long Light got off first and Russell second. Prophecy, on whose chances a good many had speculated, was well placed in the bunch and soon showed in third place. Long Light kept the lead for half a mile where Martin Russell went to the front and was never headed. Cashier came with a rush in the stretch and was a good second, while Flyaway was third, a length away. The time was the best of the day, and Russell ran strong and true all the way. He was evidently bottled up for a killing, and the owners made a good thing by their coup. The summaries:

First race, purse $600, of which $100 to second, for maiden 2-year olds; entrance $15; those not having run second for a sweepstakes allowed 7 pounds; five furlongs:

Marcus Daly's br. f. Virgin—by Milner—Virgie, 108 pounds (Britton)..........1
J. Campbell's ch. c. Mirabeau, 111 (Hollis).... 2
Ireland Bros.' ch. f. Marietta, 108 (Tompkins).. 3
Horning Bill, 111 pounds (Hackett); Running Broeck, 111 (McComb); Leader II., 111 (Gerhardy); Fair Haven, 108 (Bowland); Harry Ray, 111 (Barnes); Glen Rush, 111 (Maurice); Nellie Wolf, 108 (Steppe); Ella Blackburn, 108 (Soden), also ran.

Time—1:05.

Betting: Harry Ray, 5 to 2; Virgin, 4 to 1; Nellie Wolf and Ella Blackburn, 5 to 1 each; Mirabeau, 6 to 1; Marietta, 10 to 1; others 10 to 30 to 1.

Second race, purse $600, of which $100 to second; entrance $10; weights 4 pounds below the scale; horses not having won this year a race of the value of $500 allowed 5 pounds; non-winners this year allowed 10 pounds; maidens, if 3 years old, allowed 14 pounds; if 4 years old or upward, 20 pounds; one mile and a furlong:

T. Baxter's ch. f. Cecil B., 3 years, by George Kinney—Mascotte, 100 pounds (Britton)..........1
West & Son's ch. g. Churchill Clark, 4, 118 (G. West)..........2
Ruddy Bros.' ch. h. Atticus, 5, 100 (Freeman).. 3
Baggage, 100 (Schemil); Dilemma, 90 (Saunders); Mary J., 90 (T. Sloan); Hornpipe, 110 (H. Lewis); Insolence, 115 (Curtis); Macbeth II., 110 (Gerhardy), also ran.

Time—1:58.

Betting: Cecil B., 2 to 1; Hornpipe, 5 to 1; Dilemma, 5 to 1; Churchill Clark, 8 to 1; Atticus, 7 to 1; others, 10 to 20 to 1.

Third race, purse $600, of which $100 to second. Entrance $15. Weights 10 pounds above the scale. The winner to be sold at auction for $2,000; if for $1,500, allowed 5 pounds; if for $1,000, allowed 12 pounds; then 2 pounds for each $100 down to $300. One mile:

E. C. Hopper's br. c. Harry Weldon, 3 years, by Harry O'Fallon—Judith G., 101 pounds (Steppe)..........1
F. Kelly's b. g. Pat Sheedy, aged, 108 (Kelly).. 2
G. V. Hankins & Co.'s b. g. Chilhowie, 4, 110 (Gerhardy)..........3
Polemus, 103 (Penny); Lady Blackburn, 102 (Hackett); Carlton, 112 (Morgan), also ran.

Time—1:45½.

Betting: Chilhowie, 9 to 10; Lady Blackburn, 3 to 1; Polemus, 5 to 1; Harry Weldon, 10 to 1; Pat Sheedy, 12 to 1; others 15 to 1.

Fifth race, purse $750, of which $100 to second and $50 to third horse; maidens allowed, if 3 years old, 5 pounds; if 4 years, 10 pounds; if 5 years or upward, 15 pounds; entrance free; three-quarters of a mile, heats:

W. H. E. Smith's b. h. Al Farrow, 5 years, by Conner—Della Walker, 119 pounds (W. Hill)..........1 1
G. V. Hankins' b. c. Duke of Highlands, 4, 117 (Gerhardy)..........5 2
John Good's b. c. Vidette, 4, 117 (Hollis)......2 3
Katie S., 117 (H. Lewis); Lottie S., 103 (Fox), also ran. Loupe, 119 (Gifford), and Nettie Kent, 114 (Harris), were distanced in first heat.

Time—1:17½; 1:18.

Betting: First heat—Al Farrow, 7 to 10; Duke of Highlands, 5 to 1; Katie S., 5 to 1; Vidette, 8 to 1; others, 15 to 30 to 1. Second heat—Al Farrow, 1 to 4; Duke of Highlands, 5 to 1; Vidette, 12 to 1; others, 15 to 20 to 1.

Sixth race, a handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, or only $5 if declared, with $700 added, of which $100 to the second horse, the third to receive $50 out of the stakes; entries to be made Wednesday, July 2; weights to be announced and declarations to be made Thursday, July 3; one mile:

H. Lewis' ch. c. Martin Russell, 4 years, by St. Martin—Lulu Boone, 104 pounds (Steppe).....1
Darley & Hurns' ch. h. Cashier, 6, 97 (Griffin).. 2
P. M. West & Co.'s ch. f. Flyaway, 3, 102 (Britton)..........3
Crawfish, 100 pounds (Abbas); Long Light, 101 (Penny); Painkiller, 100 (Hazlitt); Bolster, 95 (Narvice); Heron, 109 (Finnegan); Prophecy, 112 (Soden); Wheeler T., 111 (Gerhardy); Sallie Byrnes, 100 (Moore); Ormie, 105 (Overton); Prince Fortunatus, 107 (Barnes); McMurtry, 100 (Gardner), also ran.

Time—1:42¾.

Betting: Flyaway, 7 to 2; Heron, 4 to 1; Prince Fortunatus, 4 to 1; Prophecy, 8 to 1; Martin Russell, 12 to 1; Cashier, 20 to 1; others, 10 to 20 to 1.

AFRAID OF GUATEMALA.

LITTLE PROSPECT OF A CENTRAL AMERICAN UNION.

The Weaker States Fear That Guatemala Would Exercise Too Much Influence in the Confederation—How Menendez Came to Be President of Salvador—Dr. Zalvidar, the Exiled President, Hopes to Grasp the Reins of Government Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—[Special.]—The revolution just had in San Salvador and the alleged threatening attitude of Guatemala toward the newly-erected government of the former State throws a light on the true inwardness of the proposed union of Central American States, and indicates that that project is much further from realization than the public was led to believe through the utterances of the representatives of the Central American Republics in attendance here on the Pan-American Conference. Recent events indicate that there is a deep-seated spirit of opposition in several of the Central American Republics to the plan and that at least three of them—San Salvador, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica—are not prepared to take the step without much further deliberation, if at all.

A prominent Spanish American who is familiar with Central American affairs from personal observation and other sources of information, furnished the following insight into the internal conditions of the country. He said:

"I regard a federal union of the Central American Republics as impracticable and improbable. Why? Because the overweaning influence which Guatemala would exercise in such a confederation is feared by the other States. Guatemala, in population and wealth, is nearly equal to all the others. Her power would be great and out of proportion to that of the others. Yet her civilization is not up to that of either Salvador, Nicaragua, or Costa Rica.

"In Guatemala the liberty of the press, the right of free speech and safety of life and property do not exist. The control of affairs has uniformly been in the hands of military dictators, whose will is law. Such is now the case. The other states, except Honduras, know that union would mean domination by Guatemala and ultimate absorption by her. They are not prepared to take the risk.

"In both Nicaragua and Costa Rica the people enjoy a free, liberal government; the liberty of free speech and a free press exist. San Salvador, while small in territory, is densely populated. Her people are largely of pure Spanish origin, with little of the Indian element. They are industrious, and many of them are landed proprietors. They have always been bitterly opposed to a federal union, knowing it means domination by Guatemala. To this very fact the assassination of the late President Menendez may be ascribed.

Guatemala's Fickle Disposition.

"It was then that Guatemala showed her fickle disposition by trying to evade the terms of the protocol. Du Montufa was compelled to resign his portfolio and the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, Enrique Martinez Sobral, took his place and at once entered a vigorous protest on behalf of his government. This protest was supplemented by an energetic appeal by cable to the United States through the United States Legation at Guatemala for intervention.

"The United States intimated to Mexico, through Minister Romero, that it would view with disfavor any further encroachment by Mexico upon Guatemalan territory. Mexico reminded the United States of her treaty with Guatemala of 1882 regarding the boundary question and promised to adhere to its stipulations. Matters were thus smoothed over for a time and an extension of two years was acceded to on both sides in 1888 for the completion of the boundary survey by engineers for the two countries.

"This extension will expire next September, and the question of territorial limits will have to be then definitely settled. Mexico is only waiting for this time to arrive, in order that she may then have a valid excuse for listening to Salvador's appeal for intervention in the latter's behalf. There can be no doubt that Guatemala will make a fresh appeal to the United States if Mexico should attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of Central America. What success this appeal may have remains to be seen.

Dr. Zaldivar's Plans.

"Salvador has likewise endeavored to form a triple alliance with Nicaragua and Costa Rica, the former urging her claims on the grounds of the action against Guatemala in 1885, when the union was attempted by ex-President Barrios by force of arms. At that time Dr. Rafael Zaldivar was President, he having been placed in power by President Barrios. But Zaldivar's lease of power was short after Barrios' death, and notwithstanding all the efforts of Gen. Figueroa in Zaldivar's behalf Gen. Menendez became President. One of President Menendez's first acts was to exile every one opposed to his régime, among whom was Gen. Fabio Moran, a Zaldivarist. Zaldivar himself had to escape in a surreptitious manner, and went to France, where he has lived ever since. He left Paris a few days ago to join Gen. Moran, who left San Francisco to go to Salvador. It is their purpose upon arrival in Salvador to unite their forces, overthrow the provisional President, Carlos Ezeta, and assume the reins of power once more with Zaldivar at the head. This Guatemala does not desire, and it would not be surprising to see immediate steps taken by it to prevent a consummation of Zaldivar's plans by putting Gen. Camilo Alvarez, now in Guatemala, at the head of the Salvador government.

Review of the Situation.

"A little historical review is here necessary to make the situation clear. It was the project of the late Gen. Barrios, Dictator of Guatemala, to bring all the Central American States under one central government. He had willing tools in the then President of Salvador, Dr. Zalvidar, and the then President of Honduras, Gen. Bogran. Both were thoroughly under his control. When, however, he notified the other States of his desire in this matter, so fierce and violent was the opposition to the project in Salvador that Dr. Zalvidar notified Gen. Barrios that he must have time to put the plan in execution. But Barrios was a man who would not brook delay. He marched his troops against Salvador and lost his life in the engagement with her forces. But Gen. Barrios' successor, Gen. Barillas, pursued the same policy, and succeeded in putting another Guatemalan tool, Gen. Menendez, at the head of the Government of Salvador.

"The old project has been revived, but in a most diplomatic way, and a congress was held at the City of Salvador last year in which all the States were represented to carry it into execution. It looked as if it would succeed, but see the sequel. A revolution breaks out in Salvador, growing out of nothing else than the opposition to this union, and Gen. Menendez loses his life, and any President of Salvador who plays into Guatemala's hands in this matter will meet the same fate. It can be safely predicted that Salvador will never consent to this policy, and in this position she will be backed up by her sister States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

"In this connection it is said that the difficulty between Guatemala and Mexico regarding the boundary question is far from settled. Mexico has her eye on a slice of Guatemalan territory. Hitherto the latter has invariably appealed to the United States in all her controversies with Mexico, and three years ago, when President Barillas declared himself Dictator of Guatemala Mexico was the only nation which opposed his assumption of absolute authority, and she at once began to urge her boundary claims in an emphatic manner by sending an armed force to the frontier. Guatemala became alarmed, and Dr. Lorenzo Montufa, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, essayed to mend matters by entering into a protocol with Mexico for a settlement of the question. Guatemala, moreover, demanded the recall of Mexico's Minister to Guatemala for taking too active a part in her internal affairs. The protocol was agreed to by Mexico and her Minister to Guatemala was recalled.

"Regarding Guatemala's compact with Honduras, Minister Bogran of the Republic is under secret treaty obligations with Guatemala to do the latter's bidding as a condition for his having been placed in power by Guatemala, the latter country having caused the overthrow of the late President of Honduras, Marco Aurelio Soto. The success of the proposed union of Central American States is seriously compromised by the present complicated state of affairs, and it would not be surprising if it was announced that Nicaragua and Costa Rica had entered into an offensive and defensive alliance independent of any steps Salvador may take to join them."

MEXICO AND SAN SALVADOR.

The Former Republic Likely to Recognize the New Government.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 4.—The *Official Gazette* publishes a telegram from Gen. Ezeta, the Provisional President of San Salvador, announcing his taking possession of the Presidency after the death of Gen. Menendez, who was killed while defending the Presidency. Gen. Diaz sent a dispatch acknowledging the telegram, and there is no doubt that Mexico will recognize the new order of things.

El Universal publishes a sensational article on San Salvador, in which it is stated that President Menendez died riddled with bullets.

A PICNIC THAT ENDED IN A MURDER.

Frank Lutchen Shot and Killed by David Walsh—Tragedy on a Train.

While returning from the Coopers' Union picnic at Columbia Park on a Santa Fé train last night David Walsh shot and killed Frank Lutchen. After the shooting Walsh made his escape by jumping from the train while it was in motion.

The shooting, according to the statement of witnesses, was the result of an assault made on Walsh by Lutchen. The latter had been drinking all day. Officer Hugh Ward of the city police force had several times threatened to arrest him. At last his friends offered to put him on board the train and keep him quiet.

The train consisted of sixteen cars, and seats were scarce. Walsh and a young woman named Kittie Sullivan occupied a seat together, a number of Walsh's friends sitting near them. One of the latter was singing when Lutchen came up and, so far as can be learned, made some vile remark to Walsh, who was sober, following this up with two blows from his fist.

Walsh reached for his revolver and fired, the ball entering Lutchen's abdomen. The wounded man sank down and never rose. It all happened so quickly that the singing continued until the report of the revolver was heard.

Walsh at once ran to the car door and jumped off the train, though it was running at from fifteen to twenty miles an hour.

The shooting took place near Corwith about six miles this side of the picnic grounds. The body of Lutchen was brought to the city and taken to No. 2222 Archer avenue where he lived with his wife. He was 30 years old and had no occupation. Walsh is the son of respectable and well-to-do parents who live at Halsted and Mather streets. He has spent most of his time around Slater's saloon on Harrison street near Desplaines. A brother of his was killed in a row by "Chubsey" Burns three years ago.

Kitty Sullivan was taken to the Twenty-second Street station as a witness. She was extremely reticent, saying that she knew nothing about what caused the trouble. She said she was asleep when the shot was fired. She said she met Walsh at the picnic grounds and came home with him, they being old acquaintances. She lives at Thirty-eighth and Wallace streets.

SOULES ATTEMPTS TO SWIM THE RAPIDS

After a Weak Effort He Is Glad to Be Hauled Ashore.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., July 4.—[Special.]—John Lincoln Soules made an attempt to swim the whirlpool rapids this afternoon, but unlike several who have done this feat before him he only went a short distance in the wild waters of the narrow gorge and was pulled ashore, quite to his pleasure, before he had gotten fairly into the rapids. It had been announced that Soules and Samuel Smith of Lewiston would have a race, but Smith backed out. The start was made at 3:15 p. m. from a point on the Canadian shore but a short distance above the cantilever bridge. The only things Soules wore were a pair of trunks and a cork life-preserver, the same one that Campbell wore on his trip Sept. 15, 1889. It was with an apparent bold stroke that the swimmer struck out, but all who watched him were surprised that he did not make for midstream. Not one outward stroke did he take so as to be free from the treacherous rocks that lay submerged here and there along the Canadian shore. At no time was he over forty feet from shore. He passed the first breaker in an upright position. The second breaker carried him under, and for a minute he was out of sight. As he was ruthlessly hurried along down stream there appeared in his path a huge rock, and just as he was about to be dashed against it he threw out his arms and shoved himself away from it. After he had passed another breaker he floated into an eddy behind a rock and made for the shore, landing about fifty feet from the inclined railway on the Canada side and about 300 feet below the railway suspension bridge. After he had landed it was discovered that his left knee had been badly injured by coming in contact with a rock. After the wound was bound up he was taken to the American side.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF THREE FIREMEN.

Roasted in the Flames at the Burning of the Iron King.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—Three firemen met death today in the burning of the 2,000-ton steamer Iron King and a portion of the Columbus and Hocking Coal company's dock. Four others were injured, one probably fatally. The dead at 3 o'clock were:

GEORGE TANTON, a merchant tailor and Secretary of the city fire department, who leaves a young wife and two pretty babes.

ELIAS BOUCHOELTZ leaves a wife and five young children.

AN UNKNOWN MAN, jumped thirty-five feet down into a sea of flame, and was cremated in sight of 500 people who were powerless to help him.

JACK PROTHERO cannot live through the night.

J. J. MOORE, badly burned, may die.

The fire started in the Iron King while discharging coal. All the upper works and machinery were destroyed. Half a dozen firemen were holding a stream on the burning boat from a place on top of the coal dock, when the flames leaped from the boat to an immense mass of blacksmiths' coal directly under the firemen, and a terrible explosion of coal gas followed. The men, blinded by flame, ran through it and jumped to the dock forty feet below.

The money loss is about $50,000. The coal dock is still burning.

ITS USUAL RESULTS.

Accidents and Fires Mark the Day's Celebration.

SEVERAL PEOPLE WOUNDED.

Barrington's Cannon Discharged for the Last Time.

IT WAS AN HISTORIC PIECE.

Mischief Done by the Small Boy and His Cracker.

BUILDINGS AND AWNINGS DESTROYED

In a city of over 1,000,000 inhabitants it would be strange indeed if with all the powder burned that there was yesterday somebody should not have been hurt. Many a boy whose case was not reported to the police will carry to the grave the memento of July 4, 1890, and many a sore thumb there will be today that father and mother even don't know of. Of the more serious cases the police say there are fewer this year than for a long time.

As for the fires, they held up to about their normal July 4 frequency.

The accidents reported were as follows:

Dead.

Hanson, Charles, 10 years old, of No. 83 West Huron street, shot in the head and instantly killed. William Carlson, 14 years old, who lives across the street, was seated in the window of his home firing a 32 caliber revolver. One of the bullets from the weapon struck young Hanson under the right ear and penetrated the brain. Hanson was seated in front of his home. The boys were quite friendly, and the police believe the shooting to have been purely accidental. Young Carlson is locked up.

Probably Fatal.

Croall, Barbery, 10 years old, living with her parents at No. 1116 Noble street, was lighting firecrackers when her clothing caught fire. She was burned about the abdomen and legs and also inhaled the flames. Recovery doubtful.

Stark, Michael, 17 years old, of No. 61 Clay street, fatally injured by a gunshot wound. Stark and a companion, Byron Frieberg, were playing with an airgun on board the schooner A. T. Nicholson, lying at the foot of C street. In a tussle for possession of the weapon it was discharged, the bullet entering young Stark's abdomen. Frieberg is under arrest.

Other Accidents.

Austin, Matthew, teamster, 22 years old, No. 19 Star street, had his hand so badly lacerated that it will have to be amputated. He held a big firecracker in his hand until it exploded. Taken to Alexian Brothers Hospital.

Begman, John, living near Armour School, 10 years, shot in the right side by Gustave Zirzecher, No. 598 West Ohio street, 9 years old. Taken to County Hospital. Result doubtful. Zirzecher locked up.

Bowen, James, 18 years old, No. 166 Townsend street, left eye put out by a piece of tin. He was standing at the Catlin boat-house when a cannon cracker, which had been placed in a gallon milk-can, exploded. The force of the explosion tore the can to pieces and one of the bits of metal struck young Bowen. Taken to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital.

Boutillier, Jim, 40 years old, of No. 127 La Salle avenue, had hand burned by a cannon cracker.

Burns, Daniel, No. 2111 Dearborn street, 13 years, shot in the right lung by William F. Doolan, No. 2107 Dearborn street, a playmate. Taken to Mercy Hospital. May recover.

Canavan, Moggs, No. 15 Brown street, 15 years, shot in the groin by Thomas Ward, a playmate. Condition serious.

Doolan, William F., 17 years old, of No. 2107 Dearborn street, accidentally shot in the breast by Daniel Burns of No. 2111 Dearborn street, 11 years old. Ball penetrated the right lung but the physicians at the Mercy Hospital say boy will recover.

Hunter, Laura (colored), while sitting on the steps of No. 137 Fourth avenue, was asked to take a walk by Grant Abney, also colored. When near Harrison street Laura felt a bullet enter her right arm, and Abney kept running away until arrested. He says that the shooting was accidental, and that the ball was intended for Uncle Sam and not Laura Hunter. The wound is not dangerous.

Jenkins, John, of No. 1136 West Lake street, a switchman on the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, thumb and index finger almost torn off by a skyrocket at Thirteenth and Lincoln streets.

Kennedy, Lawrence, of No. 2801 La Salle street, shot in the neck by a bullet while leaning out of his rear window. Ball supposed to have been fired by some colored boys who were shooting at a mark on a freight-car. Wound not dangerous.

King, Mrs., No. 920 Thirty-seventh street, widow, wounded in the head by a stray bullet while standing in front of her house.

McElligot, Thomas, 11 years old, of No. 209 Washburne avenue, burned by the explosion of a can of powder. Taken to the County Hospital. He will lose his eyesight.

Napoliata, Stephen, 13 years old, of No. 156 North Green street, struck by a "chaser." Will lose his right eye.

Nelson, Sam, 10 years old, of No. 267 Austin avenue, shot in the hand with a toy pistol. Injury not serious.

Stutzenburg, Henry, 16 years old, of No. 168 West Twenty-first street, little finger shot off by a toy cannon.

Tull, George, 16 years old, of No. 491 Larrabee street, badly injured by being thrown from a wagon. Fireworks frightened the horse, causing him to plunge and overturn the vehicle.

BARRINGTON HAS A SENSATION.

The Fourth of July Cannon Explodes—Some Miraculous Escapes.

Yesterday morning as the limited over the Northwestern from St. Paul was passing Barrington a cannon exploded at the station. A flying piece of metal struck the sleeper Eau Claire, smashing in the woodwork and windows of the drawing-room section. Its velocity can be imagined from the fact that the iron brace, two inches wide and one thick, was bent, though the blow was a glancing one at that. The occupants, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Moulton of St. Paul, had a narrow escape. Mrs. Moulton was lying in the berth, and was covered with splinters. Fortunately she had just changed her position in such a way as to escape the missile itself. Mrs. Moulton is an invalid and suffered a severe shock, but otherwise was unharmed. A St. Paul physician who was on the train rendered such services as were necessary. The train was stopped to ascertain the damage and the running-gear was found to be uninjured. Col. R. W. Littler, Secretary of the Chicago Produce Exchange, occupied the adjoining section, and carried away an ugly looking piece of jagged cannon metal as a souvenir of an impromptu Fourth of July celebration which was more exciting than agreeable.

The escape of a score of the residents of the Village of Barrington was almost a miracle. The cannon had been fired at intervals from 4 o'clock in the morning, and a little after 9 o'clock, just as the rear end of the east-bound limited was passing the principal crossing, where the cannon was planted, the cap was exploded and the gun as well. It had been carefully loaded by an old artilleryman, who used paper and grass for wadding so as to make a louder report. It is safe to say that the artillery man was satisfied with the report, though it destroyed his gun and put an end to his efforts to entertain the people of Barrington for the day. The explosion was heard plainly at Lake Zurich, five miles away. George H. Comstock, a merchant of Barrington, was only 150 feet away, and he heard it just in time to turn around sideways and dodge a piece of metal the size of his head. It would have bored a hole through him. The cannon broke into a dozen or more fragments, but fortunately none of them struck anybody in the crowd of thirty or more spectators who were standing a couple of rods away. The two largest fragments flew to the right and left, each carrying away three spokes of the gun-carriage. One piece was seen to rise and pass southward over the principal business block in the town. It may be going yet.

The spectators, having assured themselves that no one was hurt, proceeded to pick up the fragments and condole with the owner of the cannon, Frank Powers of Wauconda, a town some ten miles east. Mr. Powers valued the gun as a family heirloom. He brought it to Wauconda from Vermont thirty years ago, and the tradition is that it did good service in the battle of Bennington. Every Fourth of July the gun has been forced into service at Wauconda except sometimes when the citizens of Barrington have succeeded in borrowing it. The Barringtonians have had rather bad luck in the matter of burning powder on the Fourth. Three years ago their own cannon exploded, but no one was hurt. Last year Henry Schaefer took his old musket to Lake Zurich and when he attempted to fire it off it burst into a thousand pieces.

Whenever the old cannon was brought into use it has been loaded and fired by Henry Harris of Wauconda, a veteran artilleryman who served through the war in a Connecticut battery. He loaded the gun with his usual care on this memorable occasion, though some of the spectators say he may have rammed in the grass wadding a little harder than he generally did. When asked what caused the explosion the veteran said:

"She was a good gun in her day, but I guess she was fairly worn out, just as anything else wears out. That's the only way I can explain it."

Henry cast a look at the dismantled gun carriage and as he started back for home was seen to brush aside a tear with his coat-sleeve.

The explosion did not prevent the good people of Barrington from attending an old fashioned celebration on the hill back of the town. Fully 1,500 people were present when E. R. Clark called the meeting to order. Speeches were made by Charles H. Austin and Frank Walker and the Declaration of Independence was read by Dr. Smith.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT KEPT BUSY.

Work for the Engines—Called Out on a Number of Alarms.

In the twenty-four hours ending at 12 o'clock last night the Fire Department responded to ninety-two calls, fifty-three of which were regular box alarms and thirty-nine stills.

A cracker caused a fire in the basement at No. 60 Huron street at 8 o'clock a. m. A still alarm was turned in. No damage was done.

At No. 125 East Chicago avenue three hours later a $25 awning over H. Pazek & Co.'s was burned up.

At noon the small boy got in his work on a window curtain at B. L. Theodorson's house, No. 19 Milton avenue.

A cracker set fire to an awning at No. 36 Michigan street.

An awning over J. H. Hoable's store, No. 74 Wells street, was set to blazing by crackers.

Some one threw a cracker in the window of the Windsor Theater box-office, and it will cost $100 to replace the curtains, furniture, etc.

A lighted match thrown into a stand of fireworks in front of Axel A. Bach & Co.'s store, No. 129 East Chicago avenue, set off the fireworks, which broke a pane of glass in the store front. Loss $75.

J. J. Corcoran's $25 awning at No. 26 North State street burned up.

The notion store at No. 726 Lincoln avenue was slightly damaged.

The dwelling at No. 287 Division street was slightly damaged.

The saloon and dwelling at No. 49 Kinzie street was slightly damaged.

The dwelling at No. 179 Milton avenue was slightly damaged.

The dwelling at No. 890 Chicago avenue was slightly damaged.

On the West Side.

A fire on the roof of Edward Christopher's house at No. 63 McGovern street started a disastrous fire at 9:30 a. m. The house, a two-story building, was destroyed, entailing a loss of $700. Most of the contents was saved. The blaze communicated to James Allen's cottage at No. 65, and damaged the building and contents to the extent of $200. No. 67, occupied by James Holt, was damaged about $100. Mrs. Iles' house at No. 69 was damaged to the extent of $150. Most of the loss was covered by insurance. The buildings are the property of James McDonald of No. 578 West Twelfth street, and were insured.

A cracker caused a fire at No. 1719 Milwaukee avenue at 11 o'clock a. m., which damaged Denson T. Smith's grocery store and contents about $300.

At 9:30 a fire broke out in Edward Ashfield's residence at No. 178 Hamburg street, damaging building and contents to the amount of $500.

A cottage at No. 987 North Robey street, owned and occupied by Mrs. C. Oleson, was damaged by fire to the extent of $25.

At 2 p. m. the Fire Department responded to a call from No. 431 Noble street, but found the fire extinguished on its arrival.

A two-story building occupied by the families of Nicholas Bowler, Andrew Detner, and Andrew Anderson was set afire by fireworks at 10 o'clock a. m. Loss nominal.

Mrs. O'Connor's residence, at No. 300 West Fourteenth street, was slightly damaged by fire.

Joseph Petermichael's house at No. 1080 West Twelfth street was set afire by a cracker at 2:30 p. m., and damaged to the amount of $25.

Fire broke out in William Detloff's house at No. 850 West Chicago avenue at 4 o'clock p. m., and did $250 worth of damage.

A cracker set fire to Walsh & French's butcher shop at 254 West Indiana street at 5 o'clock p. m., and damaged building and contents to the extent of $75.

W. A. Mahoney's house at No. 118 Washington boulevard was damaged to the extent of $100 at 2:30 p. m.

Some one touched a lighted cigar to a pile of firecrackers in front of Otto Kromevebel's notion store at No. 61 South Halsted street, causing a $600 stock of fireworks to explode. The sparks set fire to the building, causing $300 damage to the store.

A cracker set fire to the awning at D. Goldstein's second-hand store, No. 117 West Randolph street.

A crowd of boys fired a switch shanty belonging to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road at Green street and Carroll avenue. The building was entirely consumed.

A firecracker set fire to the awning in front of the Downing Carriage company's establishment at No. 285 West Madison street.

A crate and crockery warehouse on Carroll avenue, between Robey street and Hoyne avenue, was damaged slightly.

Munger's laundry, at No. 518 West Madison street, was damaged about $50.

Fire-works ignited the awning in front of No. 478 West Madison street. In extinguishing the blaze a plate-glass window valued at $75 was destroyed. John Soper sustained the loss.

The dwelling of Thomas McElligott at No. 202 Washburn avenue was set on fire by the explosion of a keg of gunpowder. Loss $50.

On the South Side.

Firecrackers caused a small blaze under a sidewalk at No. 539 Thirty-first street. No damage.

A sky-rocket broke the front window of No. 2724 Hanover street, and then some firecrackers jumped in and set fire to some rubbish in the place. The store was unoccupied and no damage done.

At 7:20 o'clock last evening gas under the stone pavement in front of No. 22 Quincy street took fire, but was put out without any damage except the tearing up of a portion of the street.

A rocket fell through the skylight of the building at No 2938 Cottage Grove avenue. On the third floor Mrs. Ellen Harris had a dressmaking shop. Her loss was $1,900. The rest of the building was occupied by tenants who lost small amounts. The building was damaged to the extent of $800.

Fire at No. 221 Van Buren street caused a slight loss.

The awning in front of No. 832 Twenty-second street was set afire by a cracker. Damage nominal.

A firecracker was responsible for the blaze in the building at No. 318 Twenty-fourth street. The loss was nominal.

The Lutheran Church at 372 Twenty-fifth street was slightly damaged.

The two story dwelling at 2032 Michigan avenue was slightly damaged.

A fire in the Thirty first street bank building caused a damage of $400.

ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF ST. PAUL ICE.

The Demand from Southwestern Points Is the Cause of the Change.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 4.—[Special.]—St. Paul ice-dealers have suddenly reached the conclusion that there is a fortune in congealed aqua, and today they advanced the price from $2 to $2.50 a month for local consumers. This state of things is not brought about by any shortage in the supply, but because of the extraordinary demand from Southwestern points. Agents for Huse & Loomis of St. Louis and dealers in Kansas City and St. Joseph have been here two or three days trying to buy up the visible supply, and today it was announced that the St. Louis firm had contracted with the Northwestern Ice company for 3,000 tons at $3.50 a ton. It is learned that large quantities of ice have been purchased at Lake Minnetonka, and that practically all in sight at Winona, Red Wing, and Lake City is already in the hands of the St. Louis firm. It is stated thisevening that Chicago parties are also here getting information on the supply with a view of making a big purchase.

War in Rates Resumed.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—The merry war in Western passenger rates has been renewed. The Alton today advised Chairman Goddard of the Western Passenger Association that beginning tomorrow the fare over its road to Chicago and return would be $16.70, and continue in effect until Aug. 18. The regular fare is $25. The Alton people say that this step is taken to meet the same rate made by the "Q." to Western Springs, a suburb of Chicago, and return. They also say they can prove this. The "Q." denies having cut the rate. It is likely the other roads will follow.

HOW IT WAS CELEBRATED

CHICAGO TURNS ITSELF LOOSE ON "THE GLORIOUS FOURTH."

The Chilly Weather Proves Somewhat of a Drawback, but as a Whole the Day Is a Great Success—There Is the Usual Racket—The Four Ball Games, the Races, and Many Picnics Attract Large Crowds—The Day in Detail.

The sun gets up mighty early these days, but he had no sooner showed his red face above the horizon than he found that young America was awake and making a noise. The same young America that any other morning grunts and snores and pretends not to hear when called at 7 o'clock was up and around and as smart as ginger at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, with "shootin' crackers" and torpedoes and all manner of explosives.

Papa staid home from work and showed the little fellows how to set off the firecrackers, but the big boys scorned his instructions and his old-time notions about letting them off one by one. When he was a boy a pack of firecrackers used to last him a whole Fourth of July, but nowadays a pack will last just about as long as it takes to set 'em off. They do make a lovely racket when set off all at once, and then it's such fun to go prowling among the ragged bits of smoking red paper to find one that missed fire and maybe make a "sizzer" out of it. A "sizzer" is a great institution.

It's only little girls that shoot off crackers one by one. It was great sport to see them yesterday with a long stick of lighted punk. They would touch the fuse of the cracker with the coal and then run to a safe distance till the saucy thing began to spit and sizzle, and when it went off with a "S-s-t-pop!" how tickled they were. They had just as much fun as the boys, and there are not so many of them this morning with burnt and maybe missing fingers.

Maje Crawled Under the Bed.

Poor Maje crawled under the bed yesterday morning and wouldn't come out. He only whimpered and thumped his tail on the floor when he was coaxed. There were lots of people who wanted to hide like Maje but couldn't. A gentleman, a wise gentleman, was trying to tell a friend that the name "cracker" was not derived from the verb "to crack," but from "grecque," and was going on to show how gunpowder was Greek fire that they used to talk so much about, when a rude boy set off a cannon-cracker right at his heels and spoiled his argument. The wise gentleman nearly went through his hat, and he was swallowing all the afternoon trying to stop the ringing in his ears. O! yesterday was the day for the rude boy. No wonder Maje crawled under the bed.

"Got 'ny farworks?" one boy would ask another.

"Uh, huh. You?"

"Yep. Whatch got?"

"O! a sky-rocker, 'n' six devil-chasers, 'n' four roman candles, 'n' some red far, 'n'—whatch you got?"

Every boy, pretty nearly, had fireworks last night and nearly every front yard had a display equal to what the folks used to drive twenty miles into town to see the night of "the Fourth." And the sky-rockets went up with the same old "S-s-swisht—m-pock!" and the fire-balls scattered and fell like the fruit of a celestial tree just as in the old days.

No small proportion of the great public took the steam, cable, and street cars and went to the various attractions in and out of town. There were four professional ball games and each attracted a crowd. Then there was an extra good program of races at Washington Park and 20,000 people saw Santiago get even with Uncle Bob for Derby-Day. It was chilly in the parks, but lots of people went just the same and kept warm as best they could. Of course there were all sorts of picnics, to say nothing of the barbecues.

The police and the firemen had no picnic. It was good hard work with them, and last night the matrons had their hands full with tired and shrieking lost children, who sobbed and wailed, "I want shee my mamma."

"Mamma'll come pretty soon," and mamma was coming all the time and was each minute in a quandary whether to kiss or to whip the little rascal for running away.

This morning the bright flags and fluttering tricolor streamers will come down. It's a work-a-day world. The gunpowder smell will have been blown away by the cool north wind, and by-and-by, when the street-cleaners get around to it the wrecks of firecrackers will be gathered up, and then there won't be anything left to remember the Glorious Fourth by except a few little maimed and blinded boys and the blackened ruins of a house or two.

They used to whip boys around the boundary lines of a parish to make them remember that first division of local geography. The Glorious Fourth commemorates National independence in much the same way.

Not Entirely a Success.

The Fourth at Cheltenham Beach was not a success. Trains of four or five cars were run every half-hour by the Illinois Central, which were filled with people, some of whom found it difficult to find room to stand on the platforms. Those who did go to the beach came away as soon as possible, because the arrangements were not such as they had been led to expect from the advertisements which have been in the papers during the week. It was announced that there would be games and contests, bicycle races, etc. No one could be found who knew anything about them. It was also discovered that the grand pyrotechnic display had been declared off and that "Prof. Baldwin and his daring female assistant," who were advertised to make balloon ascensions at 4 and 6 o'clock, had refused to do so on account of the strong wind. Notwithstanding the fact that the two principal attractions were not to be given as promised, there was no announcement made at the gate, and tickets were sold and the crowd admitted. The grand barbecue of twenty-five beeves was given as advertised—that is, there were a lot of carcasses of meat which were roasted over a slow fire. The two bands of music were on the ground and there was dancing, although the floor was so crowded that it was difficult to move. The lemonade and peanut stands, shooting-galleries, and the roller-coaster were well patronized, although they were not advertised as being among the attractions. It was reported that the affair was under the direction of the Illinois Central, although the statement was denied at the gate, where it was said a man named Weber and his partner were responsible.

'TWAS CHILLY IN THE PARKS.

People Had Hard Work to Enjoy the Day—The Attendance Small.

The chilly weather had a depressing effect upon the attendance at the various parks. In but two instances—Lincoln and Douglas Parks—were the crowds anything more than the ordinary. The amusements were practically the same in all. There were family picnics, neighborhood picnics, and boarding-house picnics, the participants in all of which amused themselves variously, croquet apparently being the favorite game. Then there were lawn tennis, feeble attempts at base-ball, and innumerable social spins around the park drives on bicycles.

There was a conspicuous absence of light and airy costumes, the spring cloak and overcoat being favorites at long odds. The summer hat was also missing. There was, in fact, a chilly atmosphere pervading the visitors which was in strict conformity with the weather. The man who took his paper and favorite book to the park to read away the National gala day while lounging upon the green grass beneath the protecting shade of a friendly tree found himself in an uncongenial clime. He had to hustle to keep his blood in circulation. If he hired a boat with the intention of "skimming the limpid waters" he found it too laborious, the wind being stronger than his arms. Taking it all together people had to work hard yesterday to get any great amount of real enjoyment out of the parks with the mercury at 64° and a strong northeaster blowing.

At Garfield Park the crowd was slim as to numbers, but seemed to be enjoying itself fully. Those present were largely from the vicinity and were pretty generally acquainted. It was a family reunion. There were croquet, tennis, and picnic parties. Complaints were numerous as to the inadequacy of tables and chairs, there being but three tables in the park, and they tattered and torn by last winter's storms. Another source of regret was the absence of the renowned Garfield Park mineral water. The pipes are broken somewhere beneath the surface and the flow is entirely cut off. The club-house was tastefully and profusely decorated, as were the boats and boat houses.

Humboldt Park had comparatively few visitors, the majority being from the northwestern section of the city. There were a few picnic parties, but almost an entire absence of games of any sort.

At Douglas Park the crowd was of the regulation Fourth of July proportions and the amusements were many and varied. The pretty lake, large and protected from the chilling wind, was dotted with gayly-decorated boats, the occupants of which were from all sections of the city. The Twelfth street boulevard leading to the park was thronged by carriages and bicyclists the entire afternoon and late into the evening. The throng was a jolly one and orderly. The arrangements for the accommodation of the picnic parties were in favorable contrast to those at Garfield Park.

Washington and Jackson parks presented nothing particularly unusual. The visitors were presumptively not of the class who frequent these parks. Their general demeanor left the impression that they came from a distance. There were many families entire, groups of friends, and pairs, who idly whiled away the time. Some indulged in the customary out door sports, others partook of luncheon, and all were careful to shield themselves from the chill lake breeze. There were evidently one or two school picnics, the participants being youngsters of both sexes, chaperoned by the watchful teacher.

The smaller parks within easy reach were fairly well patronized all day, and particularly just after the dinner hour. Union Park had two tennis parties and four croquet parties all day long, the interest at times being intense. Jefferson Park was seemingly the favorite resort of the children. They were many and of all sizes and conditions. They were joyous, frisky, and noisy. They sang patriotic airs, waved the starry flag, and screeched with a vigor and frequency surpassing that of the great American eagle. Of all the thousands who visited the parks yesterday they perhaps enjoyed the day most. They wished it would last another day and that it came weekly instead of annually.

PICNICS DECIDEDLY PROPER.

Thousands Celebrated the Day Under the Trees—Where They Went.

The excitement was not intense yesterday afternoon at Baker's Grove in the Brighton district, where the Clan-na-Gael Guards held their fifteenth annual picnic. The numerous beer stands had to contend with the wintry blasts which came in from the neighboring prairies and the solitary ice-cream man was lonely. The small boy was there in large numbers, but he seemed to be strangely different from the American species as the sound of a firecracker was not heard during the entire day. There was also a scarcity of flags, even that of Erin being missing. Everybody had a good time dancing, but there were no speeches or formal exercises.

"Oratory won't free Ireland," said Capt. Buckley of the Guards, "but this event will net $2,000 for her."

Among the well-known Irishmen present who were active in making it pleasant for their friends were Ald. McCormick, John McKenna, W. H. Joyce, J. J. Sullivan, M. J. Kelly, and Patrick Dolan. The festivities lasted till midnight.

A crowd of about five hundred indulged their patriotism pleasantly at Sharpshooters' Park, where Union Council, Knights of Honor, gave a picnic. There were tennis and ball, and dancing in the pavilion all day and evening to the music of a good orchestra. In the evening several hundred dollars' worth of firecrackers were set off. Grand Dictator Deorhon delivered a short address on the double subject of the principles of the order and the principles of the day.

Danish Veterans at Kuhn's Park.

The Danish Veterans picnicked at Kuhn's Park yesterday, and the large crowd present spent a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon and evening. The grounds were handsomely decorated, the Stars and Stripes predominating, the Danish colors being used to fill in. The crowd of picnickers presented a gay sight. Hundreds of young men, turners and singers, were present, wearing their white waists and satin caps. A recently organized corps of Knights of Pythias, all young men, were out for the first time with new uniforms. Everything was as it should have been, and everybody was satisfied.

The Fourth of July 1849 the great Danish General, Ulaf Rye, opened the battle of Fredericia. After three days' fighting he and his gallant army drove two armies of 16,000 and 30,000 Prussians from Denmark, and kept them out until 1864. Many of the veterans of this and other battles are still alive. Some of them—about 140—live in this city. Each year they celebrate a doubly patriotic day the Fourth of July. At 10 o'clock a procession was formed at Ohio and Green streets. It reached the park at 11:30. This was the order:

Twenty veterans, Danske Vaabenbroder, on horseback, under the command of the Marshal, Maj. T. Z. Ulstrup of the Veterans' Association; a Danish Knight Templars' lodge, No. 112, just installed, and consisting of 120 members; Jacobson's band; Danish Brotherhood, thirty men; Dagmar Lodge, No. 4, a woman's benefit organization, the members of which filled a line of thirty carriages; band; sixty Norwegian Turners, Norsk Turnforening; seventy-five Danish singers of the Sangforeningen Harmonien; sixty members of the Danish Foreningen; forty members of the Danish Turners, or Gymnastikfor; 140 veterans, or the Danish Vaabenbroder.

Mayor Cregier not arriving President S. Z. Ulstrup of the Veteran Society made a speech of welcome, after which he introduced Prof. Elberg, the editor of a Danish paper in Racine, who spoke of the patriotism of Danes at home and in America. Then everybody had dinner. The ice-cream business was a trifle slow, but the big dancing pavilion was popular.

At 3:30 the Mayor arrived with Gen. Lieb. He told the veterans that they were come to celebrate a purely American day, and how glad he was to see them do so and to mingle with them.

Gen. Lieb also spoke. "If it were not for foreigners," he said, "Chicago might have grown to be quite a large city, but it never would have been above the New England Puritanical ideas. All the freedom we enjoy today we obtained from our cosmopolitan citizens." The General also said that he knew personally that the little man who had just spoken had more than once stood like a wall between the people and the suppression of the privileges they prized. He also spoke of the school system, to which the Mayor had referred as the bulwark of the people's liberties, and said that the Mayor's recent selection of Board of Education members had been better made and was better for the foreign element than if they had been made wholly on a race basis.

At intervals during the afternoon there was singing by the Danish and Norse singing societies and an exhibition by the Danish turners.

HOW THE SUBURBS CELEBRATED.

Austin Has a Red-Letter Day—Exercises in Other Localities.

Austin's red-letttr day, the glorious Fourth, was ushered in by a salute of forty-two guns at sunrise. Flags of muslin, flags of bunting, and flags of silk, intermingled with tri-colored drapings and festoons, made unbroken lines of color throughout the town. At 12 o'clock the local camp, P. O. S. A., was drawn up, facing the north door of the Town Hall, where Mrs. H. Z. Johnson in a few well-chosen words presented the command with the National colors in behalf of the ladies of Austin. The parade, the main feature of the day, marched at 1 p. m. in the following order:

Police.
Austin Cycling Club.
Float.
Miss Mae Amerson, Goddess of Liberty.
Forty-three young ladies representing the States of the Union.
Austin Fire Company.
Marshal James L. Blundin and Aids.
Nevans' Military Band.
Commandery No. 62, Uniformed Rank, P. O. S. A., Chicago.
Chicago Canton, Patriarch Militant, Chicago.
Park Lodge, I. O. O. F.
Daughters of Rebecca in carriages.
Camp 24, P. O. S. A.
Independent Order of Foresters.
Citizens mounted.

The services in Merrick Park began with the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Col. J. W. Bennett, who was followed by George E. Plumbe, the Rev. Dr. E. R. Goodwin, and H. T. Currier in stirring addresses, which were warmly applauded by the large audience. The closing event of the day, the grand display of fireworks, began at 8 o'clock and was highly successful. All in all the day passed pleasantly, nothing happening to mar the enjoyment. Hundreds of visitors were in town, but the preparations of the committee in charge had been well made, and all their wants were supplied. The day will go down in local annals as the greatest in Austin's history.

The Fourth at Evanston was quieter than had been expected, owing to rough water on the lake. An extensive program of races had been prepared by the boat club, but no boat could live, and the races were postponed until a week from today, when they will be rowed.

In the afternoon Hand's orchestra gave a concert at the club-house, and in the evening the regular annual dancing party was held. The only display of fireworks of note was given by the gentlemen of the French House, who kept the ball rolling until late at night, presenting some beautiful set pieces and making any quantity of noise.

Notes of the Day.

Attached to a flag in the vicinity of Humboldt park was this sentiment. "Our candidate—the old flag; Our heroes—its defenders.

A merry party of both sexes on Ashland boulevard, near Twelfth, entertained the passing throng with a creditable rendition of "America" in the early evening.

Owing to the strong northeast wind the annual races of the Hyde Park Yacht Club were not held. The same fate befell the regatta set for the new course in Lincoln Park.

A pretty little 10-year-old girl with auburn locks proudly paraded North State in a patriot's costume, her skull cap, dress, sash, and hosiery being entirely made of stripes and 43 stars.

A white plug hat, a ruffled collar, light pantaloons, coat, and vest, around which was wrapped a medium sized flag, was conspicuous on the front seat of a Wabash avenue grip coming north yesterday evening. The man inside was sound asleep.

In several sections of the city the British flag fluttered in the breeze alongside the Stars and Stripes, and in two instances at least the tri-colored flag of France was observed. The German ensign was frequently met with, but always in the company of the Stars and Stripes. Fraternization was supreme.

The good people residing on Campbell avenue between Flournoy and Polk streets were profuse in their patriotic display. Every house in the block and nearly every window in each house had from one to a dozen flags out. Across the street was stretched a red, white and blue streamer inscribed "The Union forever," opposite corners containing the figures "1776" and "1890."

The plank sidewalk in front of No. 238 West Chicago avenue gave way last night under the weight of about twenty persons, who were watching a display of fireworks in front of Engine House No. 3. They fell a distance of twelve feet. A panic followed and a number of persons were slightly injured. Mrs. Clara Brese of No. 25 Cornell street was the only one, however, who had to receive assistance in getting home. Her right knee was bruised.

Our country cousins who are able to resist the temptations of field sports came to the city and monopolized the theaters. They filled the different houses to overflowing and expressed their feelings emphatically when some of them were obliged to take "standing-room." But they enjoyed the show if one excepts the babies who were present in force and protested against lengthy performances. The cash-boxes were swollen at McVicker's, the Chicago Opera-House, the Columbia, and the minor theaters.

Mr. Yerkes displayed his patriotism yesterday by decorating his North Side cable cars and the La Salle street tunnel. All the North Side cars carried flags, artistically attached to the front rail and top of each grip car. Across the north and south entrances to the tunnel were strung Japanese lanterns, which were lit by incondescent electric lights. The double archways in the middle of the tunnel were similarly decorated, and the arclights were covered with translucent red, white, and blue globes, the combined effect being extremely pretty.

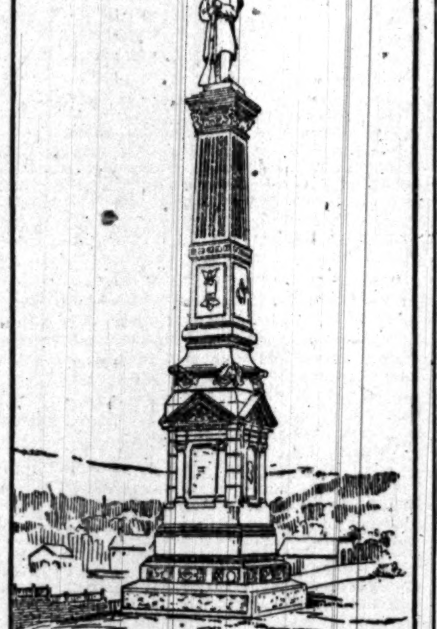
A man and woman riding south on Drexel boulevard were amusing themselves by lighting firecrackers and throwing them from the buggy, when suddenly the entire bunch got afire. The lady picked up the package and threw it out, the snapping crackers becoming entangled in the harness. The horse plunged forward, jerking the loosely-held reins from the hands of the driver. A passing pedestrian instantly realized the situation and succeeded in catching and subduing the frightened animal before any damage was done. It was a close call. The drive was crowded at the time.

Hip Lung and his colony of Chinese, at No. 323 Clark street, celebrated the Glorious last night with a noise and persistency that few Christian patriots equaled. From 8 o'clock up to nearly 10 the rattling of firecrackers, the glare of roman candles, the bursting of bombs and cannons, and the flight of sky-rockets were almost incessant. Thousands gathered on the street to listen to the racket and see the display and a cloud of smoke hung over the neighborhood. Every now and then some heathen from the fourth or fifth story of the building would hurl fifteen or twenty bunches of crackers into the midst of the crowd, and then there would be a scattering. The Celestials danced with glee at every unusual explosion, and tom-toms and cat-guts in upper-story windows added their discordant notes to the harrowing noise.

STERLING'S MONUMENT UNVEILED.

Thousands of People Make the Affair a Grand Success.

STERLING, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—By far the most important event in the history of Sterling occurred today, when the Soldiers' and Sailors' monument was unveiled and presented to the city by the Monument Association in the presence of 15,000 people. For several days the citizens have been preparing for the event, thousands of dollars were spent in decorations, and today the city presents a gay scene. The principal business streets are spanned by magnificent arches elaborately decorated, the business houses and most of the residences are covered with the National tri-colors, and thousands of people crowd the streets. Eight special trains and all regular trains on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Chicago and Northwestern railways brought thousands to the city before 10 o'clock, and all day long the neighboring towns and country have emptied their population into Sterling. There was a procession two miles long, comprising G. A. R. posts, Sons of Veterans, camps, Knights of Pythias, and Patriotic Sons of America. A gigantic trades display, interspersed with several bands of music, paraded the streets at 2 o'clock.



After the parade the unveiling of the monument, a splendid shaft sixty feet high, bearing the names of Whiteside County's fallen heroes, occurred in Central Park. Moses Dillon, President of the Monument Association, made the presentation speech, and the monument was accepted by Mayor J. H. Lawrence. Gen. R. A. Alger delivered a brief but eloquent address, and Gen. John McNulta delivered an oration. In the evening a public reception was held at the city-hall, followed by a camp-fire at Central Park and a display of fireworks. At the camp-fire speeches were made by Gen. Smith D. Atkins of Freeport and other prominent men from various parts of the State. The decorations at Central Park are the handiwork of Mrs. Electra E. Smith of Washington City, formerly Postmaster here. Letters of regret were read from President Harrison, Vice-President Morton, Gen. T. J. Henderson, Mrs. John A. Logan, Gov. Beaver of Pennsylvania, Gen. W. T. Sherman, and others.

RETURNED FROM HIS EXPLORATIONS.

Lieut. Zeton-Karr Reports a Successful Expedition in the North.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.—The expedition which Lieut. Zeton-Karr took north with him to Chilcat in order to discover a pass across the mountain ranges from Chilcat to the Altzehk River has returned to the coast, having successfully carried out its plans, and with less delay and shorter space of time than had been anticipated. After an absence of a little over two months Lieut. Zeton-Karr is now in Vancouver, having come down on the Queen of the Pacific from Sitka. He reports that the Chilcat Indians did not interfere with his party, being assured that trade was not one of the objects contemplated.

From Klokwan, the last Indian camp, thirty miles up the Chilcat River, Lieut. Zeton-Karr ascended as far as the Kleehena, or Wellesley River. From there he went as far as the national boundary, which was marked approximately. The ascent was continued to the Marble Glacier, where the party was detained by the weather.

Four miles beyond the new pass a creek was found running into the Altzehk. The return trip was hazardous. A miner was brought down with the expedition whose two partners were capsized in the rapids on a raft, one being drowned. Much danger was incurred in passing the rapids, but it was effected without any mishap.

SHOUTING FOR FREEDOM.

HOW INDEPENDENCE-DAY WAS OBSERVED THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

An Elaborate Demonstration by Tammany in New York—Letters Read from Cleveland and Hill, and Speeches Made by a Number of Congressmen—Usual List of Fourth of July Casualties—Fatal Accident to a Parachute-Jumper—Married in a Balloon.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—The 114th anniversary of John Hancock's bold and famous signature was celebrated in the usual style of metropolitan holidays. Tens, even hundreds of thousands crowded boats, trains, and carriages and rushed from town, escaping the incessant noise and explosion of the bombs, crackers, and other diabolical Chinese inventions, which increase in nerve-destroying power each year.

The million or more who remained at home divided themselves in two great armies. The overwhelming majority began at midnight a discharge of the noise-making inventions and continued it with constantly increasing force and vehemence throughout the entire day.

The minority shut itself within doors and vigorously swore at the noisy demonstration. Brilliant and beautiful were the evening pyrotechnics, which rainbowed the city from the Battery to Harlem. The usual shocking holiday tragedy was furnished by a foreigner who was not even naturalized. Patriotic pyrotechnics were furnished, as usual, by the Tammany Society in its wigwam. Not a single legal United States flag was displayed over any public or private building. The admission of Idaho came too late to add the required forty-third star.

Tammany, with all her vigor, today, for the 102d time, celebrated the anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Two letters of regret from rival candidates for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency—Grover Cleveland and David Bennett Hill—were read, and each was greeted with equal enthusiam. Tammany is not yet ready to manifest its choice for the 1892 nomination.

Cleveland's letter comes from Marion, Mass., where a positive fishing engagement held him when the statue to his Vice-President, Thomas A. Hendricks, was dedicated last week. He regrets his inability to attend the celebration and then discourses in a style and language familiar to every reader of Cleveland's letters and speeches on the purposes of the founders of the Republic. Continuing, he says:

> In this predicament, those who love their country may well remember with comfort and satisfaction on Independence Day that the disposition of the American people to revolt against maladministration still remains to them and is the badge of their freedom and independence, as well as their security for continued prosperity and happiness.
>
> They will not revolt against their plan of government, for its protection and preservation supply every inspiration of true Americanism. But because they are free and independent American citizens they will, as long as their love and veneration for their Government shall last, revolt against the dominion of any political party which, intrusted with power, sordidly seeks only its own continuance, and which, faithlessly violating its plain and simple duty to the people, insults them with professions of disinterested solicitude, while it eats out their substance. And yet with all this we should not in blind security deny the existence of danger. The masses of our countrymen are brave and therefore generous; they are strong and therefore confident, and they are honest and therefore unsuspecting. Our peril lies in the ease with which they may be deluded and cajoled by those who would traffic with their interests.

Gov. Hill's Letter.

After cheers and a tiger for Cleveland, Hill's letter was read. The Governor had made another engagement (possibly fearing Cleveland might attend) and could not come. Then he lauds Tammany, following in much the same strain as Cleveland, as this extract from his letter demonstrates:

> The party in control of the Government is exhibiting in executive and legislative branches a dangerous tendency toward usurpation and centralization of power, culminating thus far in the passage by the House of Representatives of an election bill which a large part of the people have with justice and propriety emphatically denounced as a subversion of popular rights and revolutionary in purpose and effect. Should such legislation continue unrebuked our institutions will become blank paper and our country will need a new declaration of independence. Tammany Hall will echo but the best sentiment of the country when it appeals to the patriotic instincts of men of all parties to oppose these tendencies toward centralization and Governmental favoritism.
>
> In employing this glorious anniversary to urge resistance and rebuke to any encroachment upon or surrender of these ideas, and to revive devotion to Jeffersonian principles, the Tammany society will be rendering a beneficent and patriotic service worthy of grateful remembrances in the minds of all people.

The speeches were by Congressmen Bynum of Indiana, Crisp of Georgia, Springer of Illinois, McMillin of Tennessee, Allen of Mississippi, Wilkinson of Louisiana, Yoder of Ohio, and Mansur of Missouri. All were unanimous in their idea. They denounced with all the vigor of language acquired after a single term in the White House the Lodge Federal Election bill. McMillin was the sole alarmist. Here is his threat:

> If the bill becomes a law, if the outrage should be perpetrated, I should think that the brave Democrats, through peaceful means if possible, will not be overridden in New York. I predict that Hell Gate will have to be widened for the exit of scoundrels who have attempted to force tyranny on you. [Applause.]

Having become sufficiently bloodthirsty this resolution was adopted with the Tammany tiger and rebel yell assimilated:

> *Resolved*, That the Democracy of the City of New York, in mass-meeting assembled in Tammany Hall, denouncing the infamous Federal law just passed by the House of Representatives, call upon the people of the United States to assemble in mass-meetings and protest against its passage by the Senate of the United States.

And, having exhausted their venom, the Tammany celebration closed.

William M. Springer next declared the Electoral bill passed by the House of Representatives to be an assault upon the liberties of the people and the day not long distant when the people may be called to make a new declaration of independence. The people, he prophesied, would be found true sons of their Revolutionary sires and ready to make and support their declaration of independence.

SAD ACCIDENT AT BEARDSTOWN.

An Aeronaut Falls Several Thousand Feet, and Is Instantly Killed.

BEARDSTOWN, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—Prof. Samuel Black, the aeronaut, met a horrible death here today. Part of the program in the celebration here was a balloon ascension, to be given by Prof. Black, and after reaching a height of several thousand feet the aeronaut was to descend by means of a parachute. After the trades procession and races the balloon, which was of mammoth proportions and inflated with hot air, was set free prematurely. Prof. Black caught the ring and went up, though not divested of his outer suit. The ascent was rapid and in a short time several thousand feet had been obtained. For some reason the parachute could not be detached when the aeronaut wished to make his descent. As the spectators watched the professor's efforts to release the cord with which it was connected to the balloon they discovered the parachute to be on fire, which had evidently caught from a spark lodged in the canvas during the process of filling. The flames soon burned through the ropes, and parachute and aeronaut fell with frightful velocity. The body of Prof. Black struck the ground a mile and a half south of town in an oat field. Nothing of the parachute remained unconsumed but pieces of the ropes and rattan ribs. Prof. Black was a native of this place, about 22 years of age, and had previously made eight successful ascents. His aged father and mother were among the spectators who witnessed his horrible death.

MISHAPS OF THE DAY.

Numerous Casualties Attendant Upon Fourth of July Celebrations.

AURORA, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—Dan Perry accidentally shot his father last night. He was celebrating the Fourth with a revolver, and, as he spuposed, blank cartridges. After the last shot the elder Perry fell with a bullet-hole just over his right lung. The wound may prove fatal.

DECATUR, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—This evening while a great crowd was coming in from the Oakland Park celebration an electric car going down grade struck a hack loaded with people. Several were badly hurt, but all will recover.

URBANA, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—William T. Sutton was thrown from his horse today during the parade, and died from the injuries. He was recently a resident of East Saginaw, Mich.

NORWALK DEPOT, O., July 4.—[Special.]—Robert Thompson was fatally shot this morning by John Costello, who accidentally emptied the contents of a shotgun into Thompson's bowels while celebrating the Fourth.

WICHITA, Kas., July 4.—[Special.]—At Park's Grove, twelve miles southwest of here, a musket with which a picnic party were celebrating exploded today and John Schmeizer, a young man, was killed and two others fatally injured.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—The Fourth was quietly observed in Milwaukee. At least 50,000 people from the city spent the day at suburban resorts. The fire department had eight calls up to 10 o'clock tonight, but no disastrous fire resulted. All of them were caused by fireworks. The two most serious accidents reported occurred to John Beyer, 20 years of age, of No. 655 Hanover street, and Peter Peterson, 9 years old, of No. 188 Hanover street. Both were badly burned about the head by the premature explosion of powder, and Beyer may lose the sight of his eyes.

Signal Bendrickson, aged 8, was killed today by Christ Christianef, a 12-year-old companion, at Hudson by the accidental discharge of a revolver with which the boys were celebrating.

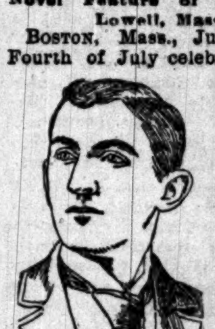
At Neenah Frank Palmer was seriously shot by a toy cannon.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 4.—While Sylvester Shockey, the only son of a widow, was celebrating the day a sixty-pound cannon exploded, killing him instantly.

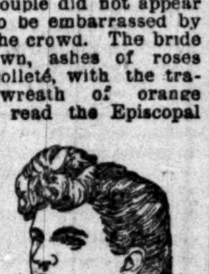
MARRIED IN A BALLOON.

Novel Feature of the Celebration at Lowell, Mass., Yesterday.

BOSTON, Mass., July 4.—[Special.]—The Fourth of July celebration at Lowell was marked by a novel marriage and balloon ascension. The parties to this feature were Miss Lottie E. Anderson and Christopher J. Stowell, a Boston electrician. The Rev. W. W. Downs officiated at the novel wedding ceremony. This took place at the fair grounds and in the presence of fully 10,000 spectators. The young couple did not appear to be embarrassed by the crowd. The bride wore a Henrietta gown, ashes of roses in color, cut half décolleté, with the traditional veil and wreath of orange blossoms. Mr. Downs read the Episcopal service and then turned the couple over to Prof. J. K. Allen. With a shout from the crowd the ropes of the balloon were cut and the bridal trip begun. The balloon sailed northeast, towards Derry, N. H. Miss Anderson comes from a respectable but poor family, and herself has worked in the Lowell mills. She had never made a balloon ascension before, but when the matter was proposed was favorably struck with the idea. Free house furnishings were the inducement for the undertaking and the proprietor of a dime museum the author of it.



CHRISTOPHER J. STOWELL.



LOTTIE E. ANDERSON.

The balloon landed at West Newbury. The bride was greatly pleased with the journey and said she would like to try another such honeymoon trip.

OCONOMOWOC CELEBRATES.

Plenty of Fun at the Wisconsin Resort—Preparations for the Regatta.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—The people of Oconomowoc are making preparations for the greatest of all the events of their summer life—the annual regatta of the Oconomowoc Yacht Club. Between these preparations and the regular town celebration of the Fourth Oconomowoc has been a pretty busy place since sunrise. The town celebration was a hot one. All day long a man with a hard voice has been roaring from the balcony of the Jones House, announcing the sporting events of the day. The chiefest of these was the tug-of-war between the carpenters and the blacksmiths, ten on a side. It was an even thing for a little while and then the foremost blacksmith, who wore a red flannel shirt and had rings in his ears and a black plug hat on his head, grunted as though he had broken something, whereupon the carpenters dragged the blacksmiths two blocks through the dust. This was the hurly-burly celebration of the town.

Upon the laughing waters of Lac La Belle another celebration was going on. The yachts lying up against the grassy shore of the prettiest sheet of water in the West were saucily shaking hundreds of bits of bright bunting to the sun. At 10 o'clock they passed in review before Commodore Ferd. W. Peck, whose flagship, the Tarpon, a stately sloop that has beaten everything on the lakes, was bobbing about the dancing surface of the water.

Having made their bows, the boats were moored again, and they will remain moored until the race for the Munger prize begins tomorrow.

In the evening everybody in the community, including many Chicago people, gathered on the shores of the Lac La Belle to see the fireworks. The exhibition was costly and extremely pretty.

The boats which will probably start in the free-for-all are the sloops Yalaha, Walter L. Peck of Chicago; Tarpon, Ferd Spalding Peck; Arline, Ferd W. Peck; Uarda, Eugene Dupee; Maid, Clarence I. Peck; catrigged yachts, Undine, H. F. Billins; Sortie, Charles T. Sutton; Ethel, Walter L. Peck; Marion, Ferd S. Peck; Gladys, Wallace D. Simmons; Ripple, Eugene Dupee; Julie, George A. Seaverns.

The Munger prize is a beautiful solid silver yacht presented by A. A. Munger, ex-Commodore of the Chicago Yacht Club. The other prizes are: The Rice cup, presented by F. Willis Rice for sloops; a silk club signal from the club for sloops; Collins' marine glass, presented by Martin Collins of St. Louis for catrigged yachts; a yacht club pennant, presented by the club for catrigged yachts.

Among the Chicagoans who will participate in the regatta or look on from the balcony of Mr. Ferd Peck's house, which is hospitably open to everybody on these occasions, are John Dupee, H. H. Kohlsaat, W. I. Peck, F. W. Peck, W. L. Peck, Thomas Marston, George Seaverns, H. H. Saufeldt, Henry Schuettle, ex-Commodore Griswold, Charles A. Dupee, and Col. W. H. Thompson. With these are Mr. E. C. Simmons and Col. David B. Gould of St. Louis.

AT WOODSTOCK, CONN.

Henry M. Wayland Takes "Talk Is Cheap" for His Text.

PUTNAM, Conn., July 4.—At Woodstock today Henry M. Wayland, D. D., was a speaker. He said his text should be from the proverb of the people—viz.: "Talk Is Cheap." He referred to the not at all dangerous custom of July orators berating England and King George. It cost nothing. "Talk is cheap."

Then continued Prof. Wayland: "We are in no danger from England, but we are in sore danger from Italy and Ireland and Hungary and a horde of foreigners steeped in ignorance, ruled by the priests, wielding the tremendous power of the ballot. Will you help to make laws that shall check this menace?

"What! Repel and alienate these men, who are already voters, or will be by next election. Not if I know myself. Ask me to do something that will make no enemies and cost no votes, and you will find me right there, for "talk is cheap," but do not ask the impossible.

"Well, we are pretty safe so far as being enslaved by Lord North goes, but here are the priests trying to get their hands on the common schools. Will you vote for a law to protect the schools from all sectarian or priestly domination?

"What! Set the priests against me! Do you not know that the priests can defeat whom they choose? My object is to be elected. I am perfectly willing to thunder at King George; but to thunder ever so mildly at the priests is quite another thing. I tell you again 'talk is cheap.'"

Senator Hawley spoke also, and Fred Emerson Brooks of California read a humorous poem—"The Ghost of an Old Continental."

PATRIOTIC UTTERANCES.

Capt. Peck's Eloquent Address to the Loyal Legion at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—One of the features of the Fourth of July celebration here today was the address delivered by Capt. George R. Peck of Topeka, Kas., under the auspices of the Indiana Commandery of the Loyal Legion. In speaking of the war, Capt. Peck said:

It is an honor I cannot fitly acknowledge to stand before this assemblage of ununiformed valor. Here are hearts that once throbbed with the joy of victory and almost ceased to beat in the sorrow that comes to those who see the flag go down. The soldiers of Indiana, brave as the bravest, kept step on every battle-field with the column that marched to the front. Here, too, are the soldiers of other States. They helped with might and main. But little does the Union soldier heed whether a comrade's home was East or West, or North or South. They fought for a cause which stood four-square, and on every side was written Liberty. There is joy in their hearts when they think how they followed the flag, and joy when they meet in soldier fashion to pledge the days that are left by the days that are no more.

Out in the street are the sounding demonstrations, which tell us that in a way less quiet than ours youth and strength are giving their lusty brawn to the celebration of the day. What does it mean? Only this: that freedom is so divine a thing that men cannot give it honor enough until they drown all other sounds in the noisy chorus of American nationality. If you listen you will be conscious of a deeper harmony that tells how always under the tumults are the silent depths; that within the music there is another music, playing the self-same air in tones so soft that only the soul can hear. Let us be content, for today and every day our eyes behold the glad results of the great war. Sorrow turns to joy when we think what is and what might have been. We have not seen and shall not see every wrong made right. God always keeps some cause for future generations to serve. But what you did, soldiers of the Union, will make it easier for those who in the days that are coming shall try to lift up Truth and put a crown upon her brow. The Fourth of July and the faith it stands for can not perish in this age, nor while men shall hear how a loyal people went forth to battle in God's name and won the day.

HOTEL FIRE AT SAGINAW, MICH.

One Man Burned to Death and Several Others Seriously Injured.

SAGINAW, Mich., July 4.—[Special.]—Two boys, named Eastman and Osborn, were fearfully disfigured by an explosion of gunpowder here today. They placed a match in a half-pound can to see what would be the result. They are now hovering between life and death.

The Kinney House, a two-story brick hotel on Washington avenue, caught fire from a firecracker in a bedroom on the first floor. In an instant the whole interior of the building was enveloped in flames and twenty-five people in different parts of the house were cut off from the main avenues of escape. A dozen jumped from the upper windows, though not before some of them had been terribly burned. John Miller of Saginaw and Thomas Lynch of Sarnia were taken to St. Mary's Hospital suffering fearfully. When the flames were subdued James Basham was found in an upper chamber, burned to death. The loss is $5,000; partially insured.

EX-CONFEDERATES CELEBRATE.

Monster Demonstration at Chattanooga, Tenn., by the Old Soldiers.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 4.—The Fourth of July exercises of the reunion of the Confederate veterans took the form of a monster parade this morning. Three thousand veterans were in line, together with the three regiments of Tennessee State Guards encamped near the city and several military companies from other Southern cities. Gen. John B. Gordon was commander-in-chief of the procession, and as he rode along the line in review he was greeted with a continuous round of cheers. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, attired in a suit of Confederate gray, commanded the military division, and he, too, was vociferously cheered along the streets. In all the line not a single Confederate flag was displayed, but every command carried the National colors. The brass bands passed up the streets playing National airs, and "Dixie," "Bonnie Blue Flag," and war tunes of both sides and cheers greeted every air. After the parade Gov. Gordon addressed several thousand people in front of the Union depot. The sentiments were so patriotic and eloquent that the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. This afternoon 5,000 persons crowded into the great tent and listened to Fourth of July orations, war reminiscences and patriotic music. Speeches were made by Gen. George B. Gordon of Louisiana, Gen. W. S. Cabell of Texas, Gen. E. Kirby Smith of Tennessee, and Gen. "Tige" Anderson of Georgia. Tonight the whole city is illuminated. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge are ablaze with bright lights, and on the Tennessee River and Cameron Hill there are monster pyrotechnic displays. It is estimated that there were 35,000 visitors in the city today.

PIKE'S PEAK ILLUMINATED.

Novel Pyrotechnic Display Witnessed at Colorado Springs Last Night.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 4.—One of the most novel exhibitions ever devised for celebrating the Fourth of July was put into execution this evening. Two barrels of kerosene and one of red fire were taken to the summit of Pike's Peak yesterday, together with a large supply of rockets and other fireworks. Tonight at 8:30 a bonfire was built of the oil and powder and the peak was brilliantly illuminated. The mountain had the appearance of an enormous volcano vomiting forth an immense column of fire. Rockets shooting in all directions add to the effect. The illumination can be seen for [illegible] miles in all directions.

Want No Original Packages.

OTTAWA, Kas., July 4.—During the celebration here today at which 10,000 people were present it was reported that an agent for a Kansas City brewing company was about to start an original package house. The exercises were suspended long enough to denounce in unmeasured terms the sale of liquor and beer in original packages, and favoring measures that would prevent such sale. The exercises were then continued.

Farmers Capture Vincennes, Ind.

VINCENNES, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—The celebration of Uncle Sam's birthday was conducted in this city wholly by the F. M. B. A. organization of the county. They came from the country in farm wagons and buggies and paraded the principal streets, led by a brass band. They proceeded to the fair grounds, where they spent the afternoon in listening to speeches.

Farmers Celebrate at Bridgeport.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association celebrated here today. Twelve thousand people were on the grounds to hear Judge Washburn of Marion, the father of the F. M. B. A., and A. H. Jones of Robinson speak. References to the order were cheered and nothing of a partisan nature occurred.

Chippewas Observe the Day.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—The Fourth was generally observed throughout North Wisconsin. Trotting and yacht races were the order here. At Odanaha several hundred Chippewa Indians competed in lacrosse games, canoe and foot races, and in a great dance which will last through two days.

Speechmaking at Clinton.

CLINTON, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—[illegible] Lindley of Bondville and H. H. Moore of [illegible]bury, prominent officers of the State association of the farmers' benefit order, spoke this afternoon to the thousands attending the picnic instituted by the association.

Celebrating in Canada.

MONTREAL, Que., July 4.—It was not forgotten here today that this was the American national holiday and there was a noticeable increase in the amount of bunting displayed compared with other years. Flags were flying from all places of business whose proprietors or partners are Americans, and some streets presented almost as gay an appearance as on a Canadian holiday.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Floods in the Valleys Cause a Loss of [illegible] a Million.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., July 4.—[Special.]—The fourth destructive storm of the [illegible] passed over this part of the county [illegible] doing much damage to streets, flooding cellars, and sweeping away crops. [illegible] Kanawha Valley and Muskingum [illegible] were deluged. The loss from the floods of the week is estimated in the Muskingum Valley at $500,000.

A Woman Burned to Death.

WASHINGTON, Mo. July 4.—[Special.]—[illegible] John Rother, accompanied by three [illegible] was on her way to the fair grounds [illegible] discovered her dress to be on fire. [illegible] fright she ran back and forth in the street [illegible] before relief came was burned almost to death. The accident occurred on one of the [illegible] streets.

PALMER'S LARGE TASK.

HE HAS THE APPOINTMENT OF SEVERAL HUNDRED COMMITTEEMEN.

No Wonder He Has Asked the Commissioners for Autobiographies—A Tabulated List of Committees, with the Number of Members in Each—The Commission as a Whole an Interesting Study—Members Who Made Records.

The request of President Palmer of the National Commission that all Commissioners send him brief autobiographies is not surprising when one stops to consider the number of appointments he is called on to make before the next meeting of the National Commission.

He has to appoint 236 committeemen for the twenty committees already decided on, and no one knows how many more will be arranged for during the recess. In addition to this he has the appointment of the nine local members of the Board of Lady Managers, making 245 appointments in all. It is enough to stagger any one. It is little wonder that he went home for a rest before tackling the job, as the appointments are of the utmost importance to the success of the Fair, and the members of each can be named only after mature deliberation.

In going over the following list perhaps the Commissioners may realize why Mr. Palmer was so anxious to learn more about them. The list includes the names of the committees and the number each will consist of:

Executive	26
Rules, By-Laws, and Regulations	8
Tariffs and Transportation	16
Foreign Affairs	8
Fine Arts	8
Science, History, Literature, and Education	8
Agriculture	16
Live Stock	16
Horticulture and Floriculture	16
Finance	8
Auditing	4
Ceremonies	8
Classification	16
Manufactures	16
Commerce	16
Mines and Mining	16
Fisheries and Fish Culture	8
Police Regulations	8
Electricity and Electrical Appliances	8
Forestry and Lumber Exhibits	8
Total	236

In addition to these there is a Committee on Legislation, but as it consists of two Commissioners from each State and Territory and the District of Columbia it includes the entire commission with the exception of the Commissioners-at-Large and will cause Mr. Palmer no trouble.

The Committee on Permanent Organization still has before it the following committees: Printing; Ethnology, Archæology, and Natural History; Dairy Products; Naval Review.

It is expected that Mr. Palmer will appoint the Executive Committee at an early date, as quarters have already been secured for it, but the others may be delayed until the next meeting of the commission.

Of the committees left the subcommittee of the Committee on Titles and Local Facilities will be the one most heard of in Chicago. It will represent the National Commission in the matter of site and look to it that too long a time is not wasted in the matter of securing a title to the Lake-Front. It has no power to speak of except to investigate the matter of title, but its advice is bound to have a great deal of might with the directors, and if it finds any legal obstacles in the way of filling in the Lake-Front its advice is likely to be to drop the matter and proceed at Jackson Park. On that plan it is possible to begin proceedings at once and later such additions can be made on the Lake-Front as room may be secured for.

"But," as one man expressed it, "no work can be begun on the plans and specifications until it is decided where the work is to be started. The laying out of the grounds is a most important matter, but who can do it under the present circumstances? It should be definitely stated—and that promptly—just what division of the site, if any, is to be made. The first thing we know the site will be before the National Commission again instead of the plans and specifications, which it should have next. We had better begin with what we have and then we can look after what we hope to have but are not sure of."

Men Who Made Records.

A few of the Commissioners were left around the hotels yesterday, but not many. They were mainly talking of the personnel of the commission. It was an interesting subject, as some of the Commissioners had never been heard of before they appeared on the floor of the ladies' ordinary of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and the part they took in the debates there will have a good deal to do with their appointment of various committees.

To begin with, President Palmer is certainly as fine a presiding officer as could have been selected. His duties were not as easy or as pleasant as might be supposed, as there were no rules or bylaws to proceed under. Several times his humor quieted matters when some of the delegates were getting a trifle warm. He kept them in good humor when, perhaps, no other member of the commission could have done so.

First Vice-president Waller's forte seemed to be straightening out the various entanglements. When he was in the chair Palmer was the man who got matters straight and introduced the proper resolutions, both being ably seconded by Sewell of New Jersey. None of these three made any lengthy speeches. When they got on their feet they had something to say and said it briefly. It was generally to the effect that some other gentlemen were striving to reach the same goal by different routes, for, bear in mind, there was many a half hour wasted by men who really wanted the same thing, but did not know it.

These three were prominent all through the proceedings.

McKenzie of Kentucky was also frequently heard from, but only made one speech. That, however, was the strongest one made in favor of accepting the site offered, and had much to do with its acceptance. He never got on his feet unless he had something important to say. He did a great deal towards expediting business.

Martindale of Indiana was another man who worked for the acceptance of the report of the directors, and it was his resolution that finally passed. His first appearance on the floor was when he nominated Palmer for President. After that he caught the Chairman's eye frequently and talked at considerable length on several occasions. His motions and resolutions were always to the point, however, and that is more than can be said of some.

California had two Commissioners who were frequently heard from. De Young talked the more, and goes on record as one of those who violently opposed the site at first, but was finally convinced that it was all rigt and voted for it. He began by introducing a resolution to reject it. McDonald spoke little, but always to the point, and he saved the day for the directors by asking to be allowed to interrogate them when the matter of site had reached a point where it was almost certain to be rejected. He put some of the most direct questions to Mr. Bryan and refused to vote favorably until he had satisfied himself that Jackson Park could hold it all. He is not good at oratory, but he knows what he wants and can state it.

St. Clair of West Virginia was the most bitter opponent of the dual site. He was not heard from much until the site matter first came up, but after that his auburn mustache was frequently visible. He it was who brought to the front the argument that the site could not be legally tendered, and quoted the Jacksonville Park decision. Butt of the same State upheld him and made himself particularly noticeable by trying to get "formally rejected" into the site resolution instead of "formally accepted."

Day of South Dakota was another who was principally known for his opposition to the site, although he got on his feet once or twice on other matters.

He Was Always Heard.

Massey of Delaware was also opposed to it, but his resonant voice is principally remembered in connection with "Mr. President, I rise to a point of parliamentary inquiry." He never failed to be heard. His voice could fill the Auditorium and an overflow meeting on the outside, and he did not spare it, either in volume or endurance. But, withal, his points were generally well taken. He made one motion that certainly was received with general favor. It was to adjourn until Oct. 8.

[illegible] of New Jersey made a record for himself when he nominated Sewell for First Vice-President. Among the Commissioners he became famous at once, and none of them will ever forget how he danced up and down the aisle, waving a palmleaf fan, and crying: "That's what's the matter!" He is a small man in stature, but he has grit. He showed it on that occasion. After that [illegible] of Missouri bobbed up prominently once, and that was when he tried to have a Commissioner-General appointed in addition to a Director-General. He made a strong fight, and at one time it looked as though his idea would be adopted, but it was not.

Exall of Texas, although understood to be a good talker, was seldom on his feet except to make a motion. Kerens of Missouri got up frequently, but never stayed on his feet long. He seemed to be in favor of quick action. Thacher of New York did not have much to say after he had made his speech withdrawing Depew's name, but Allen of New York never got started in until the last two or three days. He was up frequently then, but generally only to make suggestions.

Judge Harris of Virginia practically ended his talking when he left the chair the second day. He got up once or twice, however, and was the man who made the motion inviting the representatives of the press to the floor.

Hundley of Alabama is a young man who was prominent in questioning the members of the local board. His desire all through seemed to be to thoroughly acquaint himself with all the details of everything that the commission had to do with. He was on his feet frequently, but never for any length of time. Skiff of Colorado is another young man who seemed to have a pretty clear idea as to what he wanted to say and the quickest and best way of saying it. He was seldom heard from, however, except in the way of resolutions. White of New Mexico was one of the young men who was inclined to talk a good deal. He made several speeches in the last two or three days, the last one being the longest of all.

It is expected that the Board of Directors will at its next meeting elect Ben Butterworth as its Secretary, and it is said that he will accept it. In this connection, it is said, that an agreement has been reached by which the Secretary of the local board will have greater powers than the National Commissioners were at first willing to concede—in fact, that it will be a most important office.

When the Commissioners arrived they were provoked about the site question and were in the humor to curtail the powers of the board in every way they could, but that they have changed their ideas is shown by the decision to consult with the local people regarding a Director-General, although the Commission still claims the right to appoint one. There can be no dispute over it, as the National Commission undoubtedly has the right, if it chooses to exercise it, to appoint an officer to be at the head of the Fair.

Appointed an Alternate.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 4.—[Special.]—Alphonse Le Duc has been recommended by Gov. Nicholls to the President for the position of alternate Commissioner to the World's Columbian Exposition. Mr. Le Duc is a Canadian by birth and represented Canada at the exposition held in this city in 1885. Leaving Canada he went to Chicago, where he was engaged in the wholesale produce business, and is one of the original members of the Chicago Board of Trade. Soon after the war Mr. Le Duc came to New Orleans, where he again embarked in the produce line, being connected with the firm of Howard & Preston and subsequently with M. Thrudhomme. He is an active member of the New Orleans Board of Trade and a well-known Democrat.

MUSIC TEACHERS' MEETING AT DETROIT.

Action on the Proposed Festival During the World's Fair.

DETROIT, Mich., July 4.—[Special.]—This morning's program of the National Music Teachers' Association included an organ solo by Sumner Salter of New York and essays on the relation between State and National associations by N. Coe Stewart, Cleveland; Charles W. Landon, Claverack, N. Y., and Johannes Wolfram, Canton, O. Following came a concert of miscellaneous compositions by American and European artists. It was participated in by the Philharmonic Club, Mrs. Charles Wright, and Misses Marie Miller and Laura Schafer, pianists. The public school section opened in Philharmonic Hall at 10 a. m. The program included essays by Benjamin Jepson, New Haven, Conn.; P. M. Beach, Milwaukee, and Mrs. Emilie Wakefield, Titusville, Pa. Each essay was followed by discussion. The musical part of the program, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Thomas, was supported by the Everette school class, the joint schools class, Master Cyril Roderick Tyler, and W. H. Leib, Kansas City, Mo.

At this afternoon's business meeting the matter of analyzing the association's position anent a festival during the World's Fair came up. The Vice-Presidents presented a complete plan of action for an international congress of musicians at Chicago in 1893, to be given under the auspices of the association, with the following officers:

President, Dr. Ziegland, Chicago; Secretary, H. S. Perkins, Chicago; W. F. Heath, Fort Wayne, Ind., Treasurer. Executive Committee—F. G. Gleason and O. F. Fox, Chicago; J. H. Hahn, Detroit.

It looked as though the matter would go through without trouble. When W. S. Pratt of Hartford, Conn., wanted to speak on the subject he was declared out of order, but with the assistance of several high-pitched voices demanded a hearing. Then a free for all verbal row started, Pratt being determined to read his article. He was finally given five minutes to read after a riot had been narrowly prevented. Among other things, he wanted the secretary and treasurer elected on a different plan. The plan for the meeting in 1893 finally went through without the officers named, but on Mr. Pratt's leaving the ticket as at first intended was elected and the scheme assured. Thomas concerts were held at the rink this afternoon and evening. Most of the members leave the city tomorrow.

REQUESTED THEIR PASTOR TO RESIGN.

Do Not Want the Gospel Applied to Social and Labor Questions.

CINCINNATI, O., July 4.—[Special.]—The resignation of the Rev. E. P. Foster, pastor of Storrs Congregational Church, on State avenue, has been asked for. Last night he was waited upon by H. G. Wilson and J. S. Perry and was given to understand that the congregation did not want the Gospel applied to social and labor questions. They also hinted that the members were opposed to having the carpets worn out by men who came to discuss such things. The Rev. Mr. Foster, when seen on the subject today, said: "I will tender my resignation after my sermon Sunday on 'The Race Question of the South and Its Solution by Christian education.' Ten days later the congregation will vote on my resignation, and if a majority wishes me to vacate the pulpit it is their privilege to say so. All I can say is that I am preaching the Gospel conscientiously and pray over all my sermons. I am Secretary of the Ohio Christian Socialism Society, organized recently."

"What will you do in the event of the pulpit being declared vacant?"

"I'm thinking of establishing an independent church in Cincinnati, where I can preach in accordance with my convictions."

The Rev. Foster has been pastor of Storrs Church four years. He came from Kansas City, where he was in charge of a congregation and also Professor of Mental Philosophy in Park College. He has studied one year in Germany. The reverend gentleman is an earnest disciple of the doctrines of Henry George and has attained considerable local attention thereby.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN POLITICIAN

Beverly Tucker, the Nephew of John Randolph, Passes Away at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., July 4.—Beverly Tucker died here this evening at 5 o'clock. He was born at Winchester, Va., June 8, 1820. He was perhaps as well known personally to leading politicians throughout the country as any man of his time. He was a nephew of John Randolph of Roanoke. He was the editor of the Washington *Sentinel* from 1853 to 1856 and Consul to Liverpool under President Buchanan. He visited England and Canada during the war on a special mission for the Confederate Government. Since 1870 he has resided almost continually in Washington City. A few weeks ago he came here for treatment. His remains will be interred in this city.

Ezra Farnsworth.

BOSTON, Mass., July 4.—[Special.]—Ezra Farnsworth, one of the leading Boston merchants, died today aged 77. He was the leader in the consolidation of the Boston and Worcester and Western Railroads forming the present Boston and Albany system.

One for the Lawyer.

Dr. Bowless—"You lawyers have much greater chances to make money than we have. If you save a man $50,000 you get at least half of it, while we for saving a man's life hardly get paid for more than our time."

Lawyer Files—"That may be so, but suppose you are attending on some old millionaire and you—that is to say, he dies, how much does the young widow pay you in that case?"

Dr. Bowless—"O—ah—that's a professional secret."—*Terre Haute Express.*

READY FOR THE LYNCHERS

EXTRA PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO DEFEND THE PRISONERS.

Great Excitement at Morris Over the News of Williams' Confession—Rumors of an Attack Upon the Jail—The Guards Are Doubled—Lieut.-Gov. Ray on the Scene—Joliet Troops Ready for a Call—Disgusted at the Detective Exposure.

MORRIS, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The news of the confession of the negro Williams exploded like a bombshell here late last night. It passed from mouth to mouth with startling rapidity, and before daylight every one knew of it. There was but little sleep indulged in. The excitement became intense and a great deal of talk about lynching could be heard. The officials put on eight extra guards at the jail and were much surprised that no attempt was made to hang the two prisoners during the night. When the morning papers reached here with the details of the confession the excitement increased.

A jail official said he had never heard so much talk about lynching without an attempt to break into the jail being made. Even in the morning some one chalked on the door walls of the principal street the words: "They must hang." The streets were crowded with men discussing the situation. All day it was predicted that an attack on the jail would take place at night.

Lieut.-Gov. Ray, who is Acting Governor in the absence of Gov. Fifer, while the latter is in Michigan, spent the day in the court-house within a few steps of the jail. He apprehended no trouble he said, but was prepared for emergencies. He told Sheriff Schroder that he must preserve peace as far as possible and instructed him to keep all crowds off the court-house square, on a portion of which the jail is situated. "Wherever you see a crowd," he said to the Sheriff, "tell the men politely to disperse and prevail upon their better sense and judgment to avoid any trouble. If you feel that you have not sufficient help call on me at once and I will order the militia."

Several companies of militia were reported in readiness at Joliet prepared to leave for Morris on short notice. "If the jail is mobbed," said Deputy Alsdorf, "the crowd will find it hard to get in. Trouble will probably follow, and the worst of it is that some innocent persons may be hurt."

Reports of an Attack.

A report reached Morris in the forenoon that some farmers in the outlying sections were organizing to make an attack tonight. There was some warm talk at the several picnics held near here today. The jail is a two-story stone structure erected on the southwestern corner of the square, in the center of which the court-house stands. The front entrance of the prison-house, which is forty by forty feet, is guarded on the outside by a sheet-iron door, which opens outward, and by a heavy iron gate in the shape of a semicircle, which opens inwards. The Sheriff's quarters are immediately back of the door, and on either side are entrances leading to the two rows of cells on the ground floor.

In the left-hand corridor James Murray spent the day pacing to and fro with the other prisoners. The negro Williams walked about the narrow corridor just above the one occupied by Murray. A narrow stairway leads from the right-hand portion of the Sheriff's quarters to the cells above. There is also a side entrance to the Sheriff's rooms on the eastern side of the building. This is the weakest part of the jail, for the door is not of the strongest. There were in the jail today, besides Murray and Williams, a Mrs. Reinaker, charged with the murder of her husband at Braceville; her paramour, a Hungarian, whose name is not known; Sam Blower, the tramp suspect in the Decker murder; a vagrant known as Doc Jandell; Ed Ruckman, charged with forgery—seven in all.

Sheriff Schroder had some experience with lynchers twenty-two years ago. When he was the new Sheriff here a mob of farmers who live near here broke into the old jail, a dilapidated affair, and hanged Alonzo Tibbitts to one of the trees on the lawn. Alonzo and his brother Joseph had been tried for the brutal murder of a farmer named Thomas Page. They were acquitted, but the people in the vicinity thought they were guilty and gave them notice to leave the neighborhood. Alonzo sought protection and consented to seek refuge in the Morris jail. The mob came up about 2 o'clock in the morning and quietly lynched him. A Deputy Sheriff offered some resistance, but was intimidated by a revolver.

Disgusted with the Detective.

"It was a contemptible piece of conduct on the part of Smith," said Prosecutor Stough, in characterizing the conduct of the detective who made public the details of Williams' confession. "When I left him in Joliet he was going to Chicago to work on the case. I didn't want to go for fear I might be needed here. He promised me most solemnly on his honor that he would reveal nothing of the confession. We were in the heart of the case. It is rare to secure a complete confession in the first interview. We had only secured a partial confession from Williams.

"I am satisfied that in some parts of his statements he lied. I think he lied about that club when he insisted that he used that as a weapon and not a clawhammer. His confession alone could not convict Murray. I wanted to have the negro make the statements before Murray—otherwise there is not a perfect case against the latter unless the negro takes the stand and testifies to what he confesses. You can see that the case was incomplete. Owing to its unfinished condition I withheld it from the public. The people could wait a few days longer. And then this man Smith violates his word and exposes the whole thing. I can only liken his conduct to that of the small boy intoxicated with the perfume of the apple blossoms, who plucks the fruit before it is ripe and gets sick. He wanted a little cheap notoriety."

It is due Prosecutor Stough, the officers here say, that he be given credit for unraveling the mystery, a credit which he does not himself assume. He was the only one who from the first discredited the family quarrel theory, though he discarded no facts leading in any direction. His ideas, outlined some days ago in THE TRIBUNE, have been strictly verified. Smith was called in to work on the case but a day or two ago, and was just beginning to grasp the situation.

In his confession Williams said among other things that after he struck Decker Murray showed a disposition to leave him, but the negro threatened to kill him and Murray had to stay. Williams talked a little more today and explained a few more links in the evidence. He said that Decoration-Day Louis Simpson and Murray examined the grounds about the Decker house. The negro also identified the box which he had helped to steal. Williams says he struck Decker with his left hand. The Coroner had been of the opinion that the murderer was left-handed and this was regarded as one of the clews. The Sheriff claims that he found Murray trying to break jail last night. Murray, the Sheriff says, was concealing some lead pipe with which to force an exit. As soon as Williams has confessed fully Murray will be taken before him.

Late to-night all was quiet, and it looked as if there would be no lynching.

ENORMOUS DEAL IN MEXICAN LANDS.

Between Five and Six Million Acres Sold to a Syndicate.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 4.—[Special.]—Information was received today of the consummation of the biggest land trade in the history of America. The parties to the contract were John Hancock of Austin and Robert Summerlin of San Antonio on the one side, acting for the owners, and the representatives of an English and Dutch syndicate. The land lies in one body in the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, within easy distance of the Mexican National railroad, and comprises between five and six million acres. It is unusually fertile and is adapted to the growth of cotton, cane, and most other tropical and semi-tropical vegetation. With it were sold 75,000 head of cattle which are now on the range. So vast were these herds that it was found impossible to enumerate them with exactness and they were sold by estimate merely. There may be 100,000 head or there may not be more than 50,000. Owing to the embargo laid by the Mexican Government against the importation of American cattle stock in the Republic has taken a rise in price, and the droves on the Tamaulipas lands brought handsome prices. This trade has been under discussion for four years. The terms are private. It is the intention of the owners to colonize about 2,500,000 acres of their possessions and to convert the other portion into a vast ranch run upon the most improved modern principles. In addition, the land is heavily timbered with the most valuable woods, and it is the intention to get out a great deal of timber. Mr. Hancock is now in New York on his return from Europe.

CLAIM THAT THEY WERE ONLY HALF FED.

Experience of American Workmen in Spanish Honduras.

NEW ORLEANS, July 4.—[Special.]—The steamship Prof. Morse arrived this morning from Spanish Honduras with 260 passengers on board, all pale and sickly looking, many too weak to walk, and one man died as soon as he was taken off the ship. Some of them are laborers from the West who were induced to go down to work on a fruit plantation. They claim they had neither sufficient food nor shelter there, and demanded to be sent home. Arrangements were made for a ship to take them about the end of June, but they quit before that, and camped out on the beach until the steamship Oteri came along. They compelled the officers to take them aboard by main force. The Oteri was too small and transferred them to the Prof. Morse, which brought them to quarantine, where they were detained ten days. Four men died there. The steamship has sued them for passage money, and they in turn charge that they were starved, although the vessel alleges different and brought some stores back. The Board of Health has made an investigation and find that 163 of the passengers were sick when they came aboard, suffering from bilious and malarial fevers, dropsy, and dysentery. Six passengers died altogether, and all exhibit traces of malarial poisoning due to their being unacclimated in the locality where they were employed. There were no contagious diseases on board.

POST GOES FREE AT TERRE HAUTE.

The Court Convinced He Was Not in Illinois at the Time Charged.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—Alfred Post has triumphed over the Chicago authorities who wanted to take him to Chicago for embezzlement. The hearing in Judge Mack's court resulted in his favor this morning. The hearing was transferred to Judge Mack's consultation room and the conspicuous part in it was the absence of Riddle. Messrs. B. Davis and H. J. Baker, however, looked after his interests. Counsel argued the case to the court. Post was the coolest man in the room and Detective Plunket of Chicago was also an interested observer, ready to take Post to Chicago in case the Judge decided it could be done. Judge Mack decided that the defendant could not have been a fugitive from justice from the State of Illinois, as charged, when on the date he was charged with the offense at Chicago, June 1, he was in Terre Haute, and had been here since April 30, a claim not denied. The court put the case on the broad ground that whether a man was a citizen or resident of the State of Indiana or simply a sojourner it was the duty of the State and the courts to see that proper protection was afforded him. The court was convinced the defendant was not in Illinois at the time of the offense charged, and he therefore discharged the prisoner. Post walked out of court the first time for four or five days unaccompanied by an officer. He and Miss Burns are still in town.

VENETIAN DAMES SMOKE CIGARETTES

Fashionable Ladies in Venice Find Comfort in the Weed.

It is the all but universal custom among the fashionable ladies of Venice of the present day to smoke cigarettes, both when alone and in company. The hostess at a ball among the nobility receives her guests with a cigarette between her fingers, and all the fair dames smoke in the pauses of the dance.

The wife of the son of Robert Browning, an American lady, created a profound sensation in Venetian society last year by declaring that she would not invite ladies to smoke at her house, and the little daughter of another American lady unconsciously uttered a severe criticism upon the custom.

The mother was visiting an Italian woman of title, and in her honor a ball was given in the palace of the hostess. The little girl, who was 6 years old, was taken by her nurse from her bed to a gallery where she could look down into the ball-room after the company had assembled. She looked at the brilliant sight for a moment in silence and then asked in much wonder:

"Where are the ladies?"

"Why, the hall is full of them," answered the nurse.

"O, no," said the child, "all those women but mamma are smoking."—*Youth's Companion.*

ICEBERGS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

Canadian Steamships Report Navigation as Exceedingly Dangerous.

MONTREAL, Que., July 4.—[Special.]—The Dominion steamship Toronto and the Beaver Line Lake Nipigon, both of which arrived in port today, report the navigation of the Straits of Belle Isle very dangerous from large quantities of ice and the prevalence of heavy fogs. Just outside of the straits the Toronto was detained twenty-four hours in the fog. Twenty-five miles east of Belle Isle it passed a large number of icebergs, some of which were very large, and from Belle Isle to Greenly Island passed innumerable large bergs and detached pieces. The Lake Nipigon was stopped several times by fog and owing to danger from ice an extra watch was set. It sighted a large berg fifty miles outside of Belle Isle and a quantity of bergs as far up the gulf as 126 miles this side of Point Amour, in the path of vessels coming up the St. Lawrence. These reports show that the icebergs this year are scattered over a much larger area than usual.

ST. LOUIS ROUSTABOUTS ON A STRIKE.

Two Vessels Concede Their Demand for an Increase of Pay.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—[Special.]—The roustabouts have caught the striking fever. Their first onslaught was on the Crystal City of the Anchor Line, demanding a raise from $35 to $60 a month. At first this was refused, but the President of the company being unable to secure men conceded the demand. The Herndon of the same line also conceded the advance. The City of Vicksburg could get but half a crew at an advance of $15 a month. The men are firm in their demand for $50 a month for long trip boats and $60 for short trips. Several steamers are tied up being unable to get their complements.

CENSUS FIGURES FROM ST. PAUL.

The Population Is 143,206 According to the Official Returns.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 4.—[Special.]—The population of St. Paul is today officially announced at 143,206. There are no new developments in the Minneapolis census fraud cases, and no action will be taken towards filing complaints until tomorrow. Special District Attorney Baxter is drawing the complaints with great care, so that they will not be thrown out of court on any technicality. He characterizes the story sent out from Minneapolis that the cases will be dismissed as nonsense.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The opening services of the Young Men's Institute were held at Cincinnati yesterday.

The Douglas County (Illinois) Democratic convention has been called for July 29 at Tuscola.

At Garland City, Ark., yesterday, Ed Brennan was fatally stabbed by a man named Bernard.

P. C. C. Provart, one of the first settlers in Perry county, died at Duquoin, Ill., yesterday, aged 73 years.

In a quarrel at Shelbyville, Ind., yesterday, Thomas Cotton shot and killed William Palmer, a desperate character.

The Memphis road has reduced the number of employés in its shops at Memphis by fifty men and the hours of work from 10 to 9.

The Evansville (Ind.) Council has repealed the ordinance extending the charter of the syndicate owning the street railways in that city.

Frank Pratt, aged 21, Ben Pratt, aged 17, and Mary Noltemeyer, aged 3, were instantly killed at a railroad crossing at Louisville yesterday.

Albert Willis, the son of a prominent farmer of St. Jacobs, Ill., went to Silver Creek Wednesday evening to take a bath. As he did not return search was instituted yesterday and his body was found in the creek.

Miss Annie Turner of Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, O., while attempting to step from a skiff into the U. S. snag boat last night, fell into the river and was drowned. The body has not yet been recovered.

Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans is at Notre Dame, Ind., on a tour through the North. He was entertained yesterday at the University of Notre Dame. In a few days the Archbishop will extend his visit to Chicago.

FATAL SPARRING MATCH.

DEATH OF WILLIAM BRENNAN, THE BATTERY D PUGILIST.

The Two Attending Physicians Unable to Restore Him to Consciousness—Frank Gerrard, His Antagonist Held by the Police—The Prisoner's Visitors—Great Preparations for a Reception at the Germania Mannerchor Club-house—Litigation Over the Masonic Temple.

William Brennan, the pugilist who was injured Thursday night while sparring with Frank Gerrard at Battery D, died at 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning. During the night he had been attended by Drs. Sherwood and Fengar, who did all that could be done to relieve him, but their efforts proved unsuccessful. Brennan died without having regained consciousness.

The body was taken to Klaner's undertaking room, and later in the day an autopsy was held by Dr. Hektoen. It showed that death was caused by hemorrhage of the brain superinduced by a shock. The inquest will be held today.

Gerrard, who is locked up at the Harrison Street Station, was overcome when he heard of Brennan's death. He broke down and cried like a child. "It is hard," he said, "that a friendly contest should end in a death. When Brennan fell he grabbed me and I was on top when he struck the floor. It's easier on me to think I am innocent of his death. I want to remain here till a full investigation of the affair is made. I am confident I shall come out of it all right. It was merely an accident, one, too, that might happen in any sport as well as boxing."

Gerrard was not without company during the day. "Reddy" Gallagher, who was refereeing the bout, Paddy Carroll, master of ceremonies, Harry Gilmore, Gerrard's trainer, and Jack McInerny were celled with the young pugilist and did what they could to dispel his gloom. All expressed regret that the affair had ended as it had, and could not see how any blame could be attached to them.

"Parson" Davies called at the station during the day and told the prisoners to be of good cheer, that all would turn out well, though he admitted things wore a gloomy aspect at present. On the "Parson's" order an excellent dinner for the sports was sent in from a restaurant.

Other local sports paid their respects to the prisoners and distributed cigars.

PROUD OF ITS CLUB-HOUSE.

The Germania Mannerchor to Give a Great Reception July 12.

A year ago, nearly, the Germania Männerchor club-house was formally opened. There was little to command attention then save its roominess and interior arrangement. During the months that have elapsed the committee on furnishing and ornamenting the club-house has lost little time, and arrangements have been made to give it a magnificent introduction to the members of the club and the public July 12. The committee which has labored for the last year to make the club the finest in the country—Messrs. Charles H. Wacker, Chairman, T. J. Dewes, Dr. F. C. Hotz, Otto Koch, Paul Rothbarth, Leo Schmidt, Fred Volger, and M. Thome—has issued a novel and handsome invitation and souvenir for the occasion, gotten up in the style of an album consisting of single leaves, each illustrating one or more of the departments to which it is devoted, and a brief description of its features and objects.

The Germania Männerchor as a social club is intended largely to be used by the families of members. A separate café for ladies has been provided and sumptuously furnished on the second floor of the building. The temporary rooms of the President and directors have been modeled into a reading-room. A large salon in the entresol will serve as a reception-room, or as the ladies' room, or can be used as a dancing floor if a member desires to have a private party. A rehearsal room for the active singers has been newly arranged and supplied with the most convenient music-racks. The loggia or balcony in the entresol has been enlarged and commodiously furnished to give room to a large party that may wish to enjoy the fresh air and the prospect towards Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan. A special room has been set apart for the worship of Bacchus and Gambrinus. The ceiling and walls are inlaid with figures in solid oak, the furniture is of the same material, and the old-fashioned mugs, corresponding to the massive furnishings, impart to the hall the character of a medieval German "Kneipstube." Few changes have been made in the dining-room. A cozy room is devoted to such games as "skat," whist, or billiards, and the basement is taken up by bowling alleys. All that remains to be done is to ornament the hallways in harmony with the salons and rooms.

MASONIC TEMPLE LITIGATION.

All the Parties Interested Are Working in Harmony—How the Case Stands.

A short time ago an Associated Press dispatch was sent from Springfield indicating that the Masonic Temple, to be erected on the northeast corner of State and Randolph streets, could not go on for years in consequence of litigation over lot 28, a part of the ground upon which it is to stand. The case in the courts of Pease vs. F. T. Wheeler et al., which involved the title, has been there for ten years or more. The title has been found to be in Wheeler et al. by Nisi Prius courts and by the Supreme Court; the final decision to that effect having been rendered by the last-named court May 15. Immediately subsequent to this decision, May 22, F. T. Wheeler and William E. Hale and wife conveyed the title affirmed by the Supreme Court to Norman T. Gassette for a consideration of $100,000, and before notification had been served by the attorneys of Mr. Pease that an application for a writ of error would be made to the Supreme Court.

A writ of error was afterwards granted by the Supreme Court of Illinois to the United States Supreme Court, and that was the basis of the dispatch, the sender not knowing that all the parties to the litigation were perfectly willing to further the erection of the Masonic Temple without prejudice to themselves. S. S. Gregory, attorney for Mr. Pease, emphatically states that neither his client nor he desires to throw any obstacles in the way of the completion of the building, and hence forwarded the papers giving possession and title for the objects desired. E. F. Lawrence, receiver, so far as his duties as an officer of the courts would permit, concurred. Hence by consent of all parties Judge Tuley has entered an order directing the receiver to deliver possession to Norman T. Gassette, the right to the possession of the property being vested in him.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A. P. T. Elder in Trouble.

A. P. T. Elder, President of the Elder Publishing company at No. 415 Dearborn street, was arrested yesterday charged with having $600 belonging to one Charles Clark. Clark claims that he gave Elder this sum as security, he having been engaged by Elder to represent the house at St. Paul. Clark says the St. Paul house existed only in Elder's eye and when he demanded his money was informed he could not get it. A warrant was sworn out but Elder went to Indiana. He returned yesterday and was arrested by Constable McDonough.

Charged Her with Kidnaping.

Mary Hand, who lives at No. 325 Swan street, was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Foreign on complaint of P. B. McDonald on a charge of kidnaping. The kidnaped child is Lizzie McDonald, 14 years old, whose father and mother died some months ago, and she went to live with Mrs. Hand. A few days ago P. B. McDonald, an uncle, going to see her at Hand's found she was missing and Mrs. Hand could not give any information regarding her whereabouts and he had her arrested. At the police station Mrs. Hand said the girl was working for a Monroe street family.

"The Tribune's" Census-Guessing Contest.

Since the census officials began making estimates on the population of Chicago and the United States THE TRIBUNE has received a large number of its guessing coupons. The senders of these late guesses should know that the contest closed June 14, after prominent and ample notice had been given, and that all coupons received at THE TRIBUNE office after that date have been destroyed.

Charged with Attempted Murder.

Patrick Murray is locked up in the Englewood police station on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder. Murray does not live at his home, but goes there regularly when under the influence of liquor. Yesterday while under the influence of an "original package" he went to his son's house. He awakened his son, who was asleep, and rushed at him with a knife. The father slashed at the boy's throat and the latter avoided it. The rush threw the father down, but while on the floor he managed to cut the son in the leg, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound.

Stabbed by His Father.

Thomas O'Leary of No. 13 Gold street was stabbed in the arm by his father while trying to stop a quarrel over the explosion of fireworks between his father and mother. The father left home to escape arrest.

Items.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: 8 a. m., 64° above zero; 9 a. m., 64°; 10 a. m., 64°; 11 a. m., 64°; 12 m., 64°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.55; 12 p. m., 29.57.

Mary Israelwitz, 4 years old, living at No. 950 Milwaukee avenue, fell out of a third story window yesterday and received fatal injuries. Her leg and an arm were broken and her skull was fractured. She was also injured internally.

Joseph Duff, 31 years old, residence unknown, fell from a West Chicago avenue car near Rose street at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while intoxicated, and received two deep cuts in the forehead. He was taken to the County Hospital in a serious condition.

The body of Mrs. Nora Shehan was found in the lake near the lighthouse at South Chicago yesterday afternoon and was taken to the South Chicago morgue. Mrs. Shehan and her husband were drowned last Sunday while boat-riding near Jackson Park. Shehan's body has not been recovered.

The striking cornicemakers paid but little attention to strike matters yesterday. Some of the committeemen sat around headquarters and passed away the time as best they could. They are playing a waiting game. They think that the employers are in a bad condition, and are daily expecting that a meeting of them will be called and a committee appointed to confer with the men with a view of effecting a settlement. No meeting of the employers has been held yet.

WANDERERS' ANNUAL GAMES.

A Number of Interesting Events Witnessed by a Large Crowd—The Victors.

The sixth annual summer meeting of the Wanderers' Cricket and Athletic Club was held at the club grounds yesterday afternoon. The first event on the program was a 100-yard scratch race, some of the best amateur sprinters in the country taking part. Luther Cary had entered but failed to put in an appearance, and his place was taken by young Carr of the Evanston High School, who has lately come to the front in good shape, and who has the making of an all-around athlete in him. The race was won by H. Jewett of the Detroit Athletic Club in 10¼ seconds, with Carr a close second. The one-mile walk was captured by W. C. Clingen in 7 min. 8 sec., Otto Hassel second. Both were scratch men. The amateur record was broken by Clingen nearly five seconds.

The 16-pound shot was put 39 feet 11½ inches by John Ryan, George Riddle putting the same shot 39 feet 4 inches.

The 100-yard handicap had twenty-five entries and was run in heats, the following running in the final heat: H. G. Perry, 4 yards; R. B. Carr, 5 yards; W. C. Skillinger, 4 yards; H. Jewett, scratch; L. M. Cope, 4 yards. The result was nearly a dead heat between Skillinger and Carr, but the decision of the judges was in favor of Skillinger, Jewett being the closest possible third.

The Western record for throwing the 12-pound hammer was 127 feet 4 inches, made by George Riddle, and was broken by him yesterday, he placing the hammer 128 feet from him. John Ryan took second prize, with a record of 112 feet 10½ inches.

The sack race, 50 yards, was won by Hickey in 8 seconds, and the 600-yard race was captured by H. G. Perry in 1:15¾, W. J. Brinkman second.

The prize for the running high jump went to R. Bottenus, who jumped five feet and one inch, although George Riddle, who had a two-inch heavier handicap, jumped five feet two inches.

The mile and a half run was easily taken by Mike Kennedy in 7:27½. Kennedy holds the ten-mile cross country championship of Ireland, and finished fresher than he started. J. S. Mankin, who finished second, had 250 yards handicap.

The 220 yards hurdle race was taken into camp by R. Botterns in 30 seconds, E. B. Baker finishing second.

The tug of war between the Emeralds and Wanderers was a farce, every one on the grounds getting hold of the rope. It was given by the referee to the Emeralds, who were unquestionably entitled to it.

J. R. Haywood of Detroit, scratch; George Riddle, 1 inch; Ed Smith, 6 inches, and Hall Fake, 15 inches, entered for the pole vault. Haywood cleared 9 feet 4 inches but Fake's handicap was too much for him and the prize went to Fake, who only made 8 feet 7 inches. A large crowd witnessed the games.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, operating through the blood, eradicates the scrofulous taint.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Illinois, fair, easterly winds, warmer in northern, stationary temperature in southern portion.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair weather during Saturday, northerly winds, cooler in Ohio and Southern Indiana, warmer in Northern Indiana.

For Michigan and Wisconsin, warmer, fair weather, winds shift ing to easterly.

For Minnesota, North and South Dakota, fair, followed in North and South Dakota by showers, southerly winds; warmer, except in western portion of South Dakota, lower temperature.

For Missouri and Kansas, fair southerly winds, warmer.

UNITED STATES SIGNAL SERVICE, CHICAGO, July 4—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Warmer fair weather; brisk easterly winds shifting to southerly.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer...	Thermom'r	Max'm temperature...	Direction of wind...	State of weather...	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.96	80	86	S. E.	Fair..	.18
Bismarck, N. D.	29.86	74	74	S. E.	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.92	58	74	N. W.	Clear..	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.96	80	88	N.	Clear..	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.80	82	90	S. W.	Clear..	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.82	80	86	N. W.	Fair..	....
Chicago	30.06	62	66	N. E.	Fair..	....
Cincinnati, O.	29.92	72	84	N.	Fair..	.14
Cleveland, O.	29.96	74	84	N.	Clear..	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	29.56	92	92	N.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	30.06	72	76	N. E.	Fair..	....
Denver, Colo.	29.72	86	92	S. E.	Fair..	....
Des Moines, Ia.	30.06	72	76	S. E.	Clear..	....
Detroit, Mich.	30.00	64	72	N.	Clear..	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.94	84	86	S.	Clear..	....
Dubuque, Ia.	30.10	72	76	N. W.	Clear..	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.98	74	76	W.	Clear..	....
El Paso, Tex.	29.88	86	90	E.	Cl'udy	.28
Erie, Pa.	29.94	62	68	N. W.	Clear..	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.96	82	88	S.	Clear..	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	30.04	64	64	N.	Clear..	....
Green Bay, Wis.	30.04	68	72	N.	Cl'udy	....
Helena, Mont.	29.66	90	90	W.	Clear..	....
Huron, S. D.	29.92	72	76	S. E.	Clear..	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	30.00	66	76	N.	Fair..	.01
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.88	78	94	W.	Cl'udy	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	29.98	82	84	S.	Clear..	....
La Crosse, Wis.	30.10	70	74	W.	Clear..	....
Manistee	30.04	62	64	N. E.	Clear..	....
Marquette, Mich.	30.09	62	68	N. E.	Clear..	....
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.08	60	64	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	29.78	72	78	S. W.	Fair..	....
Montreal	29.80	70	74	S. W.	Fair..	....
Moorhead, Minn.	29.98	70	78	S.	Fair..	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.96	82	92	N.	Clear..	....
New Orleans, La.	29.90	84	94	W.	Cl'udy	....
New York City	29.86	72	80	S.	Rain..	.06
Norfolk, Va.	29.80	78	88	S. W.	Rain..	.04
Omaha, Neb.	29.96	78	80	N.	Clear..	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.90	66	74	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	29.82	90	96	S. W.	Fair..	....
Port Huron, Mich.	30.02	60	66	N.	Clear..	....
Rapid City, S. Dak.	29.66	88	92	S.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.86	64	74	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	76	80	N. E.	Clear..	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.05	70	74	S. W.	Clear..	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	29.66	88	96	S. E.	Fair..	....
Sandusky, O.	30.00	64	74	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.02	72	76	S. E.	Clear..	....
Springfield, Ill.	30.04	70	74	N.	Clear..	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	68	84	N.	Clear..	....
Toledo, O.	30.00	66	72	N. W.	Clear..	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.90	86	94	N.	Fair..	....
*Portland, Ore.						
*San Francisco, Cal.						

*No reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, Aller, Bremen, Devonia, Glasgow.

Queenstown—Arrived, Wyoming, New York.

Hamburg—Arrived, Rugia, New York.

DEATHS.

Death notices not exceeding five lines, one insertion, free.

FUNERAL TRAIN—DAILY ON CHICAGO AND Grand Trunk railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m. Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phoenix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts. Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts. daily at 12:30 p. m.

DRIESSLEIN—July 2, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Emma A. Driesslein, daughter of the late Charles L. Driesslein. Funeral from her late residence, 476 Fulton-st., at 2:30 p. m. Saturday, the 5th inst., to Graceland.

HICKS—At her residence, 111 Warren-av., at 3 a. m., July 4, 1890, Mary Noble, wife of Frank M. Hicks and daughter of Rev. F. A. Noble, D.D. Funeral services will be held in the Union Park Congregational Church Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McCAMMON—July 4, at 10:15 p. m., Annie McCammon. Funeral at 1 o'clock Sunday from her late residence, No. 110 Aberdeen-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A MEETING OF THE FIRST WARD REpublican Club will be held this evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Room 4. All members of the club are requested to be present.

NATIONAL LEAGUE PARK,
Corner Congress and Loomis-sts.
Base-Ball.
BOSTON vs. CHICAGO,
SATURDAY, JULY 5.
GAME CALLED AT 3:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at A. G. Spalding & Bros., 108 Madison-st., and usual places.

WASHINGTON PARK CLUB.
Washington Park Club
RACES.
Today, Saturday, July 5
(THIRTEENTH DAY).
Five Grand Races,
INCLUDING THE
BOULEVARD STAKES,
With 10 Starters.
Commencing promptly at 2:30 p. m., rain or shine.
TRAINS By Illinois Central Railroad and State-st. & Cottage Grove Cable lines.
ADMISSION Including Seat in Grand Stand. $1.00

EXPOSITION BUILDING.
MILWARD ADAMS..............Lessee and Manager
LAST DAY.
LAST DAY
OPTION TICKETS
FOR THE
THEO. THOMAS
Summer Night Concerts
Can now be secured at the Exposition Building Box Office.
Option Tickets are sold in packages of ten or more at the rate of ten 50c tickets for $4.00, and are good for any concert during the season. The sale will positively close tonight.
THE CONCERTS BEGIN
MONDAY, JULY 7,
And continue for five weeks.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn-sts
DIXEY
And his merry players, in
ADONIS.
First Adonis Matinee Today at 2.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Today at 2 Prices 25c to $1.00
Crystal Slipper.
200 PEOPLE ON THE STAGE.
TONIGHT AT 8:10 O'CLOCK.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
Matinee Today at 2. Tonight at 8.
THE GREAT BIG TRIUMPH,
SHENANDOAH.
Written by BRONSON HOWARD,
And Played by the GREAT BIG CAST.
Seats secured 4 weeks ahead.

HAVLIN'S—*To Secure Seats Telephone 8127.*
TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
Matinee at 2. Tonight at 8.
The popular young actor,
W. A. WHITECAR in THE VENDETTA.
Last Two Performances. Night Prices 15, 25, 35, 50, and 75c. Matinee Prices 15, 25, 50c.
Next Sunday, "777."

BROTHERHOOD PARK.
Thirty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.
BASE-BALL.
THE WORLD'S CHAMPIONS vs. WHITE STOCKINGS.
LAST GAME TILL JULY 21.
TODAY AT 3:35 P. M.
Tickets at Jenney & Graham's, 102 Madison-st., and usual places.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER.
TONIGHT
Prof. Wm. Bristol's Equine Wonders.
Matinees Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Extra Matinee Friday, July 4.

JACOBS' ACADEMY—Halsted and Madison
This Afternoon at 2. Tonight at 8.
ALWAYS ON HAND;
OR,
Sports of the Mines.
Next Week—W. A. Whitecar in The Vendetta.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
The Laughable Comedy,
MY WIFE'S GARTER,
And the RED GARTER QUADRILLE.
Admission 10 Cents. Smoking Permitted.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON.
The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Admission 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

EDEN MUSEE—Open 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Zan Zic Magicians. Eldore, the Juggler.
Hungarian Orchestra. Wax Groups.
Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

EXCURSION.
LAKE GENEVA
A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
EXCURSION
To this beautiful resort Saturday, July 12. Round trip, only $1.50. Leave Wells-st. depot at 8:05 a. m., Clybourn-av. Junction at 8:20; reach Lake Geneva at 10:50 a. m. Leave Lake Geneva at 7 p. m.; reach Chicago at 9:30 p. m. Tickets at Gale & Blocki's drug stores, 44 Monroe-st. and 111 Randolph-st.; Bates' drug store, 126 North Clark-st.; Thayer's drug store, 572 West Madison-st.; Sill's drug store, 626 West Lake-st., and on the train.
During the past winter all the boats of the Lake Geneva Line of Steamers have been rebuilt and are now as good as new, and the lake itself never looked more beautiful than at present.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.
From Clark Street Bridge.
Steamers JOHN A. DIX and R. J. GORDON.
SEASON PROGRAMME.
To Michigan City—Every Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, 9 a. m.
To Fort Sheridan and Waukegan—Every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday at 9 a. m.
To Evanston—Monday and Saturday, 2:30 p. m.
To South Chicago—Sunday, 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.
Each round trip, 50 cents. (Michigan City Sundays, 75c). Moonlight Excursion Every Evening at 8 (from Clark and Madison-st. Bridges. Fare only 25c. Music and Dancing). D. M. COCHRANE, Mgr.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.
STEAMER CHIEF JUSTICE WAITE, capacity 1,000 people, from Clark-st. bridge. Season program—Every Sunday to South Chicago at 9 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; every Monday to Evanston at 2:30 p. m.; every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday to Michigan City at 9 a. m.; every Wednesday and Friday to Waukegan at 9 a. m., calling at Fort Sheridan. Fare for each round trip, 50c. Moonlight excursion on the lake every evening at 8, only 25c. Music and dancing.
STEAMER IVANHOE, from foot of Harrison-st., to Lincoln Park and Water-Works Crib, daily at 10:30 a. m., 2:30, 4 p. m. Also moonlight excursion on the lake every evening at 8 o'clock. Each round trip, 25c.
HENRY BABY, Manager.

Saturday Night Excursions.
PROPELLER "KALAMAZOO."
A DAY IN THE COUNTRY. For Saugatuck and Douglas, Michigan. From dock of Graham & Morton Trans. Co., foot of Wabash-av., at 8 o'clock p. m. Returning will reach same dock early Monday morning. Fare for round trip, $2.50, including berth.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.
VAN BUREN-ST. LINE STEAMERS, LAKE FRONT.
Boats every 20 minutes to Water-Works Crib, New Pier, and Government Pier.
Fare 25, 15, and 10 cents.
Boats run all night Saturdays to piers.

CHEAP TICKETS EVERYWHERE
ALL THIS WEEK.
SEE HUNTER, "The Skalpr," 112 Clark-st.,
Chicago Opera-House Building.

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Readers of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE *who leave the city for the summer can have the Daily and Sunday sent them by mail for 15 cents per week or 67 cents per month.*

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO "THE TRIBUNE."

Subscriptions to THE TRIBUNE may be made through the purchasing department of the American Express company at any place where that company has an agency. Agents will give a money order receipt and will forward the money order attached to an order to send the paper for any stated time, free of charge to subscribers except the usual fee for issuing the money order, which is but five cents for any sum under $5.

EX-MAYOR CARTER H. HARRISON is out in an interview, saying he will not accept the Democratic Congressional nomination in the Third District against Billy Mason. "I will not lead a forlorn hope for them" (the Democrats), he says. "They have treated me badly." There are certain circumstances, however, under which he would accept a nomination, and these are set forth by him as follows:

> If the citizens of the Third Congressional District desire my services, without regard to party, and if their wishes were expressed in such manner that I could have a reasonable expectation that my services would continue several terms, I might conclude to comply with their wishes in the matter.

No body of men in the Third District is in a position to give the guarantees of which Mr. Harrison speaks. It is reasonably certain, too, that the majority of the voters there are satisfied with their present Congressman, Mr. Mason, and will reëlect him.

WHILE the grand jury has concluded that there was not sufficient evidence to indict Wallner, Monear, Mackin, and the persons who are said to have bribed other Aldermen to vote for the Lake street "L" franchise, the vote of 9 to 12 for a true bill on that question indicates that the members of the jury inclined to the belief that the statements of the affidavits were true, that $1,300 had been paid to each of them of the $3,000 bribe promised. They hesitated to indict only because they were afraid the truth of the affidavits could not be proved after the makers had repudiated their signatures. There was no "squealer," and without a squealer it was impossible to establish guilt to the satisfaction of a trial jury. One "squealer's" confession would have been sufficient to make a majority for indictment. Had Wallner weakened and told what he knew the whole thing would have come out. At one time Wallner seemed on the eve of confessing. The principals in the transaction were badly scared and had a narrow escape. Will they profit by their experience? Will they retire modestly to private life? Will they forego the pleasure of running the County and City Democratic Conventions and the bossing of the Junior Tammany? As long as they remain in politics there is always the chance that they will tempt even weaker persons than Wallner. And what then? There is a wholesome lesson for the Tammany bosses in the grand jury proceedings of the last two weeks.

A WESTERN phonograph organ of overprotected Eastern manufacturers and of trusts present and future says the McKinley Tariff bill is one "the Republican Senators cannot afford to permit to slumber" because "the people have such thorough convictions on the subject." Western Senators who have given signs that they do not mean to swallow that monstrosity, such as Farwell, Ingalls, Spooner, Allison, and Plumb, are notified that they must not thwart the wishes of the people or it will fare ill with them. It is not likely that threats coming from such a source will have any effect on them. The Senators may think they know what the people want quite as well as this perfunctory mouthpiece of certain Pittsburg and other Eastern manufacturers. Senator Allison's ideas of the wishes of the farmers of Iowa will be founded on what they may say or write to him, and not on what some men in Pittsburg who want to get up a syndicate for the manufacture of tin-plate, to be sold at prices much above those now prevailing, may have to say on the subject. Nor is there any reason to believe that these Western Senators will change front after they have heard from their constituents, who are beginning to speak out at Congressional and other conventions and are declaring that they are for tariff revision and *reduction*, not revision and increase. It is more likely that they will be confirmed in their position and will not withdraw their opposition to the McKinley bill, which, if passed, would permit its beneficiaries to begin marking up their goods and organizing their new "trusts" at once.

DURING the last seven days the New York papers have been printing, and those of many other Eastern cities have been copying, wildly exaggerated reports of the heat in this city, and the number of deaths caused by it. The motive of the New York journals in directing their local correspondents here to put things in as bad a light as possible was their wish to injure a place which had won the World's Exposition from them in a fair and open fight. This is unpatriotic and in bad taste, but the New York press is notable for being both of these things.

It is true there were cases of sunstroke, but that is good evidence of the customary coolness of the Chicago temperature. In the cities on the Gulf sunstrokes are rare because the people are accustomed to scorching heat, and dress, eat, and work—or rather don't work—accordingly. It is so unusual an event in this city for the thermometer to go soaring to 90 that when such a thing does happen every one keeps on with his labor just as before, ignorant of the precautions that should be taken. With a population made up in part of people from the colder regions of Northern Europe, who have never experienced the warmth of an average American summer as it is outside of Chicago, it is strange there were not more casualties.

If there were two or more weeks of hot weather in Chicago every year people would be forewarned, and when the sultry days came they would slacken up on their toil and would not expose themselves so recklessly to the rays of the sun. But when there are only two or three such days once every four or five years it is difficult to get people to change their habits. The air seemed hot to the people of Chicago because they are accustomed to cool weather. South and west of this city the weather was much hotter, as the published reports show, but the people there expected it and were prepared for it as well as possible. But the people here on the margin of the cool lake were taken unawares, as never in their lives before did they experience such sultry days in June, and they may never again. The last week in June of 1889 in Chicago averaged nearly 20 degrees cooler than the last week of June, 1890.

THE DECKER MURDER.

The story of the murder of Charles Decker of Morris, Ill., as related in the last issue of THE TRIBUNE, is revolting in all its aspects, and reveals an amount of depravity on the part of the brute who did the killing and the still greater scoundrel who induced him to do it that is almost incomprehensible. The negro murderer, Williams, and Maxwell, the white man who prevailed upon him to go to Morris for the purpose of robbing Decker, are two of a kind. They have served time for various offenses, the one in the bridewell and the other in the penitentiary. They are both loafers, vagabonds, drunkards, and criminals to whom robbery and murder are every-day matters incidental to their infamous profession. They belong to a class, and not a small one, which is the open and dangerous enemy of society. They planned their crime with the utmost deliberation, drank and caroused in saloons and brothels on their way to Morris, and when the negro entered the house, as Maxwell had planned, he had no hesitation in adding murder to the original crime. The wretch who committed the murder is an uneducated man of brutal instincts. The villain who planned it, and who is the guiltier of the two, is a college-bred man, and thus we have the two extremes of social position meeting on the same level. The negro, however, has more manliness than the other. He at least has a conscience and his guilt has preyed upon him so that he has confessed.

Both these villains are under arrest and there is talk at Morris of lynching them. We trust, however, that the case will not be aggravated still further by mob violence. Let the law have its way. There can be no doubt that sooner or later justice will be vindicated and these men will receive their merited punishment. It is better to endure even the law's delays and the importunities of cranks who would send these men to the penitentiary instead of to the gallows, with opportunities for future escape, than to stain the record of that quiet and law-abiding village with illegal murder. The most the people of Morris should do is to demand that they should have a prompt trial and that justice shall have its way, uninfluenced by the tricks of cunning criminal lawyers on the one hand or the interference of these maudlin cranks on the other.

HE IS HEARING FROM HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Congressman Lind, the Republican Representative from the Second Minnesota District, has sent word from Washington that he does not mean to try to be renominated—that is, he has made up his mind he cannot be.

He was one of those Western Congressmen representing farming constituencies who preferred to look after the interests of Messrs. Delano, Harpster, and Lawrence, who raise blooded rams for Southwestern ranchmen, rather than after those of his own people. That the ram-raisers might wax fat he voted to increase largely the price of the woolen clothing worn in that colder section of the country whence he comes. He voted to make the farmers who sent him to Congress to legislate for them and not for three Ohioans pay more for their cotton and linen fabrics they use, for their cutlery, hardware, tin cups and pails, their window glass, the dishes they eat from, and the starch they use.

The farmers of his district have found out what he has done and say his vote on the McKinley bill misrepresented them outrageously. Of course it did. They did not send him to Congress to make it harder for them to clothe their families and pay the interest on their mortgages, two things which interest them more than the duties on beans and eggs. Therefore they have told Mr. Lind they want no more of him, and he has taken the hint.

Other Western Congressmen should profit by this example and make their peace with their constituents while there is yet time, or they will share the fate of Lind and be relegated to private life. The Western farmers as a rule are a reasonable body of men. They will put up with a good deal of foolishness on the part of their Representatives, but there are limits to their patience in other States than Minnesota.

THE GROWTH OF THE TRANS-MISSOURI REGION.

On May 10, 1869, the last spike in the Union Pacific railroad was driven amid general rejoicings on the part of the people of the United States. At that time THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE said in the course of a congratulatory article: "Our knowledge of the vast region lying west of the Missouri River is very slight, and no wonder, since a quarter of a century ago there were no white men west of the 'Big Muddy.'" All this region, excepting Utah, is today in the conditions of Statehood, and is prosperous, progressive, rapidly increasing in wealth and population, as well as in the development of all industrial and material resources.

When the last spike of the Union Pacific road was driven the great empire of Dakota could boast but 9,000 people, and it was exceeded by Idaho with 10,000 and Montana with 18,000. Washington claimed 22,000, and Wyoming, youngest of all the Territories, had but 5,000. Now the Dakotas with a round 600,000 have distanced their old associates, having more population than all of them combined. Idaho claims 100,000, and probably has about 90,000. Montana has increased to a little over 100,000, Washington to 150,000, and Wyoming's 5,000 has grown to at least 100,000. In these six new States there were 63,000 people when the last spike was driven; now there are over 1,000,000. The vast area west of the Missouri, containing more than 1,500,000 square miles, had at that time but 2.8 per cent of the population, and but 4 per cent of the workers of the country was in the new West, which is a suggestive indication of the industrial character of that region. The States and Territories west of the Missouri, including California, in 1868 cast 173,202 votes; at the last election they cast 571,723 votes. The wealth of this area has increased fivefold since the last spike was driven.

Idaho was admitted Thursday. Wyoming will be delayed a day or so until the House concurs in the Senate's amendment giving the National Government exclusive control of the Yellowstone Park. Thus the Territories are fast disappearing. The whole Northern line of the Union is now a continuous tier of States from Maine to Washington and from Massachusetts to Oregon. A Territorial triangle is left, its base resting on the Texan and Mexican frontier. Utah, its apex, should be incorporated with Nevada, which would be of benefit to each, reinforcing Nevada's dwindling resources on the one hand and Utah's Gentiles on the other. Its base should be solidified by the union of Arizona and New Mexico, as was provided in the original cession of the latter, thus giving Americans the controlling power over the un-American element. There is left still the little Territory of Oklahoma, whose manifest destiny it is to be united with the Indian Territory. When this is done, for Alaska is too remote a contingency for present contemplation, there will be indeed a complete Union of States. When the last spike was driven that Union had 37,000,000 people; now it has 65,000,000. The great region west of the "Big Muddy" is no longer an unknown wilderness. Its communities are all in the Sisterhood of States.

DEFEATED BECAUSE HE REFUSED TO MUGWUMP.

The Democratic and mugwump organs are devising all kinds of reasons and manufacturing all kinds of apologies to explain the defeat of Henry Cabot Lodge for reëlection to the Board of Overseers of Harvard College, a position which he has held for one term with conspicuous ability. This of itself should have been sufficient reason for his reëlection, but, as THE TRIBUNE heretofore has stated, the mugwumps who are running that institution, with its President at their head, conspired to defeat him for purely political reasons. Mr. Lodge is a Republican, and because he refused to desert his party and become a renegade he was marked for defeat. No stain rests upon his political record and none upon his character as a gentleman or as an alumnus of Harvard. His career in politics and literature, on the other hand, has reflected credit upon his Alma Mater. It was fault enough in the eyes of these mugwumps that he is a Republican Congressman and the author of the bill to secure honest National elections. For these political considerations he was sacrificed. The Boston *Post*, a Democratic organ, thus excuses the action of the mugwump allies of its party:

> If the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge would seek the cause of his recent humiliation he need but interrogate his own conscience. Let him and his friends consider, before charging the alumni of the university with unworthy methods and improper motives, whether in his public life he has discharged his duty as a scholar. Let them consider how far he has conformed to the standard that Bishop Potter so nobly delineated in his Phi Beta Kappa oration. Let them consider whether he has always dared to speak and dared to do what he conceived to be the highest right. A constituency admission to which is dependent on education does not love to honor those who have openly set up self-seeking as the guiding rule of conduct. Such a constituency is intolerant of lack of courage. The time-server should seek his reward elsewhere and not ask to be singled out for honors that lie in its gift. Honest political convictions, however erroneous and however repugnant, carry with them no taint. But the man who, having raised the standard of independence, deserts it for his personal advantage, who sacrifices his principles upon the altar of self-advancement, who, having set his hand to the plow, turns back, actuated by motives that men deem unworthy, should not complain if, when weighed in the balance, he is found wanting. The question is not one of politics but of morals. It is not that the opinions which Mr. Lodge professes give offense, that the views he advocates are opposed to those of a majority of his fellow-alumni. But it is that he has displayed qualities of mind and character which render him ineligible as a representative of men of high standards, whether in the councils of the Nation or of the university.

A meaner or more unprovoked attack than this it would be difficult to conceive. Stated in the fewest possible words it means that Mr. Lodge was tabooed because he has had the temerity to be a Republican in opposition to the political principles of the majority of the managers of Harvard College and the honorable ambition to seek political office. Political belief is made the test of a candidate for office in its Board of Overseers. But, applying the tests set forth by the *Post*, have these gentlemen, from President Eliot down, discharged their duties in public life as scholars? Have they conformed to Bishop Potter's lofty Phi Beta Kappa standard? Have they not dabbled in politics with an assiduity worthy of the most partisan heelers? Has not the honorable President of Harvard himself descended from his high position to take part in caucuses, to indite political appeals to voters, to write partisan letters to political meetings, to express public preferences for candidates, and finally, when pressed by Democrats, to come out in their behalf; has he not thrown aside deliberately his cap and gown, come down from his tripod, doffed his mugwump mask, and proclaimed that he was a Democrat and ready to use the influence of his high position for the advantage of the most corrupt party ever organized in this country? Let him and his associates interrogate their own consciences a little. If this is to be the standard of this college hereafter, if no man can expect its honors unless he gives in his adhesion to mugwump or Democratic doctrines, then it is time that the Republicans of this country should ask themselves the question whether they can afford to send their sons to it. The insult to Mr. Lodge is an insult to every Republican.

FILTH AND INEFFICIENCY.

Health Commissioner Wickersham admits that the city alleys are in a most unhealthy and filthy condition. Assistant Inspector Dixon agrees with him and says the scavenger work is "not half done," and that "political influence, with other radical defects in the present system, accounts for the vile and filthy condition of the alleys." The Mayor is milder, but admits "the sanitary condition of the alleys in the outlying wards is not satisfactory—far from it." The official organ of the Administration puts it more emphatically when it says:

> In the wards inhabited by the poorer people their condition is a disgrace to a civilized community. Some of them are never visited by the scavengers and garbage collectors, paid by the city to keep them clean, and filth of all sorts gathers in them, breeding foul and fearful stenches and incidental disease.

And yet it is admitted that the Council appropriated sufficient money for keeping the alleys clean, that stringent agreements have been entered into by the contractors to do so, and that the contractors have given substantial bonds for the performance of their agreements. There is $40,000 at the disposal of the city to supplement the contractors' work, that being the amount of the appropriation in excess of the aggregate of the contracts.

In the face of these facts the Mayor, the Health Commissioner, and Inspector Dixon say they are powerless. The Mayor says:

> The fault is not with the Health Department, but it is a vital one with the system under which the alley cleaning is done.

Inspector Dixon declares:

> Unless the Council helps us out I do not see how we can do any better than we are doing. It is the system that is wrong.

Wickersham mildly suggests something similar.

The fact is the system is all right. Its administration, however, is all wrong, and Inspector Dixon in a moment of candor has acknowledged as much. In an interview published in the *Herald* of Thursday he said:

> The work is not half done, and we cannot help it. . . . Owing to the sharp competition for city contracts, and the accepted belief that under the present system the contractor can perform his part of the agreement or not, as suits him, the bids are oftentimes very low. Whether high or low, the work, with but few exceptions, is never half done. Our form of sanitary inspection is bad. The men—one from each ward—are appointed chiefly on account of their ward-striking abilities. The Aldermen of each ward practically say who the inspector shall be, and this department is powerless to control the men, whether they perform the duties of the office or not. They generally don't, and if one is discharged the Aldermen who secured his appointment, with cohorts of small politicians, saloon-keepers, men with a "pull," and others of their ilk, besiege the department, asking his retention. They spend their time principally loafing about saloons and keeping as far away from work or the performance of their duties as possible.

This tells the whole story. The contractors do not expect to be made to live up to their agreement. They "stood in with the political inspectors," with the Aldermen, and perhaps higher functionaries last year. Why cannot they stand in this year? They do not do the work. The inspectors wink at their neglect. The $34,000 paid annually to these bar-room loafers and strikers is worse than thrown away. Half the money paid on contracts on their reports is so much stolen from the city.

Instead of endeavoring to enforce the contracts and procuring honest, careful, and valuable men for inspectors, the Mayor, Wickersham, and Dixon howl only for more money. They want the contract system abolished. They want to return to the old crow-bait system of hiring Aldermanic scavenger teams by the day. That would mean more plunder, of course. Experience has shown it would not promote the cleanliness of the city. To return to that evil sytem would mean wholesale robbery of the taxpayers. Cregier, Wickersham, and Dixon ought to know as much.

The true remedy is plain and simple—the enforcement of the contracts, the dismissal of the worthless sanitary inspectors, and the relegation to the Police Department of the matter of daily reporting on the condition of the alleys.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH WOOL?

Maj. McKinley made up his mind that he could ride into the White House on the back of a blooded ram. Therefore he got up a tariff bill in which he repeated to the wool-growers what Delano, Lawrence, and Harpster told him—that his bill would add millions to the selling value of their fleeces. He added 2 or 3 cents a pound to the duty on merino wools, which are grown extensively in this country, especially in the warm arid Southwestern regions, and he doubled the duty on carpet wools, which are not grown in this country at all and which it is not probable ever will be. His bill with these provisions for the welfare of the American wool-grower has passed the House and the wool schedule has been modified but slightly by the Finance Committee of the Senate. With so fair a prospect of passage the wool market ought to show signs of activity and the wool-grower ought to be getting the good of a rise in price.

Singularly enough this is not the case. Wool is *four cents* a pound lower than last year and shows no signs of bettering. One of the phonograph organs of McKinleyism in this city, which repeats the words dictated by Delano & Co., blooded ram-raisers for New Mexico, admits in its commercial columns that wool matters are in a bad way. These are the pathetic headlines over a dispatch printed yesterday:

WOOL SLOW AT BOSTON.

A DULL WEEK NOTED IN THE GREAT EASTERN FLEECE MARKET.

FEW MANUFACTURERS VISIBLE TO EYES OF EXPECTANT DEALERS.

SLUGGISH SALES DUE TO MOST OF THE BIG MILLS BEING CLOSED.

Following are extracts from the commercial dispatch which justify the headlines:

> The general market has been exceedingly dull, and small sales are, as a rule, reported by the various large dealers. The increase in the volume of business is due to some large sales of new Texas, California, and other wools made previously to arrival and just now approved by manufacturers. They are, therefore, included in the sales reported this week. There is no excitement here or at any point of the seaboard, and it is seldom that a week passes during which so few manufacturers are seen on the market as was the case this week. Many of the mills are wholly shut down and others partially so, and it is no surprise that the actual business in progress is so small.

Why is the wool market depressed thus, and why are the mills closing just at the moment when the stimulating and benign influences of the McKinley wool tariff ought to be felt? The McKinleyites may say what they please, but the reason for the depression is to be sought for in the intention to levy higher duties on foreign mixing wools. Says George William Bond of Boston, protectionist and wool expert:

> An experience of high duty for over twenty-five years has failed to increase the value of wool, home-grown. So different is the character and quality of wool grown in different countries, and even in different parts of the same country, that if wools were free the probable result would only be to equalize values the world over, and it would be found that other countries would want our wool as much as we should want theirs.

The farmers have been told that while their clothing would be increased in price they would make the loss up on wool. They have now a chance to see how much truth there is in this humbugging assertion. In spite of the fact that foreign-grown wools are to cost the manufacturers more, American wools persist in going down, not up. Evidently the wool schedules of Mac's Tariff bill are a delusion and a fraud so far as the farmers are concerned.

Let the Senate amend the bill by knocking off all duties on third-class or carpet wools, and then wait awhile to see what the effect is on the market. If the prices of American wools advance any and the big mills begin to open and the wheels to go round, it will be a sign that the right path has been struck and the way found to get the American wool-raiser out of a hole.

THIS IS MIDSUMMER MADNESS.

A dispatch from Lansing, Mich., printed Tuesday, said that a new political party was to meet there on the last day of this month and put a State ticket in the field. Anybody will be let into the party who will agree to the following "principles":

> The abolition of National banks and the substitution of legal-tender Treasury notes; the abolition of board of trade gambling; free and unlimited coinage of silver; no alien ownership of land; Governmental ownership and control of means of transportation and communication; suppression of monopolies and trusts; a graduated income tax; Government loans to the people.

It would be more in accordance with the eternal fitness of things to hold the convention at Kalamazoo than at Lansing. One of the State insane asylums is at the first-named place, and its inmates would add considerably to the strength of the new organization, whose principles they would find no difficulty in indorsing. But it may be that the managers fear if the convention were held at Kalamazoo the Superintendent of the asylum would claim the members as some of his lost sheep.

The first principle is the abolition of National banks and the substitution of legal-tender Treasury notes. This would indicate that what is wanted is to abolish National bank notes. If that is all the matter is attending to itself. In 1878 notes to the amount of $313,000,000 were in circulation. There has been a steady falling-off, till now the notes out amount to but $149,000,000. If Congress would make the minimum circulation $1,000 the banks would avail themselves of it gladly.

If what is meant is the utter abolition of National banks, putting nothing in their place, then the proposition is a foolish one. Outside of a lunatic asylum the uses of banks are admitted by all. One of the chiefest of these is the gathering together of the small funds of individuals so they can be utilized for manufactures and for trade. Without these institutions the men who want to lend and those who wish to borrow would find one another with difficulty or not at all. Banish these banks and the business of the country would begin diminishing at once. More wealth would be hoarded and less of it would be used for the payment of laborers and the purchase of materials. One great advantage of National banks is their comparative safety. While there have been losses by them, yet owing to the more careful supervision exercised they have been but a small per cent of the losses by State banks doing an equal amount of business.

In the next place, it is easy and perhaps popular to talk about "the abolition of board of trade gambling." But what does it mean? What is board of trade gambling? Does it refer to some or all the transactions on a board? If to "corners," they are already illegal. If it means that a man must not buy wheat or corn with the expectation that it will go up, or sell it because he thinks it is as high as it will go, then by all means shut up the boards entirely, and declare that there shall be no middlemen in agricultural products, and that the individual farmer must make his bargain with the individual consumer if he can find him. The next step probably will be to stop grocery and dry goods store gambling, and end the evil practice of those dealers buying to sell at a profit or selling to clear their shelves.

The "free and unlimited coinage of silver" means the disappearance of gold and the adoption by the country of a single standard—the standard of China and India. This would last till the new party had flooded the country with inconvertible legal tenders, and then the silver would disappear, and the days of the worthless continental currency would return.

As for the alien ownership of land, Congress has passed an act forbidding it in the Territories and has under consideration one forbidding it everywhere. If it should not go through Michigan can pass a law forbidding aliens to own real estate there.

"The Governmental ownership and control of means of transportation and communication" would mean that the Government lay hands on the railroads, steamboats, stages, express companies, hacks, cabs, etc. That property would cost ten billions, and to operate it would require more than a million of partisan officials, for politics would control appointments. Before all this could be done the Constitution would have to be amended. As things stand, Congress cannot reach out and take, with or without payment, railroads chartered, as nearly all are, by the States. As it is a slow job to amend the Federal Constitution, suppose Michigan amend its own Constitution and try it. There is railroad property in that State worth $500,000,000. Would the members of the new party pay for it? If so the taxes would be heavy. Or would they take it without paying for it? It would be cheaper, but hardly in accordance with morality.

As for monopolies and trusts, Congress has passed a law to suppress them when of an inter-State character. The Michigan Legislature can, when it pleases, pass one to put down trusts and monopolies local to the State.

"A graduated income tax." Of what is it to take the place, of the taxes on whisky and tobacco or the tariff duties? Why not try it first in Michigan? Amend its Constitution and see how much revenue can be raised under this plan of taking 5 per cent from those who have little, 10 per cent from those who have more, and 50 per cent of the income of those who have a great deal, and how it affects the wage fund and industrial prosperity.

"Government loans to the people." If the Nation goes into this business there will be need of what taxes there now are, and of the graduated income tax and a "heap" more to boot. The desire of the borrower to borrow can never be satiated. If the money loaned was gold and silver, or notes exchangeable for them, the taxes would be crushing. If the loans were made in fiat money it would depreciate steadily and each borrower would need more than the one who preceded him. The smash-up would come soon. The Government has no money to loan except what it first can wrench out of the taxpayers. Why should it tax the people to loan money to anybody?

These being the principles of the new party it certainly should meet at Kalamazoo, the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum in the chair.

STOCK-YARDS WATER-WORKS.

There should be no objection to permitting the Stock-Yards capitalists and packers to supply themselves with lake water, as they propose to do. There is something like a water famine this summer in the wards constituting the Towns of Lake and Hyde Park. The Stock-Yards scheme offers the most prompt method of relief. The city has not sufficient funds at present for a new pumping station, a new crib, and new tunnels. The Stock-Yards men have abundant capital. If granted permission by the Council they will enter at once on the work of tunneling. Their representatives say they will have tunnel, crib, and pumping-works completed the 1st of June next year. Judging by the experience of the last sixteen months it would take the city authorities until the 1st of June to get ready to begin the work. The Stock-Yards company owns the right of way of the cross-town line beginning at the Illinois Central tracks near the lake shore and extending west on Fortieth street to Packingtown. The new Stock-Yards water company proposes to tunnel along this line. There will be no interference with private interests, therefore, during the progress of this work. The experiment, too, may be of advantage, as it may demonstrate to the city authorities how promptly and economically work of this character can be done. For the four miles of six-foot tunnel, with the crib and pumping-works, the cost is estimated at $500,000. A city estimate for the same would be at least 25 per cent larger, and such an estimate would be exceeded. As the new company would not attempt to supply water save to persons doing business in the Stock-Yards section, there would be no interference with the city's rights, and the 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 gallons used daily in that region now could be distributed among the householders in Lake and Hyde Park, whose supply now is utterly inadequate.

Discriminating Against Servia's Hogs.

Austria has just played her trump card in the Balkan question by closing her frontiers to Servian swine. Hogs constitute the principal and, in fact, almost the only article of produce in the Danubian States, and to forbid their importation into and through Austria is to shut them off from every one of their markets. By thus paralyzing Servian trade Austria has shown that she has plenty of resources for bringing the Belgrade Government to its senses without burning a single cartridge. Almost every Servian raises hogs, and the infuriated pig-breeders, salesmen, and drovers who constitute the main part of the population are now assailing the Radical Administration and asking where the benefits of Muscovite protection and patronage are visible. Dependent as the Servians are on Russia for their religious welfare, they are equally dependent on Austria for their material prosperity—a fact of which they had lost sight since Milan's abdication. The close of the Austrian frontier will tend to convince them that the sale of their produce is of more vital importance to them than mere Panslavist theories and doctrines.

The Sisters Don't Care to Vote.

The recent school elections in the Dakotas do not indicate that the women there care much about using the ballot. In Sanborn County, South Dakota, out of 1,200 female voters not over 100 voted, and that is the county where are the headquarters of the woman-suffrage campaign and the banner prohibition county of the State. The percentage of women actually voting was smaller in other counties. In North Dakota the same indifference was observable. When the women voted they voted usually as their husbands did. The Jamestown *Alert* says: "As a rule the result of the female vote does not seem to have changed conditions. The ballot was not disinfected nor elevated to any considerable extent and the women themselves are no better off."

SOMEBODY estimates that $50,000,000 worth of property lies buried at the bottom of the Atlantic. There is some comfort in the recollection that McGinty is there, too.

NEW YORK is suffering from the weather Chicago had last week, and has not Chicago's lake breeze to make it endurable. The mercury of late has been standing well up in the nineties in that city, and when the venerable editor of the *Sun* sits down to write of Chicago's climate the office cat flees in dismay from the streams of perspiration that trickle unchecked from his massive, corrugated brow.

THE man on the Auditorium tower means well, but his weather prognostications are not in the nature of straight tips.

THE fellow who exploded the first firecracker is the man who fired the shot that was heard round the world.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW is on the bounding wave. Before many days, peradventure, he will be permitted to gaze through a smoked glass at that illustrious man, the only Lord Wolseley, of whom Adam himself will be in awe if he ever meets him.

ONE year ago yesterday there was born in this city a girl. Events of this nature happen every day in Chicago, but this was an exceptional case. The parents of the cherub wished to give it some name that would commemorate the glorious anniversary of the Nation's birth, suggest a song of triumph in view of the recent annexation of the suburbs, celebrate fitly the rejoicing of the proud father and mother and yet not weigh so heavily on the child as to stunt its growth. They were unable to decide upon a name. Neighbors were called in and consulted and their suggestions duly considered, but no suitable name was forthcoming, and the parents, in a moment of happy inspiration, resolved to turn the matter over to THE TRIBUNE. They wrote to this paper stating the case and asking for help, and as the result of this step the Fourth of July infant was provided with a satisfactory combination of names, christened in due time, and enjoyed the distinction of having its portrait and biography, as far as the latter had developed itself, printed in THE TRIBUNE. We have received the following note from the young lady, per father:

> NO. 5924 HONORE STREET, CHICAGO, July 4, 1890.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Gloria Columbia Ottofy, plump, hearty, and healthy, 1 year old today, sends greetings to THE TRIBUNE and is grateful to it for the assistance rendered last year in the selection of her name.

That's all right, Gloria Columbia. Grow up to be a good, sensible girl and a womanly woman. Remember the day, the place, and the events for which your name stands, and when the time comes for you, likewise, to call upon THE TRIBUNE for help in the selection of—but let us not anticipate.

SEVERAL exchanges have commented on the fact that Cincinnati has gained only 26,000 in ordinary population and lost Murat Halstead. In the accession of Mr. Halstead as a citizen Brooklyn ought to find ample consolation for whatever deficiencies the census in its own case reveals in the matter of mere numbers.

A TRUNK mystery: What does a comic opera singer need of forty-two Saratogas?

WITH the flag of common sense tariff reform nailed to their Post the Republicans of the Tenth Illinois District have gone in to win.

LAY aside your toy-pistols, boys. One day in the year is enough to play with death.

IN the interests of truth and candor it must be said that the expected firecracker famine did not materialize. The Chinese abomination was both plentiful and cheap yesterday.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Took Issue.

"What's this?" said the Anarchist, as he stopped to look at a sign in front of a clothing store; "'bathing suits'? No, it doesn't, by a thundering sight!"

Found Out What He Wanted to Know.

"Well," remarked the stranger, casually, as he wiped his lips and reached for a clove, "it looks as if that infamous lottery down South was going to have things its own way in spite of everybody."

"I don't see anything so very infamous about it," replied the man behind the bar, somewhat aggressively.

"Let me have one of the tickets, please," said the stranger, producing a roll of bills.

A Natural Mistake.

"Do you give gas?" groaned the man with the swollen jaw, rushing blindly into the room and climbing up in the cushioned chair.

"We do, sir, to some extent," replied the dignified man standing by the chair, "but we don't pull teeth. This is a barber-shop, sir."

Runs in the Family.

"Are you satisfied?" demanded the Baltimore boy, who was on top.

"No!" roared the under boy, who was from St. Louis. "Do it over again!"

Feeling Her Way.

"Anything wrong with the coffee this morning, John?"

"No. It's good enough."

"Biscuits all right?"

"I haven't any fault to find with the biscuits."

"Steak cooked about right?"

"I don't see anything wrong with the steak. What are you driving at, Maria?"

"No complaint to make about anything?"

"No. What in the world do you——"

"John, I wish you would let me have 50 cents to buy some ribbons."

PERSONALS.

Mr. Justice Lamar has received the degree of LL. D. from Emory College, Georgia.

Secretary and Mrs. Blaine and Miss Hattie Blaine will arrive at Bar Harbor July 10, and will occupy their beautiful cottage on Highbrook Road.

"Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband get on very nicely together, I hear." "Of course; they both think the world of her, and so there is no chance for discord."—*New York Tribune.*

Gen. N. B. Forrest, who was a fighter from way back in the Rebel army, but whose early education had been sadly neglected, once remarked that success in battle largely depended upon "getting there first with the mostest men."

King Humbert's decreased allowance of cigarettes has improved the condition of his melancholia. This lesson should not be lost on the youth of the period, who could decrease the melancholy otherwise adjacent to them, so to speak, by letting up on cigarette smoking.

Gen. W. T. Sherman's annual salary as General of the Army, which office has been abolished and which title will die with him, is $15,000. He has no duties to perform and a clerk to help him to perform them, which makes it quite pleasant for the old hero in his declining years.

Baron Liebig, the German chemist, says that as much flour as will lay on the point of a table-knife contains as much nutritive constituents as eight pints of the best beer made. All of which may be true, but beer will continue to have the call over a pinch of flour for general purposes.

Sig. Arrigo, the Italian banker just ransomed from Sicilian banditti for the round sum of $25,000 in gold, says that his captors kept him in the bottom of a dry well, where they furnished him regularly with food. At the end of a certain time, unless ransomed, he was to be killed.

Senator Evarts has recently purchased and fitted up at considerable expense a commodious log cabin on the banks of the Potomac adjacent to Fort Washington and opposite Mount Vernon. Besides this establishment the Senator has residences at Montpelier, Vt., one in New York City, and one in Washington.

The young Crown Prince of Italy is deeply devoted to his clever and beautiful mother. He sends her two long telegrams every day when he is away from her; and he also writes to her each day a letter giving full accounts of his day's work. Like the Queen, the Prince speaks and writes fluently French, English, and German.

Chauncey Depew says that in some respects the Prince of Wales is the best public speaker in Great Britain. "He is," said Mr. Depew, "in his manner of speaking and in his habit of thought more like the American speakers than are the majority of English orators. He speaks without hesitation, somewhat rapidly and yet distinctly, and with an ease and absence of the hemming and hawing which characterize the public utterances of some of Great Britain's clearest thinkers."

Rutherford B. Hayes once received this somewhat cheeky request from a young autograph collector in Washington: "Would you kindly give me your opinion about the election of 1876, and whether you had any idea at that time of appointing Southern Democrats to places in your Cabinet as a means of compromise?" The answer is at once candid and interesting. "I cannot," says Mr. Hayes, "grant your request for the narrative you desire, because I dislike very much to dwell on the memory of those stirring times."

Ida Lewis, the heroine of Lime Rock Lighthouse, who has saved the lives of so many persons, receives from the Government a salary of $750 a year and two tons of coal. When her father became paralytic she was made custodian of the light for life. In appreciation of her heroic efforts in saving lives she has a gold medal from the United States Treasury Department, three silver medals from the State of Rhode Island, one from the Humane Society of Massachusetts, and another from the New York Life-Saving Association.

Jay Cooke says that he recuperated his fortunes "by never changing the temperament and mind I derived from my father and mother and from my earliest experiences in life. I have always been of a hopeful temperament, never living in the cloud. I have also had a reasonable philosophy to think that men and times were better than harsh criticism would suppose. I believed that this American world of ours was full of wealth and it was only necessary to go to work and find it."

Gen. Caprivi is as simple in his habits as in his tastes. He dines in the middle of the day, after a morning of hard work, the menu being of the plainest; after dinner he rides out for a few hours, and then, unless he has to go to Potsdam to see the Emperor, he works once more for several hours. The few military friends who occasionally spend the evening with him are received in his work-room, where Caprivi smokes his long student pipe, and his guests are invited to do likewise.

M. Renan, says a writer who attempts a pen sketch of him, is not very tall, but tremendously broad, and he walks with a somewhat elephantine step; the lower part of his face is abnormally developed, his mouth of proportionate length, with a curl about its corners, and his nose is titanic; "but it is the eyes, planted far apart beneath bushy brows and smallish, that are the really interesting part of the face. Sometimes you catch the wink of a Paris gamin in them, and then, a second later, the vision of a seer. The forehead looks rather too pointed, seen from the front; but then, what an immense head runs out behind—a long, barrel head, with a well-marked crête to it, and white locks sweeping down on each side."

CURRENT NOTES.

Don't spend your money for beer in a vain endeavor to keep cool. Let some other fellow buy it for you.—*Terre Haute Express.*

Inquiring Boy—"Pa, what's a misnomer?" Father—"O, it's calling the fastest vessel afloat after Philadelphia. Now, go and play, my son."—*New York Tribune.*

"I am sober and steady. I was ten years in my last place and five in the one before that." "But where was the last place you worked?" "In the State's prison."—*Philadelphia Times.*

"He hasn't much go." "Mercy, no! He hung on at our house last night until after 11 o'clock. Then pa put out the light and turned to Chollie and said: 'Next.'"—*New York Herald.*

"Maria, how many beers have I had?" "Six." "What, six already? You actually terrify me. However, suppose you bring me another to take away my fright."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

"Marriage is indeed a lottery," sighed Tomnoddy, after a tiff with his wife. "And we both drew prizes," returned the lady. "Ah!" said T., somewhat mollified. "Yes. You got a capital prize, and I took the booby."—*Harper's Bazar.*

"No," said a young man about town who is distinguished by an utter lack of the retiring disposition which makes so many men failures in life, "I never took a sea bath in my life." "Ah!" was the rejoinder, "that explains why the ocean is salt."—*Washington Post.*

O, dear, no, my son, we do not steal the poor natives of Africa now and sell them into slavery. We just steal their country and charge them a pretty little rent for the privilege of living in it. Yes, my son, the world has improved greatly in its morals in the last half century.—*Boston Transcript.*

There is a sadly frivolous Boston young woman who says that her "pa" can turn out bachelors more expeditiously than any college, because he doesn't do it by degrees. He begins the graduation exercises at 10 p. m. sharp, and they are always finished at 10:01 sharp by a stop watch.—*New York Tribune.*

"Do you believe in evolution?" inquired the baboon of the gray ape. "Great cocoanut, no," was the answer. "Did you ever see anything like that in Africa?" and he pointed to a dude in front of the cage. "No," said the baboon, "but the species may have deteriorated."—*Harper's Bazar.*

One of the Justices of the Peace was appealed to the other day by a woman who wanted a warrant for the arrest of her husband for not supporting the family. "Why," she says, "he has brought home only two sacks of flour, a bushel of potatoes, and a cow in two weeks. I have said I would not live with him another day, but as I have just set a hen it seems hard to break up and leave."—*Owego Times.*

Words That Mean Something.

Ex-Congressman Farwell of the Fifth Iowa District was recently suggested as a candidate for the Republican nomination this year. In a letter declining to allow the use of his name, he says: "The McKinley bill, as it left the House, contains provisions that I would not support or defend for a nomination to any office. I believe in the doctrine of protection, and the results of the protective policy, it seems to me, should fill the heart of every American with pride as he witnesses the growth of all the great manufacturing industries which have been fostered by it, but in many ways it has done its perfect work, it has fulfilled the conditions for which the policy was created, and to add to the high duties levied during the war an additional per cent in these times of close competition and moderate wages is only giving the manufacturers opportunities to oppress the people by forming monopolies and trusts." John Thomas Waterhouse of Cedar Rapids, in the same Congressional district, a large property owner and a Republican, says: "The McKinley Tariff bill will kill the Republican party here." Such expressions from such sources mean something.—*Ex.*

Amberg and Edwards.

New York *Evening Post* (Dem.): The two State offices to be filled in Illinois this year are those of Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction. For the former the Republicans have nominated Franz Amberg and for the latter Richard Edwards. Mr. Amberg is a native of Germany and Mr. Edwards was born in Wales. Each has an excellent reputation and has made a good record in public life, the former as City Clerk of Chicago and the latter in the office for which he is now nominated and to which he was first elected four years ago. Mr. Amberg is the son of a wagonmaker, and served an apprenticeship at his trade before he came to America; Mr. Edwards' parents emigrated to this country when he was quite young, and were poor people. The success of these two men illustrates the difficulties which would encompass any attempt to establish a property or educational qualification, since tests of this kind would be more likely to bar out the Ambergs and the Edwardses than the Chicago Anarchists.

Acknowledging the "Corn."

The Prohibitionists of Maine have just held a State convention which is noteworthy for the frank confession of the fact that prohibition does not prohibit in Maine. The platform contains the following statement: "That the Republican and Democratic parties each contain a liquor element sufficiently large to prevent any thorough or determined enforcement of the Prohibitory law; their declarations are therefore meaningless, and adoptions well understood by the liquor interests, and by the officials upon whom enforcement depends, and at whose hands the law is practically nullified in the cities and large towns in Maine." This is precisely what the opponents of prohibition have always contended to be the truth, and now that its advocates concede the fact there is no room for further argument on the question.—*Ex.*

Legislation Against the Lobby.

Ex-Gov. Boutwell, in an article published by the Boston *Globe*, states his views as to the best methods of legislating against the lobby. He advises certain restraints when measures not of a public character are considered. He would have public hearings in which parties should appear personally or by attorneys, and would allow printed communications to be addressed to committees, to the Legislature, or to the public. He adds: "It should be made an offense for any person, either directly or indirectly, to solicit the aid or influence of any member of the Legislature in behalf of any measure pending therein, or which such person believes, or has good reason to believe, will be presented to the Legislature during its term of existence by any other means or agencies than those authorized by law."

The Democratic Candidate in 1892.

The Shelbyville (Ind.) *Democrat*, published at the home of the late Gov. Hendricks, is for Hill as the Democratic candidate in 1892. It says:

> Gov. Hill will come into the next National Convention with the united and solid delegation from New York and a strong following from every other State in the Union. This will guarantee his nomination. In 1884 New York went into the convention with a divided delegation on Cleveland, but were bound to vote for him under the unit rule. Yet Cleveland was nominated; and if Hill goes into the convention with a solid delegation from the Empire State, a State which always carries under all circumstances, he will get the nomination almost by acclamation.

The Real Question in Issue.

Cleveland *Leader:* The real issue presented is this: Will this country consent that the political complexion of Congress shall be determined by openly avowed and defended intimidation and fraud in the Southern States—by the defiantly acknowledged suppression of the constitutional rights of more than half a million citizens, white and black? That is the issue; no blinking or sophistry can disguise it; and there will be no peace between the two sections until it is settled in such a way that every citizen may freely vote for the candidate of his choice and have his vote counted as cast.

A Case of Hobson's Choice.

"The tendency to center on Cleveland," in the opinion of the Pittsburg *Times*, "is largely in consequence of the lack of Presidential timber in the Democratic party." This is pretty rough on the Democracy.

FREEDOM'S DAY ABROAD.

HOW AMERICANS CELEBRATE IN FOREIGN LANDS.

In London the American Visitors Open a Few Extra Bottles of Champagne in Honor of the Day When the Eagle Began to Scream—The Day Appropriately Celebrated by Americans in Paris—American Rifle Teams Enjoy a Banquet at the Kaiserhof in Berlin.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, July 4.—The glorious Fourth was quietly celebrated in London. There were thousands of Americans in London. Perhaps there never have been more here at this season of the year, but for some reason they did not combine and demonstrate as they would have done had they been at home. The Stars and Stripes waved above the United States Consulate and in the vicinity of the United States Embassy and from the roof of the Savoy Hotel and from perhaps a dozen other buildings, but there was an absence of noise and powder smoke that must have made the American eagle feel as if he were being badly treated. Of course the average American began to insist almost from the moment that he woke up to the knowledge that 114 years ago his country had declared its independence upon opening bottles of champagne. But as this is not an uncommon tipple among Americans it need not be wondered at if the American eagle should feel some difficulty in erecting its tail-feathers at the proper angle when it ponders upon the manner in which the day was spent in London by citizens of the great Republic. The phonograph played rather an active part in the celebration of the Fourth. Col. Gourand organized an impromptu meeting at Edison's house in Northumberland avenue, and there the phonograph held high revel in an extremely patriotic way for the delectation of a numerous company, among whom were Thomas Bailey Aldrich and the Rev. Horatio Nelson Powers. Both these gentlemen run to poetry. Aldrich is known on both sides of the Atlantic by his writings. Powers, next to Edison, was the first man who spoke into the phonograph, and when he did so he told in beautiful language the story of the wonderful little instrument. He told this story again today, and it lost nothing for having been told before.

For the first time in the history of the United States the voice of the President was heard during his term in a foreign country. About a year ago Col. Gourand visited the White House and exhibited a phonograph to President Harrison, whom he induced to say a few words. These words the phonograph repeated today. President Harrison is not possessed of a very robust voice, and he must have been pressed for time when he made his communication to the phonograph, for the words which the latter shot at an expectant audience this afternoon were few in number and so close together that to disentangle them promised to consume more time than any American could devote to such a task on the Fourth of July. President Harrison having said his say the Postmaster-General of the United States, Mr. Wanamaker, delivered a message to Mr. Gladstone. This message it would not be proper to make public, as it has not been delivered to Gladstone. Gen. Sherman also had something to say, and he was followed by Maj.-Gen. Schofield, his successor as commander of the United States army. Then the phonograph, in a large, round, and impressive voice, repeated the Declaration of Independence, whereat all the Americans who listened felt much pleased. It also played the "Star Spangled Banner," which had a most cheering effect upon the company particularly when Mr. Tracy, son of the Secretary of the Navy, remarked that it reminded him strongly of the country about 3,000 miles away. The wonderful little instrument also played "Marching Through Georgia," "Hail Columbia," "Going Back to Dixie," and winding up with "Yankee Doodle."

Afterward came some toasts, the shortest of which, "America," was given by Col. Gourand. It was responded to in champagne of a quality against which not the slightest objection could be made on any day of the year.

Celebrating the Day at the Century Club.

Forty gentlemen, nearly all of the Americans, sat down to dinner at them Century in order to celebrate the day of all days on the other side of the Atlantic. Only two toasts were given, "the Queen and the President," and "the Day we Celebrate." To the former there was a hearty response in the effervescent stimulant. "The Day We Celebrate" was responded to by Mr. Moncure D. Conway and Canon Harford. Among those who attended the dinner were the Hon. John C. New and Messrs. Moncure D. Conway, Paul Du Chaillu, William Gibson, Edmund J. Moffatt, B. F. Watkins, E. R. Powers, F. H. Davis, Bruce Joy, E. Gerard, J. McLean, G. H. Mairs, C. W. Heelen, F. G. Perry, W. Powers, J. S. Warde, E. H. Ross, R. C. Sands, O. G. Jennings, G. R. Hote, Capt. O'Grady, Commander Cameron and Canon Harford.

A dinner, and a perfect one by the way, was given by the Savoy Hotel in honor of the day. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Waring, Mr. Waring occupying the post of chairman; Dr. Gordon, Dr. Hitchcock, Mr. T. H. Beach, Mr. and Mrs. Thorn, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. White, Mr. T. P. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Sampson, Mrs. T. H. H. Hubbard, and Dr. and Mrs. Youngman.

A dinner was given to a few friends at the Metropole Hotel by Monroe Smith of Philadelphia. The table was adorned with a magnificent piece of floral architecture, representing the Stars and Stripes.

Andrew Carnegie celebrated the day at Cluny Castle by inviting the country round about him to participate in a demonstration somewhat more pronounced than he would have probably indulged in at home.

In any part or parts of the United Kingdom where two or more Americans were to be found the day was celebrated in such a manner as seemed most fitting. It is even safe to assume that where one American was to be found at least one bottle was emptied as a mark of respect to the day we celebrate.

The American students at the University of Göttingen celebrated the day in a fitting manner. Many of America's famous men own the university as their alma mater, among them Edward Everett, who was there from 1815 to 1816; the American historian, George Bancroft, was there from 1818 to 1820, when he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy; the poet Longfellow, who studied there six months in 1829.

On the evening of July 3 the houses where these intellectual leaders of America spent their student days were decorated with permanent mural tablets of marble giving the name and date of residence of each.

Busts of Washington and Emperor Wilhelm were surrounded by ferns, palms, and tropical plants. The German national military band played inspiring airs, including the "Star Spangled Banner" and "Die Wacht am Rhein."

The 500 American riflemen, with their wives, daughters, and sweethearts, celebrated Independence Day in true American style. Joviality and brotherhood were the order of the night. Every toast was received with cheers. Germans cheered the American airs and the Americans returned the compliment. Champagne flowed freely; the dinner was sumptuous and served in the best style; the speeches were short, bright, and to the point.

The dresses of the ladies, especially of the American beauties, were much admired. The natty appearance of the American riflemen was eulogized by the Germans.

OBSERVING THE DAY IN PARIS.

Americans Make an Enthusiastic Fourth of July Demonstration.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1890, by James Gordon Bennett.]

PARIS, July 4.—Though that pragmatical and perverse identity, the clerk of the weather, ordained that the skies should weep copiously today American enthusiasm refused to be damped by the downpour and the 114th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was duly celebrated with flags, banquets, receptions, speeches, songs, crackers, and general rejoicing. Those quarters in which the American colony has mainly pitched its tents and in which transatlantic visitors seek temporary domicile were gay with Stars and Stripes and tricolors. Avenue de l'Opera reminded one of Broadway, so lavish was the display of bunting, and a few crackers would have made illusion perfect. The flags of sister republics floated in the wind or hung disconsolately in the rain, as the case might be (though it was generally the latter), over legation and consulate, while hotelkeepers paid similar tribute to the National feelings of the visitors who so largely contribute to buttering their bread.

Many Parisians whose motives are not liable to any such interpretation also hung out the tricolor in commemoration of that independence toward the attainment of which their ancestors had helped. The Fourth of July was celebrated at the American Minister's, No. 35 Avenue Hoch, in a brilliant and appropriate manner. Early in the evening a dinner of twenty-four covers was given for twelve Frenchmen and twelve Americans. The guests included M. Le Royer, President of the Senate; M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Barbey, Minister of Marine; M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance; M. de Lafayette Loze, Prefect of Police; M. Spuller, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, Gen. Brugere, and Col. Lychtenstein, M. Van Bonnatt, M. Connatt, M. Carlos, M. Duran, Col. Ritchie, Mr. Randolph E. Robinson, Mr. Justice Field, Gen. Horace Porter, Mr. Robert McLane, Gen. Winslow, Mr. Rathbone, Mr. Ridgway Knight, Mr. John Monroe, and Commander McGowan of the United States Navy. About 10 o'clock carriages began to roll up to the Legation, and, as the guests entered, upon their ears fell strains of the ever delightful Tzigane band conducted by M. Finaly, which played American patriotic airs. A quartet from the American church of Avenue de l'Alma sang the "Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," and several glees.

The chief musical attraction of the evening was the singing of Miss Sybil Sanderson, M. Delmas of the Grand Opera, and M. Vignet, who were encored after a trio from "Faust."

Consul-General Rathbone commemorated the day by a breakfast of twenty covers. The guests included Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Gen. Horace Porter, Gen. Meredith Reid, Gen. Winslow, Messrs. Tuck, Monroe, Preston Harjes, Austin Corbin, Gurnee, and Robert McLane.

Raising the Stars and Stripes.

The feature of the afternoon was a flag-raising by the American Art Students' Association. Owing to the weather other proceedings, save the hauling up of the Stars and Stripes, took place in the rooms of the association, into which, by a process requiring some sacrifice of convenience to patriotism, were crowded between 200 and 300 persons. Shortly after 3 o'clock A. A. Anderson, President of the association, introduced Whitelaw Reid, though, as the speaker said, the United States Minister needed no introduction to such a gathering as that before him. Whitelaw Reid followed the previous speaker's lead by introducing Gen. Horace Porter as the orator of the occasion. The Minister begged his hearers to excuse him if he spoke briefly as he had been forbidden any great exertion of voice owing to an attack of asthma. He felt great pleasure in presenting the association on behalf of Postmaster-General Wanamaker with the flag which they were to unfurl that afternoon.

Gen. Horace Porter's speech was enlivened by anecdote and reminiscence, besides the necessary and natural reference to the great day being commemorated. The General touched upon the subject near to the hearts of the majority of his audience—the vocation of the artist. "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," was then given with right good will by the united voices of the assembly, and then to the accompaniment of bombs, crackers, and cheers the Stars and Stripes were hauled to the top of the flagstaff erected in the garden. The most successful item in the concert which diversified the proceedings was the singing by Miss Emma Abbott of a selection from "Il Trovatore." Just as the artist was dashing off the preliminary bars on the piano, and clearing her throat, a bomb was exploded under the open window. "That has stopped ten years of my growth," observed Miss Abbott, as she remembered that bombs were only the natural accompaniment to Fourth of July warbling. Among others present were noticed Ridgeway Knight, George De Forest Brush, Walter Gay, Mrs. Newell, Mr. and Miss Patch, Miss Haskell, Miss Stevenson, Messrs Loet, Humphreys, Schreiber, George Walters, Chalfant, and Weeks.

BANQUETING IN BERLIN.

American Riflemen Enjoy Themselves at the Kaiserhof.

BERLIN, July 4.—The American riflemen gave a brilliant banquet tonight at the Kaiserhof. Mr. Weber presided. Among the guests were United States Minister Phelps and wife, Walter Damrosch and wife, ex-Controller John Jay Knox, the Rev. Dr. Stuckenburg, pastor of the American Church, and wife, the leading American residents, and a number of noted German marksmen.

Mr. Phelps, speaking to the toast to President Harrison, said that America's danger arose from her immense material prosperity. President Harrison ruled the richest and strongest nation on the globe. From his lofty station he saw more clearly than any one else the full sweep of this incredible prosperity. He was neither dazzled nor shaken. He kept his poise, rugged and firm as Washington, shunning the tempting paths of popularity, keeping the Puritan simplicity of our fathers' days, and having no aspiration except to show that the man was greater than his surroundings—that character was greater than success.

Referring to estimates that $150,000,000 was spent by Americans yearly while traveling in Europe, he said that, although nothing the custom-house could show was a return reward, yet there was a certain reward in the ampler knowledge and experience gained which these Americans turn to use. "Any one of them," he said, "can learn enough in Germany alone to pay his part of these millions."

Next, alluding to the American home life as the sweetest and the purest on earth, the speaker said he thought, however, that the travelers present would find that the Germans made home life fuller, taking their families into their pleasures and amusements, and many taking them into their business. Americans insisted on amusing themselves expensively, but Germans, if they could not hear Patti or Strauss, were contented with hearing an open air concert on the Wilhelmplatz for "fuenf pfennige." Travelers looking about them learn of economies in pleasure and cheerfulness with small means. They also learn of the love of art and nature from which a German beggar got nearly as much pleasure as a German prince.

Chief Burgomaster Forckenbeck then made a speech during which he bestowed an encomium on Mr. Bancroft the historian, formerly United States Minister to Germany.

There were 500 guests at the banquet including Herr Barth and other members of the Reichstag. The banquet hall was decorated with German and American flags.

THE ANGLO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

Inhabitants of Heligoland Subject to German Laws—The Newfoundland Question.

LONDON, July 4.—Lord Salisbury announced in the House of Lords today that the Anglo-German agreement was signed Tuesday. He tabled a bill affirming the cession of Heligoland. He said that the agreement made the inhabitants of Heligoland subject to German laws, a special exception being made in the case of those now living, who would not be subject to conscription. The bill passed the first reading and the second reading was fixed for Thursday next.

Mr. Bryce presented in the House of Commons today a petition from 15,000 inhabitants of Newfoundland, asking Parliament to remedy the grievances of the Newfoundland fishermen.

Mr. Verney asked whether the Government recognized the alleged treaty rights of the French to catch lobsters and to establish lobster factories in Newfoundland.

Sir James Fergusson, Under Foreign Secretary, said that the Government did not recognize such rights.

Replying to Mr. Schwann's question as to whether the Government had received news of Russian troops moving toward the Armenian frontier to compel the payment of Turkish war indemnity, Sir James Fergusson said he could not corroborate the report.

ART STUDENTS GIVEN A FLAG.

Minister Reid Transmits the President's Gift to the Young Americans at Paris.

PARIS, July 4.—The American Art Students' Association today received the flag which was sent to the association by President Harrison. Mr. Reid, the United States Minister, made the presentation. Mr. Anderson, President of the Association, delivered an oration, and Mr. Reid and Gen. Porter replied.

There were 650 guests present. Rain prevented the ceremony from being held in the gardens, so it was transferred to the association's rooms. The rooms were too small and were much overcrowded. Mr. Anderson expressed the students' sense of Mr. Reid's kindness in presenting with his own hands a flag which recalled to them their country, and he charged Mr. Reid to transmit the students' thanks to the generous donor of the flag. Luncheon was served and afterward a concert was held.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian Government to Hasten the Building of Siberian Railroads.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 4.—The Russian Government, in order to counteract the plans of China to make Manchuria an outpost against Russia by building railroads and fortresses in that territory and by an extensive colonization scheme, has decided to hasten the construction of the Siberian railway and to strengthen the garrison in the Amoor and Usuri provinces. The Government will also establish colonies throughout these provinces, and no Chinese will be permitted to settle in the territory. A Russian commission, with headquarters at Vladivostock, will watch the execution of the measure.

Mickiewicz's Remains Reinterred.

CRACOW, July 4.—The remains of the Polish poet Mickiewicz, which had been removed from their resting place at Montmorency in France, were reinterred here today. The ceremony was witnessed by deputations representing the whole of Europe and one deputation from America. Count Tarnowski delivered a touching oration. In the funeral procession were numerous bands, the members of which were dressed in Polish national costumes. The crypt where the remains were placed was fairly filled with wreaths. The chanting of Mozart's requiem was a part of the ceremony. The occasion was unmarred by any unpleasant incident.

Grievances of Arminian Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—The Arminian Patriarch has sent to the Sultan a note giving details of the grievances of the Arminian Christians. He says that numerous Armenians have been arrested on the mere suspicion of wrong-doing, that their churches have been profaned, and other outrages committed against them. In conclusion he declares that he will resign the Patriarchate unless the grievances complained of are remedied and justice is done.

Gladstone's Amendment Rejected.

LONDON, July 4.—The House of Commons Committee on Procedure today negatived Mr. Gladstone's amendment against the suspension of bills from one session to another. The vote stood 11 to 9.

It is reported in Conservative circles that, owing to the narrowness of the majority against Mr. Gladstone's amendment, the Government will abandon the proposal to carry over bills.

Proposed Council on Defenses.

LONDON, July 4.—Lord Hartington, referring to War Secretary Stanhope's suggestion that the proposed Council on Defenses might be found within the Cabinet, said that a council thus composed would be more limited than the Army Commission intended. The heads of the two services ought to be consulted. He approved generally the Government's proposals.

Conflict Between Turks and Montenegrins.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—A serious conflict between Turks and Montenegrins has just occurred on the shores of the Lake of Scutori. The Turks were the aggressors in the affair. The British chargé d'affaires has protested to the Porte against the danger of allowing the reign of anarchy in Armenia to continue.

Claim They Are Not Conspirators.

PARIS, July 4.—The trial of the Nihilists arrested in this city some time ago was opened today. The prisoners maintained that they were solely engaged in the study of chemistry and that they were the victims of an Agent Provocateur, who has now disappeared.

Buenos Ayres Bank-Stock Fluctuations.

BUENOS AYRES, July 4.—Owing to the suspension of the payment of dividends, National Bank shares fell almost to par, but on account of purchases yesterday on behalf of London speculators they rose again and were quoted at 45 per cent premium.

France Will Be Compensated.

PARIS, July 4.—The *Temps* says that the British Government has accepted the principle of compensation to France for the British protectorate of Zanzibar. The nature of the compensation is not fixed.

Sinking of a British Steamer.

LONDON, July 4.—The British steamer Regius, bound for London, has been sunk near Calcutta by collision with a local steamer, the Main. The latter vessel was slightly damaged.

A Gift from the Queen.

LONDON, July 4.—The Queen has presented to Miss Dorothy Tennant, Mr. Stanley's fiancée, a miniature of her Majesty. The portrait is inclosed in a case set with brilliants, which also contains a lock of the Queen's hair.

Mr. Caine Accepts Home Rule.

LONDON, July 4.—Mr. Caine has written to Mr. Gladstone that he has returned to the Gladstonian party, and that he is prepared to accept home rule in principle while reserving freedom as to the details.

Justin McCarthy Ordered Abroad.

LONDON, July 4.—Justin McCarthy has been ordered by his physicians to go immediately to Royat, in the south of France, to drink the waters at that resort.

Supposed Spy Arrested.

BELGRADE, July 4.—A Bulgarian officer named Dimroff has been arrested near Nish. He is accused of being a spy.

The Loan Bill Postponed.

BUENOS AYRES, July 4.—The Argentine Government has indefinitely postponed the Loan bill.

Brief Cable Notes.

Dr. Peters has reached Usugaria.

Wines from raisins must in future pay duty in France.

The French Senate approves a 3-francs duty on maize.

When the new order is in effect Germany will have but 600 soldiers in East Africa.

The Sultan refuses to ask the Powers to recognize Ferdinand as Bulgaria's ruler.

The redemption clauses of the Tithes bill, says the London *Standard*, will be dropped.

Guatemala's Paris Minister denies the story of Guatemala's hostile relations toward Salvador.

Fifty thousand Russian Poles are in Cracow to see Poet Mickiewicz's body reinterred. Trouble is feared.

Von Moltke in a letter says he never declared against beer, and not against stimulants, save to children and the uncivilized.

CAUSE OF THE CAPETOWN ACCIDENT.

Result of the Coroner's Inquiry in the Grand Trunk Wreck.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 4.—[Special.]—The inquest touching the death of E. J. McDonnell of Chicago, killed in the Capetown accident, was concluded tonight. It was expected that some of the passengers would be present to give startling evidence, but they did not materialize, and the evening was devoted to the consideration of a verdict. After the Coroner had delivered a suitable charge to the jury, at 10:45 the jury had resolved upon the following verdict:

"That E. J. McDonnell came to his death by being crushed beneath a railway car at Capetown June 23, and the jury think the accident was probably due to expansion of the rails and the great heat of the sun at a portion of the roadbed under repairs, which condition of the roadbed we think may have probably contributed to the accident."

IT MAY RESULT IN A LYNCHING.

A Wife Murder at Columbus, Ind., Likely to Be Speedily Avenged.

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—John Petilliott, for ten years a prominent saloon man of this city, tonight went to the Western hotel and shot his wife five times in the head and breast with a revolver, killing her instantly. They had quarrelled a few days ago and separated, the wife taking rooms at the hotel. Petilliott was run down and arrested by Marshal Hagarty, and is now in jail. A mob is expected at any minute. Sheriff Smith has thirty deputies, and will do all in his power to resist violence.

Rocky Mountain Elk for Jay Gould.

LONDON, Ont., July 4.—[Special.]—A car-load of Rocky Mountain elk of all sizes passed through on the Grand Trunk this morning consigned to Jay Gould, New York.

EDUCATORS IN SESSION.

PEDAGOGUES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY AT ST. PAUL.

They Celebrate the Fourth by Opening Their Session—Report of the Committee on City Schools—Illinois Well Represented—Address on Educational Literature—Discussion as to Whether Plato Is the Proper Basis for the Education of the Ordinary School Teacher.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 4.—[Special.]—The National Educational Council of the National Association of Teachers is assembled in its first day's session and the young idea of the rival twins is shooting firecrackers by instinct. Educators are peace-loving and the sight of as mild a mannered body of men and women as ever walloped young America should make Minne and Paul forget their animosities, but it serves only to probe old wounds and draw unjust comparisons. A St. Paul paper will take advantage of the occasion to say tomorrow in a judicial tone: "Fifteen years ago the National Educational Association met in Minneapolis. The organization was so small that the village furnished all the accommodation it needed, but now it has grown so large that the reports of the meetings fill a volume of 800 pages and they wisely decided that little Minne cannot take care of the crowds." Minneapolis will "sass back" (by suggesting) "next week, when there are 8,000 school teachers in St. Paul would be a good time for that pretentious town to take another enumeration of the census."

The National Council, be it understood, is the top cream of the great educational milkpan, the kind that is wrinkled and brown with age and experience and richness. Rich, that is a new idea for teachers to be rich; the United States is big enough to have several anomalies and among them is high-salaried pedagogues. In this council are only Superintendents of large city schools, college Professors, Principals of high schools, editors of educational journals, and the Commissioner of Education, all big bugs, men and women, sixty of them, who write the price of their services in four or five figures. They don't look like it. They are preternaturally subdued most of them, gray, bald-headed, spectacled, and not in the least assertive. They are chosen from the National Association for the purpose of discussing educational questions of general interest and public significance, knowing what value was to be attached to a thought that quoted five figures.

The First Report Read.

The reporters put an extra point on their pencils and listened with becoming gravity this morning when the Committee on City Schools Systems brought in its report on "The Supervision of City Schools." "Ahem," began Mr. Emerson E. White, Chairman of the committee and Superintendent of the Cincinnati schools, "I wish to state that this report is made up from papers expressing the individual views of the members of the committee. They are rather contradictory. I don't indorse any of them—not even my own." He pulled his patriarchal beard, looked over his glasses benignly, and the members of the Council applauded. "Mr. Maxwell of Brooklyn is responsible for this. The Board of Education of cities serves for several purposes and performs none of them well." (Sensation; the Woman's Alliance of Chicago should have been present to suggest a remedy, Mr. Maxwell did not.) He pointed out the evil. Dr. Kinsdale told why. "School administration in cities is still organized essentially as it was when the cities were villages. School boards still have in their hands the powers of legislative, judicial, and executive bodies. They raise taxes, control expenditures, prescribe courses of study, examine and hire teachers, and administer the school; and the great majority of school boards have not a very lively appreciation of their incompetency. The supervising only of the schools has of late years been devised to experts, but the Superintendent is only nominally the boss of the situation. He has to run things under the eye and the obstructions of a committee from the board."

Mr. George Howland, Superintendent of the Chicago Schools, was not present or a protest probably would have been entered just then. Mr. George Howland desires it to be understood that he is boss de facto. If he had got up and said as much here he could have been a lion in very short order.

"In every industry or institution differentiation is going on. It is time for the application of Spencer's law on the differentiation of the departments of school supervision and organization. Then what is needed to spur Superintendents is responsibility added to duty; the supervisory function should be authorized by law."

Illinois Well Represented.

Illinois is well represented in this council, the President being S. H. Peabody, President of the Illinois Industrial University at Champaign, and the Vice-President George Howland. Prof. De Garme of the Illinois State Normal, Dr. George H. Brown, editor of the *Public School Journal* of Bloomington, and Prof. Hewitt of the State Normal school are members. Some of the queerest personals are current, among them being the fact that W. E. Sheldon, editor of the *New England Journal of Education*, was pall-bearer at the funeral of Livingstone when he was put under a paving stone in Westminster. "Is that so? Which is Mr. Sheldon?" would be the immediate inquiry.

Commissioner of Education William T. Harris has had a remarkable experience in having been pardoned from serving a term of twelve years as superintendent of the St. Louis schools. He was called to the Concord School of Philosophy, and thence to the highest office in the United States in educational circles. St. Louis should show her gratitude by doing something. Dr. Harris lifted the St. Louis schools to a place of fame second only to that of Shaw's Garden."

"Where is Col. Parker?" was asked of him today. "Col. Parker, our own and only, is strangely silent in a land where he was once as a sort of prophet." Dr. Harris smiled, and really didn't know. "Alas, Col. Parker is no longer the prophet he used to be. Ask Cook County."

The afternoon session was rather lively, the subject under discussion being educational literature. It did not begin with a spoon and lead up empyrean heights, as was expected, but started off with Plato and wound up with the newspapers. It sounded rather inspiring just at first, but even high-salaried teachers sometimes have more horse sense than Greek in their composition. Every teacher that is a teacher should be familiar with Xenophon, Aristotle, and all those fellows, not to mention Horace Mann and Froebel. Educational literature, in a word, deals with:

(1) Principles rather than facts. (2) It is intensely persuasive. (3) It is epoch-making and reproductive.

Plato Scored by St. Louis.

Then F. Louis Soldan of St. Louis got up. He didn't say "rats," but he looked it. Mr. Soldan's name and common sense are parted in the middle. "The question is not what is there in books, but what can you get out of them. Plato is very well for theories, but Plato is rather older than the school boards that are already primitive." Mr. E. E. White here came to his assistance by saying that all teaching that was based on theories alone was false. "The young mind is led astray by speculation unsupported by facts."

"O, but these writers are for teachers."

"Yes," said George P. Brown, "some of our teachers have very young minds too. An effort has been made by the reading circle to have teachers read, and they will not do it because the books recommended to them are not fitted to either their needs or their comprehension. Ninety per cent of the teachers of Illinois cannot understand by reading White's 'Pedagogy.'"

This is a sore concession from George P. Brown. It had to be wrung from him. The reading circle was a pet idea of his. "What will you give teachers to read then?" "Mild doses of school economy and the newspapers."

From Plato to the newspapers, then some more questions were hurled at the council by a dissenting voice: (1) What is comprehended? (2) What is the value of it? (3) What influence does it bear directly and indirectly upon the system of American education.

"The newspapers are comprehended. They keep people informed about new thought and the crystallization of public sentiment into laws. The newspapers are responsible for the similarity of system throughout the United States. One State does not dare let its schools fall behind others, or the newspapers tell the people and the people correct the evil. Now, as for the influence, both directly and indirectly. When a new State is formed and schools are to be organized do the lawmakers go to Plato for principles? Not much. They borrow from the statutes of older States."

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that in practical school government Plato has ceased to pan out. The classics fall to the ground before the newspapers, and there was not even a sigh over the fallen great. The session was so lively that a railroad man who wanted to do the right thing made a giddy suggestion before he thought. He invited the council to hold its afternoon session tomorrow at Minnetonka and expressed the hope that it would stay over Sunday. "One of the attractions of Minnetonka, ladies and gentlemen," he said, "is the hop Saturday night. I beg pardon," as he glanced over the bald and gray-headed crowd, "perhaps you wouldn't care for the hop, but the fishin' is finer than usual on Sunday." The invitation was accepted, and from the conversation at dinner tonight there will probably be some fishin' done on Sunday, when Plato and the pedagogues are both given a rest.

The President appointed the following committees:

On Nomination of Members, Messrs. White of Ohio, Pickard of Iowa, Rounds of New Hampshire. On Nomination of Officers, Messrs. Allyn of Illinois, Conway of Tennessee, Baker of Colorado. On Standing Accounts, Messrs. Hinsdale of Michigan, Stevenson of Kansas, James of Nebraska.

DENVER, Colo., July 4.—Two hundred school teachers from California and Nevada on their way to the National Educational Convention at St. Paul arrived in this city this morning. They took part in the celebration, and left for the East this evening on special cars on the Burlington Flyer.

HAVE LOST FAITH IN THEIR PASTOR.

A Springfield Congregation Has a Preacher Who Can "Manage the Power."

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—There is so much trouble within the precincts of the Church of God here that the good book has about lost its benign influence. The Church of God is the shrine of disciples of the faith cure. It was established by Mrs. Woodworth last fall before her departure to California. Mrs. Woodworth left a disciple by the name of A. W. Baker, pastor in charge. Everything went much after Mrs. Woodworth's style, the specialty of a good show with fair gate receipts being maintained. Interest lagged a little and then a foot-washing ceremony was attached. Now the attraction seems to wane again and the admission fees of 10 cents per head don't roll in so fast.

Some of the deacons thought the trouble in the pastor and asked him to resign in the name of God, but he declined. It was charged that Brother Baker could not go into a trance and that he managed "the power" very badly. If anybody had any desire to go into a trance he had to work it up all alone, as the pastor could render no assistance.

At the church there was a meeting last night, and it was expected Brother Baker would be bounced, but he still stays.

The meeting closed without the question of relieving Brother Baker having been mentioned. The elders and deacons lingered in groups in and about the church after the services, and several scraps were had, but no blows passed.

Brother Baker said last night that he thought everything was fixed up and that he would continue to take care of the flock. The opposition says he will soon join Mrs. Woodworth in the West, will not return, and that they will then get a leader who can "control the power" and keep up the excitement. The church is in bad shape financially.

TO FIGHT THE FEDERAL AUTHORITIES.

Canadian Sealers Preparing for War in Behring Sea.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 4.—[Special.]—The news telegraphed from Port Townsend that a messenger had reached there from Washington with instructions for the United States cutters to proceed at once to Behring Sea and seize all vessels with any evidence that they had been engaged in seal fishery causes great indignation here. At the same time the story that the British Pacific squadron has been ordered to rendezvous at Esquimalt brings peace to a few ultra-Britishers, but the majority believe that it is the old story, and that, no matter what acts may be committed by the Yankee gunboats, British war vessels will not interfere, so the Canadians have determined to take the matter in their own hands. It is well known that the crews of the vessels that have proceeded to the sealing grounds have been fully armed with a view of resisting seizure, but it has leaked out today that two clipper schooners are being fitted out on Maple Bay, some miles up the Sound, specially to meet these Yankee cruisers. It is said these vessels will each carry a heavy swivel besides two smaller guns, and they will be disguised as sealers and that they will seek a fight with the cutters. Regarding this story Capt. Scott, the veteran sealer, said today:

"Yes, it is undoubtedly true that these vessels are getting ready to meet the Yankees, but the matter is kept secret. I know skippers of two vessels in which I am interested have armed their crews and sworn before leaving to go down with their vessels rather than submit to capture."

RICH HAUL BY WESTERN HORSE THIEVES

Five Hundred Head Stolen in Washington and Idaho.

SPOKANE FALLS, Wash., July 4.—Horse thieves have made a grand round-up in Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho during the past few days. The method of their operations indicates that they have a regularly organized band with a leader, and numbers sufficient to cover a large area of country. Saturday and Sunday last they rendezvoused near this city and hastened away with 500 head of horses toward the British Columbia line, through the Flathead Indian country, in Northwestern Montana. A. L. Smith's ranch near this city was visited Sunday night and several fine animals were stolen, including a valuable roadster owned by Dr. C. S. Penfield, City Physician.

A Walla Walla farmer reports the loss of fifty head, which were traced to within a few miles of Spokane Falls. William Lewis of Cheney lost a stallion for which he recently paid $1,200. A large number of ranchers are here today organizing to go in pursuit of the thieves, but with little hope of success, as the villains have several hundred miles' start and doubtless are thoroughly acquainted with the country, which is rugged and little traveled.

RAID ON A MILWAUKEE JEWELRY STORE.

Burglars Drop Most of The Plunder in Their Flight.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—Early this morning burglars entered the jewelry store of August H. Stecker, No. 299 Third street, through a hole which they cut through the plate-glass front, and Stecker, who sleeps up-stairs, was awakened by the noise, and on his approach they fled, dropping most of their booty. Twenty-eight gold watch-cases and other jewelry were picked up along the street and about $300 worth of goods are missing.

The police dragged the river today for the body of little 3-year-old Eddie Strupple, who has been missing from home, No. 423 East Water street, since yesterday. It is supposed the child was drowned, but the body was not found.

Yesterday's Record of Fires.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—[Special.]—Fire broke out in a lot of negro shanties at the corner of Twelfth and Gratiot streets at 2:30 this afternoon and from there spread to the warehouse of the M. M. Buck Railway Supply company, gutting the building. With difficulty the flames were prevented from spreading to the Wainwright Brewery and Central Elevator. A number of horses stabled in the rear of the warehouse were burned to death. The occupants of the cottages got out safely, losing all their furniture. The fire is supposed to have been accidentally started by boys celebrating Independence-Day. Loss $20,000; insurance unknown.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 4.—[Special.]—The Grand Opera-House here was burned last night. Peter Daniels, the stage carpenter, was badly injured. The loss is $200,000.

A Case for Human Sympathy.

A young New York millionaire who is called "Eugene Aram" at the clubs, because he sits "remote from all" and mopes, frankly admits that he takes no interest in anything in the world—races, base-ball, yachts, and other matters that generally engage the attention of young men in good health like himself, with a great fortune to spend. He got tired of them long ago. "The truth is," he says, "I began life too early. I have been cursed by too much money. I wish I had been born poor. The poison of riches has made me unfit for anything but an ennuied and useless creature. I know my case would not awaken much sympathy, but I tell you, sir, it's a hard one."

THOUGHT IT WAS A BABY.

NEW YORK'S BACHELOR GOVERNOR GIVEN AN AWFUL FRIGHT.

A Doll and a Phonograph the Cause of All the Trouble—The New Torpedo Boat Cushing Makes a Successful Trip from Washington to Brooklyn—Followers of Bellamy to Nominate a Municipal Ticket in New York—Miscellaneous New York News.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—Gov. David B. Hill entered the apartments provided for him during his entertainment by Gen. Earle at Normandie by the Sea. It was Thursday night and the Governor was about to go to bed.

He locked the door, lighted the gas low, and calmly and deliberately began to prepare the gubernatorial form for its nocturnal repose, when the cares of State are lost in the unconsciousness of peaceful slumber. There was of course a bed in the room, and this certainly would not account for the look of wonderment that filled the gubernatorial eyes, when, after wandering about the apartment, they finally rested upon the daintily prepared couch. No, there was something unusual about the appearance of the counterpane—something unusual, at least, for an unoccupied bed. As rapidly as if about to veto an unpopular legislative measure the hand of the Executive reached out and turned on a flood of light. Stepping gently to the bed the same outstretched hand softly pulled down the coverings.

"I want my mamma, I want my mamma—a-wow."

It was a shrill little voice. The Gubernatorial form trembled.

"I want my mamma, I want my mamma—a wow" came the wee voice again. There, snugly nestling upon a pretty white pillow in the bed prepared for Gov. David B. Hill of the State of New York was one of the prettiest little dolls that was ever provided with a phonograph. "I want my mamma, I want—bizz-bur-r-r bang." Just then there was a loud rap on the door.

"What do you want, Governor?" asked a muffled voice from without. The Governor quickly opened the door, there was no one without, but down the darkened corridor he heard the echos of fleeing footsteps and suppressed laughter.

"Did you pass a pleasant night, Governor?" asked Gen. Wylie at the breakfast table yesterday morning. Gov. Hill looked severe.

"Daniel," said he, "what did you have in that long box you brought from New York yesterday?" A painful silence ensued, that was broken only after the meal had been concluded.

THE CUSHING'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP.

But Four Tons of Coal Consumed on a 400-Mile Cruise.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The torpedo boat Cushing got into port yesterday from Washington and tied up at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. Its executive officer, Mr. Dougherty, says that it is not only a tremendous success as a speeder but also as a coal economizer. It used only four tons of coal on the 400-mile run from Washington, and under an average pressure of 50 pounds of steam made twelve and one-half knots an hour. Every pound of coal that went into its furnace was weighed. The capacity of its bunkers is forty tons, and this means that it can make a voyage of about 4,000 miles without getting a new supply.

It encountered a nasty, southeasterly sea on its voyage here, and some of its firemen got pretty seasick. It made a mile in one minute and fifty-seven seconds in the placid water of the Potomac, near Mount Vernon, under a pressure of 250 pounds. The Cushing will take in stores and get a few more men at the navy-yard and will then go on to Newport.

LETTER-CARRIERS IN SESSION.

Representatives from the Principal Cities Hold a Conference in New York.

NEW YORK, July 4.—The National Conference of Letter-Carriers was held here today. The object of the conference is to further the interests of the letter-carriers in general, particularly in regard to the increase of salary bill now pending in Congress. Forty representatives were present from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Albany, Providence, Buffalo, Milwaukee, Chicago, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

F. W. Nelson of Newark was made permanent chairman. The National association, it was decided, should secure a charter and that the maximum fee for admission for local councils should be $5. The following was passed:

Resolved, That any legislation affecting the pay of letter carriers should be on the basis of $600 for the first year, $800 the second year, $1,000 the third, and $1,200 after that for cities of the first-class and for cities of the second-class, $600, $850, and $1,000 for the first, second, and third years respectively.

Addresses were made eulogistic of the memory of S. S. Cox. The *Postal Record* of Boston was made the official organ of the association. The President's action in signing the postal bills was received with cheers.

The next convention will be held in Boston, Aug. 13. The conference adjourned.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Bellamy's Followers to Nominate a Municipal Ticket in New York.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—The Nationalists of this city have, after many conferences and discussions, decided to enter politics. They are men and women who class themselves as followers of Edward Bellamy, who wrote "Looking Backward," and that work is their text-book. There are ten Nationalist clubs in this city, two in Brooklyn, and about 140 scattered throughout the country. They say they have about 3,000 members in this city. They intend to nominate a full municipal ticket, and "to organize upon a solid footing the New York wing of the coming party of emancipation."

Couldn't Pay His Board Bill.

Sydney Boukett, a young English actor, the American representative of Mrs. James Brown Potter and Kyrle Bellew, was arrested Thursday night for the non-payment of a Coleman House board bill. It is not on account of the bill, according to the proprietor, that he was arrested, but for attempting to escape its payment by surreptitiously removing his baggage. Boukett, however, denies that he removed his baggage or that he had any intention of defrauding the Coleman House. The reason for his leaving was that he could not pay the bill and did not desire to increase it by remaining.

Chicagoans Off for Europe.

Among the Chicagoans who will sail for Bremen tomorrow on the North German Lloyd steamer Eider are: The Rev. W. Hattendorf, Mr. S. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Pope, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Raster, Miss Anna S. Raster, Mr. Edwin O. Raster, Mr. Walter B. Raster, Mr. Jacob Schlicht, Mr. J. C. Schutter. Others who have taken passage on this boat include: Dr. C. M. Hobby, Iowa City, Ia.; Miss Bell Nare and Miss Jane R. Nuide, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mr. William A. Rublee, United States Consul to Prague, and Mr. George Rublee, Milwaukee.

Murder and Suicide.

John Lutz, a burly Hungarian stonemason, visited the rooms occupied by his wife, Mary Lutz, on the second floor of the tenement house in the rear of No. 22 Clinton street this morning and fired four shots from a revolver into the woman's body. Then walking into the front room of the house he placed the muzzle of the revolver over his breast, pulled the trigger twice in rapid succession, and fell dead to the floor. Mrs. Lutz will probably die.

Notes.

Martin Loppy and his wife, who celebrated the day by getting drunk, quarreled this afternoon, and Mrs. Loppy was stabbed to death with a pair of shears.

Inspector Byrnes today received a dispatch from Denver, Colo., announcing the arrest in that city of Benjamin S. Bennett, wanted in this city for forgery.

Bishop Wulfuigh of Surinam will sail hence tomorrow on the steamship Rotterdam. The Bishop has made a study of leprosy, and is on his way to New Guinea, where he intends to found a hospital for lepers.

The Cherokee Commissioners.

KINGFISHER, I. T., July 4.—[Special.]—The Cherokee Commissioners are now at Fort Reno, Darlington Agency, for the purpose of opening negotiations with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for their reservation, which lies west of Oklahoma. They have already talked informally with several of the leading men of these tribes, and the prospect of a successful settlement is much more favorable than they expected. This reservation contains over 4,000,000 acres of the best agricultural lands upon the public domain.

"DR. CARROLL CURED US."

Eight People in Different Parts of the City Call on the Same Doctor.

They Were Seriously Ill, but Are Cured Now and Praise Their Physician.

"I will gladly give you a statement of what Dr. Carroll has done for me, for he succeeded in making a new man of me, and you may be sure that I am grateful to him."

Thus began John Ross, Esq., a well-known Chicagoan, whom the writer recently saw at the gentleman's residence, 139 Chicago avenue. Being asked for the particulars of his recovery under Dr. Carroll, Mr. Ross said:

"I had been a sufferer from catarrh and dyspepsia for a long time, my entire body being affected. I was troubled with headache about all the time, and my head was so stopped up that it was impossible for me to breathe through my nose. At night I would feel as though I was suffocating, starting up in bed out of a sound sleep gasping for breath.

"My stomach caused me great pain, for I suffered severely from dyspepsia. I did not have the least appetite, and if I forced myself to eat anything I would at once vomit. I was continually in pain, very much bloated, and belching up wind all the time.

"I continued to grow worse, although under the treatment of some of the best doctors here and taking medicines advertised as sure cures. I was soon so bad that I could not sleep, and if walking would have to sit down every few minutes and rest.

"I am completely cured now, for every ache and pain has disappeared and I feel as well as I ever did. I have the greatest faith in Dr. Carroll and I shall be pleased to relate my experience to any one who may wish to call on me at my residence."

WM. A. AYLSWORTH, ESQ., a prominent real-estate dealer residing at No. 1414 Michigan avenue, recently said to the writer of this: "A business acquaintance who was cured by Dr. J. G. Carroll, advised me to consult him. I did so, and from the very first experienced relief. I am completely cured now, and feel that the money I paid Dr. Carroll was the best investment I ever made."

MRS. CHRISTINA LUITKE, Oak Park, Ill.: "For three years I was afflicted with bronchitis and catarrh of the head and stomach and was never free from pain. It is a wonder that I did not go mad. All my friends thought I had consumption. I placed myself under Dr. Carroll's care. I am completely cured now, and both my husband and I feel that we cannot be too grateful to the Doctor for what he has done for me."

GEORGE BOCK, ESQ., No. 720 N. Oakley avenue, said: "Dr. Carroll has succeeded in making a new man of me. I was a sufferer from catarrh and dyspepsia for a long time. I am completely cured now. I feel as well as I ever did and I have the greatest faith in Dr. Carroll."

MRS. H. FAIRWEATHER, No. 84 Throop street, said: "I am entirely cured of catarrh, thanks to the treatment and medicines of Dr. J. G. Carroll. I have been a sufferer for three years and received no permanent relief until I called on Dr. Carroll. I did not expect to be cured so soon, and my husband and I are well satisfied with the result of the Doctor's treatment."

CHARLES ALDRIGHT, ESQ., with Armour & Co., living at 4727 Eustis-st., said: "I passed three years of my life in continual suffering—suffering so intense I am positive I could not go through it again and live. A short time ago I called on Dr. J. G. Carroll at 96 State street. The week before I did so I passed in bed. Today I feel like a new man. I am completely cured, and I have more faith in Dr. Carroll than in all the other doctors in Chicago put together."

MRS. GILBERT JONES, 40 North Market-st., said: "About three years ago I was taken ill with the most dreadful pains in my stomach. My case was then pronounced ulcerated stomach. My stomach seemed to be one large sore, and you cannot imagine the agony it caused me. Often I wished I would die. I consulted doctor after doctor, but they did not relieve me, and at last pronounced me incurable. Finally I called on Dr. J. G. Carroll. After examining me he pronounced my trouble to be catarrh of the stomach, and said he could cure me. I can safely say that I am cured now, and the pains in my head and stomach have disappeared."

C. HENDRICKSON, ESQ., residing at No. 2840 Wallace-st., said: "I have suffered from asthma, catarrh, and bronchitis for years and thought there was no cure for me. I suffered very much from asthma and very often would walk the floor all night long. I was afraid to lie down, for I feared I would die. I began treatment with Dr. Carroll, and am happy to state that I am feeling better than I have for many years."

DR. J. G. CARROLL,
96 State-st., Chicago,
Northwest corner of State and Washington-sts., opposite Marshall Field's.

OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 304, 306, and [illegible]

OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4, and 7 to 9 p. m. SUNDAYS only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED.

SPECIALTIES: Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs (Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis); Rheumatism; Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines (Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhea and Chronic Dysentery); Diseases of the Uterus, Bladder, Liver, and Kidneys, and

ALL FORMS OF SKIN DISEASES.

Dr. Carroll has had nearly twenty years' experience in the treatment of all Catarrhal affections, during the past three years having treated over 10,000 patients in the Northwest alone.

PATIENTS LIVING AT A DISTANCE so great that they cannot come to the Doctor's offices are successfully treated by mail. When writing, carefully describe all your symptoms and give length of time each has existed.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1. Correspondence invited, but no letter answered unless 4 cents in stamps are sent.

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Orthopedical Institute,
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Trusses,
Spinal Corsets,
Abdominal Supporters,
Crutches,
Bowleg Braces,
And other Deformity Apparatus.

Special Attention Given to Orders from Physicians.

DE MIEL'S PERFECT HEALTH BISCUIT.
(AN ENGLISH INVENTION.)

Rich in PHOSPHATES, SCIENTIFICALLY prepared in combination with the finest wheat flour and other necessary ingredients, rendering them DELICIOUSLY palatable to the most refined taste. They PURIFY the BLOOD and will build up and strengthen the most delicate constitution. They insure SOUND WHITE TEETH and arrest premature decay. They are a specific for NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS and MENTAL prostration, overworked brain, and arrest any tendency to SOFTENING or HARDENING of the same, which is first indicated by loss of memory. They are equally well adapted for persons in health and are largely used all over ENGLAND, being highly recommended by their most EMINENT MEDICAL and SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS. They are invaluable to persons from INFANCY to OLD AGE as a restorative and strengthening food in health or sickness. If you do not find them at the grocers' or druggists' send to "The Dake Bakery Co.," Clinton and Adams-sts., Chicago, Ill. Sole manufacturers in the United States, the formula being protected by a patent. (On receipt of 10 cents sample will be sent by mail free of postage.)

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Fine Carriages and Harness
377 & 379 Wabash-av.
FACTORY—SOUTH BEND, INDIANA

GIANTS BEATEN TWICE.

COMISKEY'S MEN TAKE TWO GAMES FROM THE NEW-YORKERS.

An Aggregate Attendance of Over 23,000 People at the South Side Park—The Home Team Victorious in the Morning by a Score of 3 to 1—In the Afternoon It Comes Out Ahead After Eleven Innings Have Been Played.

Players' L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.	Nat'nal L.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Boston	36	24	.600	Cincinnati	41	19	.683
Chicago	35	24	.593	Brooklyn	36	24	.600
Philad'phia	32	30	.516	Phila'phia	37	25	.597
Brooklyn	33	31	.515	Boston	36	26	.581
New York	30	29	.508	Chicago	30	28	.517
Pittsburg	29	29	.500	New York	26	36	.419
Cleveland	23	31	.418	Cleveland	18	39	.316
Buffalo	17	36	.321	Pittsburg	16	43	.271

American.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.	Western.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Athletic	39	21	.650	Minn'apolis	36	19	.654
Louisville	33	25	.569	Milwaukee	33	19	.634
Rochester	33	27	.550	Kansas City	30	22	.576
St. Louis	33	27	.550	Sioux City	29	25	.537
Columbus	31	28	.525	Denver	29	25	.537
Toledo	31	28	.525	Des Moines	22	34	.392
Syracuse	23	34	.403	Omaha	21	34	.381
Brooklyn	15	43	.258	St. Paul	16	38	.296

Ill.-Iowa.	Won.	Lost.	P.ct.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	Pr.ct.
Monmouth	30	18	.625	Evansville	36	17	.679
Dubuque	30	19	.612	Burlington	36	19	.654
Ottawa	30	20	.600	Peoria	24	24	.500
Ottumwa	28	20	.583	Terre Ha'te	25	26	.490
Aurora	24	24	.500	Quincy	25	31	.446
C'dr Rapids	24	25	.489	Indian'p'lis	11	40	.215
Joliet	17	32	.345				
Sterling	12	37	.244				

Attendance at Yesterday's Games.

Players' League.		National League.	
At Chicago	23,523	At Chicago	12,226
At Cleveland	7,500	At Cleveland	3,700
At Pittsburg	10,489	At Pittsburg	1,900
At Boston	7,800	At Cincinnati	14,826
Total	49,312	Total	32,652

Games Scheduled for Today.

Players' League—New York at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cleveland, Brooklyn at Pittsburg, Boston at Buffalo.

National League—Boston at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati, Brooklyn at Pittsburg, New York at Cleveland.

American Association—Athletic at Columbus, Brooklyn at St. Louis, Syracuse at Toledo, Rochester at Louisville.

Western Association—Minneapolis at Milwaukee, Des Moines at St. Paul, Omaha at Kansas City, Sioux City at Denver.

Illinois-Iowa League—Ottawa at Sterling, Monmouth at Cedar Rapids, Joliet at Aurora, Dubuque at Ottumwa.

TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND PEOPLE.

A Big Day at the Brotherhood Park—Two Victories for Chicago.

Brotherhood officials in Chicago wore smiles as broad as a home plate last evening. During the day something over 23,000 people had crowded into the stands at the South Side Park, filled the long bench which winds nearly half way round the field, and then stretched out over the grass to the carriages. It was a great day for Comiskey's men and the New York Giants. It wasn't so great for the Giants as for the home team, for in both games our men got away with what slangy people call the biscuit and what other folks speak of as the victory. But the visitors had a chance to see the crowds—and they were worth seeing—and the jingle of the dollars at the Thirty-fifth street ticket windows could almost be heard at the club-house, a block or two to the north. Only 8,700 people saw the morning contest, and the spectators did not then trespass on the players' territory. But in the afternoon the park was too small. Long before the game commenced every seat had been sold, and then the men who were collecting salaries for the players began emptying people into the field. First a little line of spectators was established from each of the gaudy flower-beds near the catcher's position to the bleachers. These lines began to swell and they were soon six or eight deep, and then they reached out for the fields. Right and left were soon taken and finally the two forces met way out in the center fielder's territory. Flower-beds were trampled on, and policemen who tried to make room for the players were jeered at. Firecrackers bigger than their clubs were lighted and thrown at them, and they were pelted with torpedoes. Viewed from the boxes the circle of people on the field looked like the big end of a corkscrew, the only break being at the catcher's patch of earth. And when Farrell or Ewing would stand close to the batter the people would close in behind. One man stopped a foul-tipped ball without using his hands, but he watched the rest of the game from behind one of the water-tanks. The spectators on the grass numbered several thousand.

The visitors didn't discover that they were in the morning game until the last half of the ninth inning was reached. They wouldn't have discovered it then if a man sent here from New York had not touched off a dynamite cracker behind Del Darling when he was trying to put a man out at first. Still the Giants played well enough to make things interesting for the Pirates and the spectators.

Mr. Crane, the visiting pitcher, frequently sent the ball over the plate when the batter thought it had been thrown at some too intrusive spectator. Only six hits were made off Crane, and he struck out five men. But a man in one of the boxes said Charley King's work showed that he could give Crane cards and spades and beat him. Maybe this man thought a game of casino was being played. Anyway the Giants secured only four hits, and only one of them went to first on balls. Four of the New-Yorkers struck out. The catchers were "Buck" Ewing for the Giants and Charley Farrell for the Pirates. Ewing didn't play in a way his admirers expected of him. On three loud occasions he permitted the ball to pass him when Chicagoans were running bases. Little things like this encouraged men with tin "tooters" to blow through them in a vigorous and unseemly fashion. Farrell's backstop work was better because it was perfect. The difference will be noticed easily.

After all, however, it was a battle of pitchers. Both King and Crane had the wind in their favor. It dead-headed its way over the back fence in strong gusts and went out through holes in the grand stand, carrying everything loose that it could find. High balls that sailed out hot from the bat with all the appearance of safe two-base hits would turn in the air and fall on the wrong side of the foul lines.

The First Game.

The first runs were made in the first half of the second inning. Chicago made them. Boyle was the first man up. After watching Crane make four unsuccessful attempts to find the plate the batsman took first base. He moved up on some of Ewing's bad work, and took third when Darling made a single. Catcher Farrell followed with a base hit, and Boyle scored, Darling taking third. The latter counted on Bastian's sacrifice. Two for Chicago—and they only got one more. This was in the next inning. Two men were out and Pfeffer was on first. A ball passed Ewing, and then Pfeffer was on second. Boyle made a long hit to right, and a moment or two later Pfeffer had scored.

Up to the last half of the ninth inning nothing but singles in the way of hits had been made, and they had been far from numerous. The visitors had not scored at all. Connor opened with a little hit to King and was cut off at first. O'Rourke followed with a drive toward third. Boyle got the ball and fielded it to Darling. It was at this critical stage that the dynamite cracker exploded and made Darling muff the ball. Richardson flew out to Ryan, and the Pirates' lurid boy was about to mark up a whitewash on the blackboard when Ewing hit for two bases and brought O'Rourke home. Johnston went out on a short hit to King and the game was ours. The score:

Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E	New York.	AB	B	P	A	E
Duffy, rf	4	0	3	0	0	Slattery, lf	4	1	0	0	0
O'Neill, lf	4	0	3	0	0	Connor, 1b	4	0	13	2	0
Ryan, cf	4	1	1	0	0	O'Rourke, rf	4	1	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	3	0	4	1	1	Rich'ds'n, ss	4	0	1	4	1
Boyle, 3b	3	1	0	2	0	Ewing, c	4	1	5	2	0
Darling, 1b	4	2	12	2	1	Johnston, cf	4	0	1	0	0
Farrell, c	4	1	3	5	0	Shannon, 2b	3	0	4	3	0
Bastian, ss	4	0	0	2	0	Whitney, 3b	2	0	0	0	1
King, p	3	1	1	5	1	Crane, p	3	1	3	9	0
Totals	33	6	27	17	3	Totals	32	4	27	20	2

Chicago.......0 2 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—3
New York.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Earned run—Chicago. Two-base hit—Ewing. Bases on balls—Chicago, 4; New York, 1. Stolen bases—O'Rourke, Whitney. Passed balls—Ewing, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; New York, 5. Struck out—By King, 4; by Crane, 5. Wild pitch—Crane. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert. Time of game—1:45. Attendance, 8,700.

Notes of the Game.

Three balls sent into the grand-stand on foul-tips were caught by spectators.

A fair ball that fell outside of the circle of spectators in the field was good for only two bases.

The best pick-up and throw of the game was made by Boyle when he retired O'Rourke at first in the third inning.

The heavy hitters in the local team tried their bunting tactics again, but were not successful often enough to suit the crowd, which demanded that the ball be "lined out."

Won the Second in the Eleventh.

When the teams marched from the club house in the afternoon to play the second game they were cheered by the good-natured multitude, and fire-crackers of all prices were touched off. As a general thing when a cracker exploded in the field one or more of the spectators out there would momentarily lose all interest in the game. Marching with the Chicagos was a two-year-old mascot in a sailor suit. He was all right, but he didn't know it until eleven innings had been played. "Hank" O'Day was the visitors' afternoon pitcher, and Capt. Ewing smiled on his work until toward the close of the game, when the home players made considerable noise with the bat. On the other hand, Baldwin's work improved as the sun went down.

No one counted until the New Yorks had their turn in the third. Connor reached first while Slattery was being put out at second. He stole a bag and then tallied on O'Rourke's two-bagger. The Giants got one more in the fourth. Ewing hit for a base, stole second, reached third on Johnston's sacrifice, and scored after O'Neill had caught Shannon's long fly to left.

Chicago counted one in the fifth, but didn't earn it. Farrell got to first on Connor's muff of a little fly, was advanced by Bastian's single, and crossed the plate on Richardson's fumble of a grounder from Baldwin's bat.

At the opening of the ninth the score stood 3 to 1 in favor of the Giants. Pfeffer hit safely, and a double by Boyle sent him to third. Darling hit to O'Day, and Pfeffer was put out before he could reach the plate. But Boyle reached third and scored while Bastian was being put out at first. This tied the game, and the cranks began to throw cushions and pound on the seats. The New Yorks did nothing in their half of the inning. The tenth was of no benefit to either team, but the eleventh was all right. Slattery muffed Pfeffer's fly to left, the runner going to second. Then Boyle made another two-bagger on which Pfeffer scored. Boyle tallied on Farrell's single and Bastian's double. The New Yorks were put out in a hurry, and the crowd went wild. The score:

Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E	New York.	AB	B	P	A	E
Duffy, rf	6	1	4	1	1	Slattery, l.f.	5	3	2	0	1
O'Neill, lf	5	0	1	0	0	Connor, 1b	5	0	13	0	1
Ryan, cf	5	2	2	1	0	O'Rourke, r.f	5	2	2	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b	5	1	4	4	0	Rich'dson, ss	5	1	1	5	1
Boyle, 3b	5	2	0	1	0	Ewing, c	4	1	5	2	1
Darling, 1b	4	1	10	1	1	Johnston, c.f	5	2	4	0	0
Farrell, c	4	1	6	1	0	Shannon, 2b	4	0	4	5	0
Bastian, ss	4	2	2	5	1	Whitney, 3b	4	1	1	2	0
Baldwin, p	5	0	3	5	1	O'Day, p	4	0	1	7	0
Totals	43	10	33	19	4	Totals	41	9	33	19	4

Chicago.......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 2—4
New York.......0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Chicago, 2; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Ryan, Boyle (2), Bastian, O'Rourke. Stolen bases—New York, 2. Passed ball—Ewing. Double plays—Bastian-Darling (2), Richardson-Shannon-Connor, Shannon-Connor, Johnston-Shannon. Bases on balls—Chicago, 3; New York, 1. Left on bases—Chicago, 5; New York, 7. Struck out—By O'Day, 5; by Baldwin, 3. Umpires—Ferguson and Holbert. Attendance, 14,823. Time—2:30.

Notes of the Game.

Boyer's two-base hit in the eleventh would have been good for a home run but for the rule made on account of the crowd on the field.

Pfeffer made a running catch of Whitney's fly to center in the seventh and started the tin-horn music. The second baseman had invaded Ryan's territory to get the ball.

The New Yorks made vigorous kicks against some of Ferguson's decisions on balls and strikes, although Ferguson is considered one of the best umpires in the country. Holbert also came in for a share of the unkind words. No decisions were changed.

In the afternoon game Ewing ran to the right to catch a foul fly, which under ordinary circumstances he might have caught easily. He was almost under the ball, and was about to take another step forward to catch it, when he discovered that a youngster of about 4 years was stretched on the grass in front. Ewing might have stepped over him and got the ball, but he wouldn't take any chances of hurting the boy.

The Last New York Game.

The New York Giants and the Chicago White Stockings will play their last championship game at Brotherhood Park today. It will be the last game there until July 21. The Chicagos are playing the greatest ball of the season and they will make a desperate effort to capture three straight from the Giants. Frank Dwyer will probably pitch for Chicago to the catching of Charley Farrell. John Ewing, Buck's brother, will probably pitch to the catching of the only Buck himself. With pleasant weather there will, no doubt, be a big crowd present. Play will be called at 3:35 p. m.

Boston, 6; Buffalo, 6.

BOSTON, Mass., July 4.—The total attendance at today's Buffalo-Boston games was 7,800. Both games were loosely played. The score, first game:

Boston.......0 0 0 3 0—3
Buffalo.......2 0 3 0 1—6

Earned runs—Buffalo, 1; Boston, 4. Two-base hits—Brown, Murphy, Halligan. Three-base hits—Murphy, Wise. Stolen bases—Stovey, 3. First on balls—Nash, Irwin, Brown, Haddock, Wise, White. First on errors—Boston, 1; Buffalo, 3. Hit by pitcher—Wise, Beecher, White. Passed ball—Mack. Wild pitches—Ferson, Madden. Struck out—By Ferson, 1; by Madden, 4. Double plays—Rowe-Wise-Carney; Ferson-Carney-White. Umpires — Matthews and Leach. Hits—Boston, 7; Buffalo, 6. Errors—Boston, 4; Buffalo, 2. Batteries—Madden and Murphy; Ferson and Mack.

The second game:

Boston.......1 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 3—6
Buffalo.......0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—7

Earned runs—Boston, 2; Buffalo, 5. Two-base hits—Rowe, Mack. Stolen bases—Quinn, 2. First on balls—Brown, Gumbert (2), Nash, Brouthers, Kelly, Quinn. Struck out—Brown, Murphy, Swett, Halligan, Wise, White, Carney, Haddock. Double plays—White, Wise, Carney, Haddock, Rowe, and Carney; Kelly, Quinn, and Brouthers. Hit by pitcher—Brouthers, Haddock. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Matthews and Leach. Hits—Boston, 5; Buffalo, 14. Errors—Boston, 6; Buffalo, 8. Batteries—Gumbert, Daley, and Murphy; Haddock and Mack.

Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 7.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4.—At the Brotherhood Park wet grounds made errors numerous. Neither pitcher was hit hard. The attendance was 1,500. The score:

Cleveland.......4 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0—8
Philadelphia.......1 1 3 0 1 0 0 0 1—7

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 8. Errors—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 6. Earned run—Philadelphia, 1. Two-base hits—Radford, Mulvey, Milligan. Three-base hit—Sutcliffe. Left on bases—Cleveland, 8; Philadelphia, 10. Struck out—Cleveland, 4. Batteries—O'Brien and Sutcliffe; Buffinton and Cross. Passed ball—Sutcliffe. Hit by pitcher—Larkin, Milligan. Wild pitches—O'Brien, 2; Buffinton, 1. Time—Two hours. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

The hard hitting of the Philadelphias combined with the wretched fielding of the home team gave the visitors an easy victory in the afternoon. Attendance 6,000. The score:

Cleveland.......0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 3—6
Philadelphia.......0 0 0 2 0 0 6 2 5 *—15

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 5. Two-base-hits—Sutcliffe, 2; Shindle, Wood, Buffinton. Three-base-hits—Delehanty, Cross, Milligan. Sacrifice-hits—Larkin, 2; Bakely, 1; Griffin, 2; Cross, 1. Bases on balls—Philadelphia, 2. Stolen bases—Stricker, Delehanty, Shindle. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 7. Struck-out—Browning, Griffin. Double-play — Shindle - Pickett - Buffinton. Passed balls—Milligan, Sutcliffe, 2. Hit by pitcher—Milligan. Batteries—Bakely and Sutcliffe; Sanders and Milligan. Base-hits—Cleveland, 12; Philadelphia, 12. Errors—Cleveland, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Umpires—Knight and Jones.

Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 4.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 4.—About 6,000 people witnessed this morning's game, which was hotly contested throughout. A passed ball in the ninth and a single by Van Haltren lost the game to the locals. The score:

Pittsburg.......0 0 0 1 1 0 0 2 0—4
Brooklyn.......0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 1—5

Hits—Pittsburg, 8; Brooklyn, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Batteries—Staley and Quinn; Van Haltren and Kinslow. Earned runs—Pittsburg, 4; Brooklyn, 3. Two-base hits—Fields, Seery. Three-base hit—Corcoran. Home run—Visner. Double plays—Van Haltren-Ward-Daily, Ward-Bauer-Daily. First base on balls—Off Van Haltren, 1; off Staley, 2. First base on errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Staley, 3; by Van Haltren, 3. Passed ball—Quinn. Time—1:45. Umpires—Gaffney and Leach.

The home team of the Players' League broke even with Brooklyn today by winning the second game, which was marked by good batting and poor fielding by the visitors. Attendance, 4,489. The score:

Pittsburg.......0 0 4 0 0 0 3 0 2—9
Brooklyn.......1 0 3 0 0 1 0 0 2—7

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 7; Brooklyn, 2. Two base hits—Wisner, Beckley (2), Kinslow. Three base hits—Beckley, Fields. Bases on balls—Pittsburg, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Sacrifice hits—Pittsburg, 2; Brooklyn, 4. Stolen bases—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Double plays—Tener-Beckley; Weyhing-Bauer. Struck out—Hanlon, Carroll, Kuehne, Corcoran, Joyce, Andrews, Kinslow. Time—2:00. Umpires—Gaffney and Sheridan. Base hits—Pittsburg, 12; Brooklyn, 14. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Tener and Carroll; Weyhing and Kinslow.

Amateur Games and Notes.

The Stars played the Indianas a series of games and won them all by the following scores: 12—4, 3—2, 21—1.

The Stars defeated the West Ends Jr. The score:

Stars.......0 0 6 5 4 3 *—18
West Ends Jr.......2 1 0 3 2 5 3—16

The Belding Bros. & Co. defeated the Legrange club at Burlington Park. The features of the game were the batting of Arnold and the all around playing of the Beldings. The batteries were Cutler and Patterson of the Beldings and Perry and Gallager of the Legrange. The score:

Belding Bros.......4 1 7 3 6—21
Legrange.......1 1 0 3 1—6

The Marshall Field & Co. Regulars defeated the Riversides at Riverside. The batteries were Thomas and Huston of the Marshall Field & Co. and Reid and Bradley of the Riverside. The score:

M. F. & Co.......10 3 0 0 1 2 3 3 *—22
Riversides.......0 2 0 0 1 1 1 1 0—6

The Basswoods defeated the Oakwoods at North Evanston. The features of the game were the catching the batting of Hale and the pitching of Jenks of the Basswoods and Kappleman Bros. of the Oakwoods. The score:

Oakwoods.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Basswoods.......5 2 6 5 8 8—34

The Unions played at Naperville July 4. The feature of the morning game was the battery work of both clubs. The score:

Unions.......0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2
Naperville.......0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0—3

In the afternoon the Unions again defeated the Napervilles for a purse of $25 in Burlington Park. The features of the game were the battery work of the Unions and the heavy slugging of the whole team. The score:

Unions.......2 3 5 8 0 0—18
Naperville.......3 2 0 0 1 1 2—7

The Illinois Trust and Savings Bank defeated a nine from the American Exchange National Bank. The game possessed many interesting features, the most prominent being the umpiring of Mr. J. I. Cooper. The score:

I. T. & S. Bank.......4 2 1 1 0 2 0 3 1—14
Am. Ex. Nat. Bank.......4 0 4 0 2 1 0 0 0—12

The Highland Parks defeated the Oceanics of Lakeside at Lakeside. The features of the game were Ibsen's pitching and the base running and fielding of the Highlands. Isben struck out 12 men to Brett's 6, using a slow drop ball. The batteries were Brett and Cohn of the Oceanics and Isben and Mars of the Highland Parks. First game score:

Oceanics.......0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 0—4
Highlands.......0 0 0 3 0 0 0 4 0—7

Second game: Highlands, 2; Oceanics, 0. Seven innings. Batteries—Smith and Mars, Brett and Cohn.

The South Ends defeated the Columbia Stars at Jackson Park. The features of the game were a home run by Turner and the three-base hits by Davis and Harvey. The game was witnessed by 4,000 people. The batteries were Mager and Davis of the South Ends and W. Whitty and H. Whitty of the Columbia Stars. The score:

South Ends.......3 0 4 4 5 3 1 0 4—24
Columbia Stars.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—[illegible]

THEY GOT A GAME APIECE.

THE BOSTON AND CHICAGO LEAGUE TEAMS DIVIDE THE HONORS.

Getzein Proves a Puzzler to the Colts and the First Victory Goes to the Bean-Eaters by a Score of 12 to 1—The Home Nine Proves Successful in the Afternoon—The Matches Witnessed by Big Crowds.

It was a mournful scene. The winds whistled through the stands with a moan as if in agony. The sun hid its face behind clouds at intervals as if it fain would draw the cloak of darkness about the melancholy spectacle. The daisies in the field bent their heads and the birds ceased their chirping. All this has no reference to a funeral. It was the scene which presented itself at the West Side Park yesterday morning. Just 4,658 people journeyed to the grounds to see the Bostons wallop Anson's colts in the most approved style. Anson, who has a long base-ball head, brought all his strategy into the game, and despite the fact that Sullivan had made a miserable failure of pitching the day before put him in the box again. Anse had a deep motive in this. He thinks a Bostonian is afraid of anybody named Sullivan. The scheme seemed to work all right for one inning. Then the visitors broke the charm and from that time forward the ball was kept on the jump. At times it would find a snug receptacle in the hands of a home player, but generally it was kept busy beating down the grass in the outfield. That was only when the Bostons were at the bat. The home team seemed to have more consideration. Pitcher Getzein was in the box for the visitors, and, to use a base-ball term, was "out of sight." At least his pitching was out of sight of the home club. He has a delivery which puzzles even the most deliberate and cautious batters. He stands in a graceful pose with the ball held in plain view of the spectators. Soon all is activity around the pitcher's box. A leg is seen to move into the air with lightning rapidity, two arms are thrown wildly and recklessly around as if the owner was suffering from hysteria, a grunt is heard, and a nine-inch sphere is seen wending its way towards the plate. It comes along all right until within two feet of the batter, when it suddenly loses its ambition and falls heavily to the ground. The batsman straightened up, and the air is broken a foot above the ball, which glides unharmed against the stand. Any one who has ever tried to shoot a helldiver can appreciate a batsman's feeling when fracturing the atmosphere in a frantic attempt to find one of "Pretzel" Getzein's curves.

The home team played fair ball, but could do nothing in the face of the visitors' heavy hitting, and stood sheepishly around while the Bostons made the circuit of the bases. After twelve of the visitors had crossed the rubber slab they seemed to recollect that they had another game to play in the afternoon. So they stopped to save their strength.

It was "professionals' day," and many members of the theatrical profession were in the stand. There was also a large crowd of ladies present. Herman Long was presented with a handsome silver water-pitcher by admiring friends. The score:

Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E	Boston.	AB	B	P	A	E
Cooney, ss	3	2	0	2	1	Long, s.s	5	2	4	1	0
Carroll, lf	4	0	2	0	0	Tucker, 1b	4	1	5	0	0
Wilmot, cf	4	0	0	0	0	Sullivan, lf	5	3	1	0	0
Anson, 1b	3	0	7	0	0	Brodie, cf	4	3	0	0	0
Burns, 3b	4	1	4	4	1	Hines, cf	4	1	0	0	0
Hutchi's'n, 2b	4	0	1	1	0	McGarr, 3b	5	3	1	3	1
Andrews, rf	4	0	6	1	0	Bennett, c	4	0	13	1	0
Sullivan, p	3	0	0	5	0	Smith, 2b	4	1	2	2	1
Kittridge, c	3	0	3	0	1	Getzein, p	3	1	1	11	0
Totals	32	3	23	13	3	Totals	38	15	27	18	2

NOTE—Bennett out on strikes, with first base occupied.

Chicago.......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1
Boston.......0 3 3 5 0 0 1 0 *—12

Earned runs—Boston, 7. Two-base hits—Cooney, Hines. Three-base hit—Long. Sacrifice hit—Wilmot, Smith. Bases stolen—Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Chicago, 2; Boston 4. Struck out—Chicago, 9; Boston, 3. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Boston, 6. Hit by pitched ball—Tucker. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—1:50.

Notes of the Game.

Lynch was off at times on balls and strikes, but his work was good, generally.

Charley Bennett is not as quick as he was some years ago. He looks thin, too.

Getzein is in as good form as when he pitched Detroit into the championship.

Andrews did some pretty fielding in right. Once he and Wilmot went after the same ball. Reaching up, Andrews took it almost out of Wilmot's hands. The latter did not seem to fancy the intrusion much.

HUTCHINSON OUTPITCHES CLARKSON.

And as a Result Chicago Takes an Exciting Game from Boston.

Capt. Adrian Anson's bosom swelled with pride yesterday afternoon as he strode on the field at West Side park. A crowd of 7,563 people greeted him with shouts of applause, forgetful of the fact that his team had been roughly handled in the morning game. The big Swede's face, which had worn a frown of anger since morning, cleared, and as he doffed his cap in answer to the applause he swore, within his inmost soul, to merit the reception if such a thing were possible. And merit it he did.

The Chicagos smarting under the morning defeat went to work with a will, and succeeded in placing a victory to their credit.

The sun looked down upon a scene of animation. The bleaching-boards were filled, and the stand was resplendent with the bright costumes and smiling faces of the fair sex. Considering the counter-attractions the crowd was a great one. The conditions for good ball-playing were favorable. True, a bleak wind blew across the grounds, chilling to the marrow those who had neglected to bring heavy wraps and causing noses to turn blue and teeth to chatter. Still the sun shone down warmly and the players did not feel the cold and played with a vim and dash that were refreshing.

There is an unassuming youth covering the middle farm for the Chicago club who formerly played with the Washington club. As he has lived in the Capital of the Nation he has feelings of patriotism imbued in him more strongly than the ordinary man. He seemed to feel that he must celebrate the glorious Fourth in some style or other. He could not celebrate in the orthodox fashion, as he is too old for firecrackers and bombs, and cocktails and gin fizz are tabooed by watchful managers of ball clubs. There was no recourse left for Wilmot, and he was compelled to do his celebrating on the ball field. A glance at the score will show the most obtuse that he celebrated to the limit in the narrow field allowed him. John Clarkson was the instrument. Wilmot found the old Chicago pitcher's curves for a home run and a three-base hit. The latter was made when two men were on the bases, and effectually put a stop to any aspirations the bean-eaters might have had so far as the game was concerned. The visitors seemed to have expended all their surplus muscle on the slow curves of Sullivan in the morning game, as the fast shoots of Hutchinson, who pitched for Chicago, glided by unhurt. In fact, the denizens of the Hub seemed to be affected with a strange attack of slowness and generally managed to hit at the ball after it was well past them. After the game was over it was found that they had amassed just six hits off Hutch. One of them was a drive over Andrews' head for three bases by Brodie.

Hutchinson was put at second base, but made rather a bad out at it. Despite the most frantic efforts on his part the ball would get by him, and in the error column next to his name loom up three marks to denote as many fumbles.

There were loud cries for O'Brien from the bleachers at times which did not have a tendency to improve the Texas man's work.

Herman Long seems to be a confirmed kleptomaniac. Notwithstanding the fact that he had stolen several bases in the morning he was not content, and persisted in purloining four more. Heaven punished him for his perversity by turning all his fingers into thumbs at the wrong time, and he managed to amass three errors virtually giving Chicago the game. No runs were made until the third inning. Then Hutchinson failed to find the plate and as a result Hardie trotted off to first. Sullivan drove a line ball at Hutchinson, who forgot to close his hands at the critical moment and both men landed safe. Brodie fell on one of Hutchinson's fast balls, and when it alighted two runs had crossed the plate and the batter was quietly sitting on third base. He did not remain there long as Kittridge considerately allowed a pitched ball to pass him and Brodie scored.

Chicago was not to be outdone. Wilmot expended several pounds of surplus muscle on an inshoot and sent it over into Harrison street for a homer. Then Burns, Hutchison, and Andrews found Clarkson for singles in rapid succession and the bases were occupied. Hutchinson knocked three large chunks out of the atmosphere and went to the bench. Kittridge hit down to Long, who got mixed up over the ball and before he had straightened things out Burns had scored and each base still had an occupant. Cooney also hit to Long and the latter again fumbled and Hutchinson crossed the rubber slab. Boston took the lead in the sixth. Bennett walked to first on four bad balls. Smith offered himself as a martyr to duty and Bennett went to second. Clarkson, who had been fanning the ethereal all afternoon, surprised everybody by hitting into center, and Bennet scored. Clarkson went to second while the ball was traveling to the plate to catch Bennett. He went to third on a wild pitch and scored on Long's hit to left.

Chicago won the game in the seventh. Long threw Cooney's hit low to first, and the batter landed safe. Carroll hit to left for two bases. Wilmot then landed a ball over Brodie's head, and Cooney and Carroll scored. Wilmot followed them on Anson's sacrifice. The score:

Chicago.	AB	B	P	A	E	Boston.	AB	B	P	A	E
Cooney, ss	5	1	3	3	0	Long, ss	4	0	3	2	3
Carroll, lf	5	2	1	0	0	Hardie, 1b	4	0	12	0	0
Wilmot, cf	5	2	2	0	1	Sullivan, l.f	5	1	1	0	0
Anson, 1b	4	0	12	0	1	Brodie, c.f	5	2	1	0	0
Burns, 3b	4	1	1	2	0	Hines, c.f	4	1	1	0	0
Hutch's'n, 2b	3	2	1	3	0	McGarr, 3b	4	1	1	3	0
Andrews, rf	4	1	2	1	0	Bennett, c	3	0	5	0	0
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Smith, 2b	4	1	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kittridge, c	4	1	5	1	0	Clarkson, p	3	1	0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4

Chicago.......0 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 0—6
Boston.......[illegible]

Earned runs—Chicago, 3. Two-base hit—Carroll. Three-base hits—Brodie, Wilmot. Home run—Wilmot. Sacrifice hits—Smith, Anson, Brodie. Bases stolen—Chicago, 1; Boston, 3. Bases on balls—Chicago, 2; Boston, 4. Struck out—Chicago, 8; Boston, 5. Double plays—Cooney, Hutchinson, and Anson. Wild pitch—Hutchinson. Passed balls—Kittridge, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 9; Boston 5. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—1:40.

Today's League Game.

The Chicago league club will play the last game of the present series with the East at the West Side park this afternoon and leave tonight to wage a fortnight's warfare in Boston, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, and New York. Game will be called at 3:30 o'clock.

Notes of the Game.

Earle will probably be tried at second again. Hutchison is too heavy on his feet.

Wilmot was loudly applauded every time he stepped to the plate after his home run hit.

Long made rather a poor out at short. His three errors lost a run each and really lost the game.

Carroll made his two-bagger while batting right-handed. But for the wind the ball would have sailed over the left-field wall.

A toy balloon sailed over the grounds during the game. Some one suggested that it sailed up to the plate to see if Clarkson could hit it.

Clarkson and Hutchinson had a race for pitching honors among themselves. Clarkson struck Hutchinson out three times and the latter retaliated by making Clarkson fan the air the same number of times. Clarkson made a hit and thus had a shade the best of it.

Will Pitch Every Day.

Hutchinson, the Chicago pitcher, went to Mr. Spalding yesterday and told him that he would go in the box again today to pitch against Boston. He also said that he would go into every game on the Eastern trip, about to begin, until the club secured a first-class man to do his share of the work. Mr. Spalding accepted the pitcher's kind offer. Hutchinson is in better form than ever before and is pitching the game of his life now. If he can stand up under the work given him he soon will bring up the club's average.

Philadelphia, 11; Cincinnati, 2.

CINCINNATI, O., July 4.—The Philadelphias batted Foreman out of the box in the fourth inning of this morning's game, as they scored seven runs on four singles, a triple, and a home run. Viau was then substituted, and did much better. The fielding of Allen and the batting of Hamilton and Thompson were the features. Attendance, 7,009. The score:

Cincinnati.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—2
Philadelphia.......2 1 0 7 0 1 0 0 0—11

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 7. Two-base hits—Beard, Hamilton, Thompson, Clements. Three-base hits—Hamilton, Myers. Home run—Allen. Stolen bases—Burke, Marr. Double play—Myers-McCauley. First base on balls—Holliday, Knight, Viau, Hamilton, Mayer, McCauley (2), Allen (2). Struck out—Burke, Mayer, McCauley, Gleason. Passed balls—Baldwin (2), Clements. Wild pitches—Foreman, 2. Time—2:10. Umpire—Powers. Hits—Cincinnati, 7; Philadelphia, 14. Errors—Cincinnati, 6; Philadelphia, 1. Batteries—Foreman, Baldwin, Viau, Keenan; Gleason and Clements.

The Cincinnatis won the afternoon game from the Phillies with comparative ease. Vickery was batted hard, while Rhines pitched with splendid effect. Attendance, 7,817. The score:

Cincinnati.......0 0 2 1 0 2 1 2 *—7
Philadelphia.......0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3. Two base hit—Reilly. Three base hit—McPhee, Mullane. Stolen base—Marr. Double plays—Vickery-Mayer-Myers; Myers-Allen-McCauley. First on balls—Mullane, Nicol, Rhines. Hit by pitched ball—Reilly. Struck out—Holliday, Reilly, Nicol, Harrington, Hamilton, Myers, McCauley. Passed balls—Harrington, Clements. Hits—Cincinnati, 12; Philadelphia, 4. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Philadelphia, 3. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Vickery and Clements. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Powers.

Cleveland, 11; New York, 7.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4.—The Cleveland National Leaguers won this morning by timely batting, scientific sacrifices, and fine base-running. The grounds were very wet, which accounted for the errors. Attendance, 1,200. The score:

Cleveland.......2 7 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—11
New York.......0 2 1 1 1 0 1 0 1—7

Earned runs—Cleveland, 3; New York, 3. Three-base hit—Veach. Two-base hits—Ardner and Hornung. Stolen bases—McKean, Veach, Henry, and Clark. First on balls—Off Rusie, 8; Beatin, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Denny. Passed ball—Clark. Wild pitch—Rusie. Struck out—By Beatin, 3; Rusie, 3. Double plays—Ardner-Veach; Beatin-Veach; McKean-Ardner-Veach. Base hits—Cleveland, 11; New York, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 5; New York, 8. Umpire—McQuaid. Time—1:45.

The afternoon game was a pitchers' battle, and Wadsworth had a little the best of it. Ardner's muff of an in-field fly lost the game to Cleveland. Attendance 2,500. The score:

Cleveland.......2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
New York.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Tiernan, Davis. Sacrifice hits—Davis, Wadsworth, Glasscock, Hornung, Henry, Howe. Bases on balls—Cleveland, 7; New York, 4. Stolen bases—Dowse, Tiernan, Henry. Left on bases—Cleveland, 5; New York, 4. Struck out—Dowse, McKean, Zimmer, Smalley, Wadsworth (2), Hornung, Howe. Double play—Smalley-McKean-Ardner. Passed balls—Clark, 3. Hit by pitcher—Zimmer. Batteries—Wadsworth and Zimmer, Rusie and Clark. Time—1:40. Umpire—McQuaid. Hits—Cleveland, 4; New York, 3. Errors—Cleveland, 1—New York, 1.

Brooklyn, 11; Pittsburg, 10.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 4.—The Brooklyn's defeated the Alleghenies this morning in an exciting game. The visitors secured a good lead at the start, but the home team by heavy batting in the fifth inning came very near turning the tables on them. Attendance 900. The score:

Allegheny.......1 1 0 0 8 0 0 0 0—10
Brooklyn.......4 2 3 1 0 1 0 0 *—11

Base hits—Allegheny, 14; Brooklyn, 12. Errors—Allegheny, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Batteries—Allegheny, Gumbert and Decker; Brooklyn, Carruthers and Clark. Earned runs—Allegheny, 8; Brooklyn, 6. Two-base hits—Hecker (2), Gumbert (2), Collins (2), Burns (2). Stolen bases—Sunday (2), Collins (2). Bases on balls—Allegheny, 4; Brooklyn, 4. First base on errors—Allegheny, 1; Brooklyn, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Foutz, Daily (2). Double plays—Roat-La Roque-Gumbert, Smith-Collins, Smith-Collins-Burns. Left on bases—Allegheny, 5; Brooklyn, 8. Struck out—Smith, Pinckney. Wild pitch—Gumbert. Time—1:45. Umpire—Bushong of Brooklyn.

The home team lost this afternoon's game through Bowman's wildness and poor base running. Attendance, 1,000. The score:

Allegheny.......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Brooklyn.......1 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 *—5

Earned runs—Allegheny, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Two-base hits—Sunday, Decker, Collins. First base on balls—By Bowman, 7; by Terry, 5. First on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Struck out—By Bowman, 5; by Terry, 4. Wild pitches—Bowman, 3. Passed ball—Decker, 1. Time—2 hours. Umpire—Bushong. Hits—Allegheny, 7; Brooklyn, 7. Errors—Allegheny, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Batteries—Bowman and Decker; Terry and Clark.

ILLINOIS-IOWA LEAGUE.

Cedar Rapids and Monmouth Divide Honors in Two Games.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 4.—[Special.]—Monmouth played two rattling games of base-ball today, winning one. Cedar Rapids won the morning game in the tenth inning by superior playing and Monmouth the afternoon game by bunching the hits. The score:

Cedar Rapids.......0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 1—4
Monmouth.......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0—3

Batteries—Hughes and Ready. Monmouth—Clausen and Zeis. Errors—Cedar Rapids, 5; Monmouth, 3. Earned runs—Cedar Rapids, 1; Monmouth, 1. Base hits—Cedar Rapids, 5; Monmouth, 6. Two-base hit—Monmouth. Three-base hit—Cedar Rapids. Bases on balls—By Hughes, 2; by Clausen, 5; Stolen base—Monmouth. Wild pitch—Hughes. Time—2:15. Umpire—Corcoran.

The score of the second game:

Cedar Rapids.......0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3
Monmouth.......2 0 0 0 0 1 1 2 0—6

Batteries—Cedar Rapids, Wilson, Drauby, and Ready; Monmouth, Inks and Zeis. Errors—Cedar Rapids, 4; Monmouth, 2. Earned runs—Cedar Rapids, 2; Monmouth, 2. Base hits—Cedar Rapids, 11; Monmouth, 9. Two-base hits—Cedar Rapids, 1; Monmouth, 1. Three-base hits—Cedar Rapids, 1; Monmouth, 1. Home run—Cedar Rapids, 1. Wild pitch—Drauby, 1. Stolen bases—Cedar Rapids, 3. Base on balls—By Drauby, 3; by Inks, 1. Hit by pitched balls—By Wilson, 2. Umpire—Corcoran. Time—1:50.

OTTAWA, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The two ball games today were the features of the celebration and were attended by large crowds. Joliet was the visiting club, and the morning game was the prettiest exhibition of ball-playing ever seen in this city. It took twelve innings to decide the game, which was won by the visitors. The score:

Ottawa.......0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2
Joliet.......0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

The afternoon game was a walkaway for the home team and was witnessed by 3,000 people. The score:

Ottawa.......0 4 0 0 0 0 0 2 5—11
Joliet.......0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 1—5

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 4.—Minneapolis beat Des Moines today. The score:

Minneapolis.......0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0—4
Des Moines.......0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 3; Des Moines, 1. Two-base hits—Minneapolis, 3. Patton, Roach. Double plays—Ryn to Miller to Hengle; Miller to Hengle to Ryn. Stolen bases—Carroll, 1. Bases on balls—By Hudson, 5; by Roach, 2. Struck out—By Hudson, 9; by Roach, 1. Time of game—1:50. Umpire—Hoover.

AURORA, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—A large crowd gathered at the ball park this morning to see the Sterling-Aurora game. The visitors failed to reach the grounds on time, and after waiting an hour Umpire Lynch declared the game won by Aurora—9 to 0.

INTER-STATE LEAGUE.

Victories by Evansville, Indianapolis, Quincy, Burlington, and Terre Haute.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—Indianapolis and Evansville divided honors today. The morning game was loosely played, but the closeness of the score made it exciting at times. Evansville lost it by rank errors. The score:

Indianapolis.......0 1 0 2 2 0 4 1 0—10
Evansville.......0 0 1 0 1 2 0 3 2—9

Batteries—Burke and Sharp; Harrington, Delany, and Trout. Errors—Indianapolis, 4; Evansville, 8. Earned runs—Indianapolis, 3; Evansville, 3. Base hits—Indianapolis, 10; Evansville, 12. Two-base hits—Evansville, 3. Three-base hits—Indianapolis, 2. Passed balls—Evansville, 1. Wild pitches—Indianapolis, 1; Evansville, 1. Time of game—1:55.

Indianapolis lost in the afternoon by going to pieces in the eighth inning. The score:

Indianapolis.......0 1 1 0 1 3 1 0 0—7
Evansville.......0 0 0 1 0 0 6 0 1—8

Batteries—Behne and Luckey, Dolan and Summers. Errors—Indianapolis, 8; Evansville, 9. Earned run—Evansville, 1. Base hits—Indianapolis, 9; Evansville, 13. Two-base hits—Evansville, 4. Passed balls—Indianapolis, 1; Evansville, 1. Wild pitch—Evansville, 1.

QUINCY, Ill., July 4.—Quincy won both games today by effective work with the bat. Score of the morning game:

Quincy.......3 0 0 3 0 2 1 0 1—10
Peoria.......0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0—5

Batteries—Montague and Murphy; Schnelby and Calhoun. Errors—Quincy, 3; Peoria, 7. Earned runs—Quincy, 4; Peoria, 4. Base hits—Quincy, 11; Peoria, 10. Two-base hit—Fisher. Three-base hits—Murray and Burch. Passed balls—Calhoun, 2. Time of game—2:10.

Score of the afternoon game:

Quincy.......3 5 0 0 3 0 1 4—23
Peoria.......1 4 0 0 1 2 0 3 2—13

Batteries—Neal and Mahoney; Rudolph, Deegan and Johnson. Errors—Quincy, 5; Peoria, 11. Earned runs—Quincy, 13; Peoria, 7. Base hits—Quincy, 17; Peoria, 14. Two-base hit—Long. Three-base hits—Fisher, Work and Bushman; McCloskey and Burch. Home runs—Fisher, Slater, Murray, Routcliff, and Neal and Taylor. Passed balls—Mahoney, 1; Johnson, 2. Wild pitches—Neal, 1. Time of game, 2:15.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—Terrific batting earned the morning game for the home team. The score:

Terre Haute.......1 0 1 0 0 0 2 0 3—7
Burlington.......0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3

Batteries—Dougan and Kolley; Stephens, Cole, and Fuller. Errors—Terre Haute, 2. Earned runs—Terre Haute, 6. Base hits—Terre Haute, 13; Burlington, 4.

The afternoon game was close until the end of the ninth inning. The score:

Terre Haute.......0 0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0—4
Burlington.......0 0 0 0 0 3 3 0 0—6

Batteries—Viau and Burnett; Anderson, Crowell, and Hines. Errors—Terre Haute, 3; Burlington, 3. Earned runs—Terre Haute, 1; Burlington, 2. Base hits—Terre Haute, 10; Burlington, 9.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION.

St. Paul, Kansas City, Denver, and Des Moines Win Games.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 4.—St. Paul won from Milwaukee this morning, and lost to Des Moines in the afternoon. The score:

St. Paul.......1 2 4 0 0 0 0 3 0—10
Milwaukee.......1 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 0—4

Runs earned—St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 2. Two-base hits—Mains, Kreig. Home runs—Kreig, Alberts. Bases on balls—Off Mains, 4; Sowders, 3. Struck out—By Mains, 2; Sowders, 3. Umpire—Cusick.

Score of the second game:

St. Paul.......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0
Des Moines.......2 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 *—3

Runs earned—Des Moines, 4. Two-base hit—Traffley. Home runs—Flannagan, Macullar. Bases on balls—Off Clarkson, 5; Hart, 2. Struck out—By Clarkson, 6; by Hart, 6. Umpire—Cusick.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 4.—The home club beat Omaha twice. The score:

Kansas City.......1 0 1 0 2 0 0 3 2—9
Omaha.......2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2

Earned runs—Kansas City, 5; Omaha, 1. Two base hits—Burns, Hoover, Swartzel, Holland. Three base hit—Holland. Home run—Manning. Base on balls—Off Kettle, 3; off Swartzel, 4. Struck out—By Swartzel, 2; by Kettle, 2. Umpire—Henderson.

Score of the second game:

Kansas City.......1 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 3—6
Omaha.......1 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—4

Earned runs—Kansas City, 3; Omaha, 3. Two-base hits—Conway, Walsh, Moran. Three-base hit—Smith. Bases on balls—Off Clark, 5. Struck out—By Conway, 5; by Clark, 1. Umpire—Henderson.

DENVER, Colo., July 4.—Denver won the morning game. The score:

Denver.......0 2 0 0 0 0 1 8 0—11
Sioux City.......3 0 0 0 0 6 0 0 1—10

Earned runs—Denver, 3; Sioux City, 2. Two-base hit—Treadway. Three-base hits—Black, Lohbeck (2). Home runs—Messitt, McClennan. Bases stolen—Denver, 4; Sioux City, 2. Double play—Strauss to Powell. Base on balls—Off Darnbrough, 7; off Siebel, 7; off Kennedy, 1. Hit by ball—Powell. Struck out—By Darnbrough, 7; by Black, 1. Passed ball—Lohbeck, 3; Strauss, 1. Time of game—2:10. Umpire—Bauswine. Wild pitches—Darnbrough, Black. Left on bases—Denver, 5; Sioux City, 6.

Minneapolis won the afternoon game from Milwaukee by a score of 8 to 1.

Minneapolis.......1 0 0 4 0 2 1 0 0—8
Milwaukee.......0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Minneapolis, 6. Two-base hits—Hengle (3), Minnehan, Duke, Meyers (2), Miller (2), Dalrymple, Alberts, Welch. Home runs—Ryn, Duke. Double plays—Hock-Welch, Pettitt-Alberts. Stolen bases—Carroll, Hengle. Bases on balls—By Duke, 3. Struck out—By Duke, 10; by Thornton, 3. Passed ball—Krieg. Time of game—2:00. Umpires—Hoover and Bennett.

Indiana League.

MORNING GAMES.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 22; Peru, 5.
At Anderson—Anderson, 10; Muncie, 10.
At Marion—Marion, 8; Kokomo, 1.

AFTERNOON GAMES.

At Fort Wayne—Fort Wayne, 10; Peru, 0.
At Muncie—Muncie, 15; Anderson, 10.
At Marion—Kokomo, 3; Marion, 2.

American Association.

At Philadelphia—Athletics, 4; Columbus, 1. Athletics, 9; Columbus, 7.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 6; Brooklyn, 3. St. Louis, 9; Brooklyn, 0.

At Toledo—Syracuse, 7; Toledo, 5.

At Louisville — Louisville, 5; Rochester, 1. Louisville, 6; Rochester, 2.

Other Games.

At Waukesha—Waukesha, 5; West Milwaukee, 3.

At Decatur, Ill.—St. Louis Sporting News, 10; Chicago Insurance, 5—St. Louis, 20; Chicago, 4.

At Beloit—Chicago Brands, 8; Beloit, 6—Beloit, 8; Chicago, 4.

At Wenona, Ill.—Grays, 15; Chicago Hartmans, 14—Grays, 23; Hartmans, 13.

At Racine, Wis.—Garden Citys, 5; Racine, 4—Belle Citys, 19; Spalding Juniors, 1.

Trouble at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—The afternoon game was the most exciting in its outcome of any that has been witnessed on the St. Louis grounds this season. It was a tame and one-sided game up to the eighth inning. When the eighth opened the score stood: St. Louis, 5; Brooklyn, 1. Brooklyn knocked out five runs, three of them earned. The Browns opened the ninth, Higgins, Gittinger, and Wells got bases on balls, filling the bases, and no one out. Fuller flew out and McCarthy drove a grounder to Gerhardt at second. Wells started from first and Gerhardt attempted to touch him out and threw to O'Brien at first, retiring McCarthy, but Higgins ran home from third, tying the score. The umpire did not decide Wells out at second, and the Brooklyns left the field. Umpire Kerins gave the game to the Browns—9 to nothing.

ILLINOIS WHEELMEN.

Their Annual Meet Held at Bloomington Yesterday.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The weather was all that could be desired for the meet of the Illinois Division, League of American Wheelmen, today. The 400 cyclists were up early, and until 10 o'clock there was an informal reception and hand-shaking at the Windsor Hotel. A photograph of the visitors was taken in front of the hotel, and the morning parade occurred immediately afterward. It was cut short and confined to the paved streets. As soon as the parade ended a business meeting was held at the opera house. The Secretary reported that there were 900 members of the league in Illinois. A committee to nominate officers was appointed as follows: E. S. Barnes, Springfield; T. L. Sloan, Chicago; H. G. Rouse, Peoria; Edward Knight, Kankakee; and H. W. Foultz of Chicago. They will select candidates and the voting will be done by mail.

This afternoon the races at the ball park were won as follows:

One mile novice—W. C. Thorne, Chicago. Time, 3:27.

One mile State championship—F. H. Tuttle, Chicago. Time, 3:26¾.

One-mile handicap—George Simonds, Bloomington. Time, 3:24.

Two-mile safety—F. J. Fanning, Chicago. Time, 7:15.

One-half mile unicycle—Bert Myers, Peoria. Time, 3:24.

One-mile safety State championship—J. O. Means, Chicago. Time, 3:35.

One-mile tandem—Tuttle and Riggs, Chicago. Time, 3:37.

Five-mile ordinary—F. H. Tuttle, Chicago. Time, 19:42.

The track was only in fair condition and was six laps to the mile. Tonight there was a lantern parade and a ball. Tomorrow morning a run will be made to Danvers, ten miles west.

LAWN TENNIS CONTESTS.

Several Important Matches Decided at Staten Island.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—The semi-finals in the National Lawn Tennis Association were played at Livingston, Staten Island, today. C. Hobart and V. G. Hall were matched against C. J. Post and D. W. Candler. The former team went out, taking the set, 6-4. The second set went to Messrs. Hobart and Hall, 6-2. In the third set Messrs. Post and Candler were ahead of their opponents by four games to three and needed but one point to make the score 5-3 in their favor, but the set went, as the two preceding had gone, to Hall and Hobart.

The other important match of the day was between O. S. Campbell and R. P. Huntington Jr. and A. E. Wright and J. S. Clark. After losing the first set Messrs. Clark and Wright took the second set, 9-7, but their opponents won the next two sets by the scores of 6 0 and 6-2.

In the consolation matches in the first round Messrs. A. J. Parker and L. R. Parker defeated Messrs. Touler and Beach, and in the final round the former team won from Messrs. Johnson and Walker. Tomorrow afternoon the most important match of the tournament will take place, when in the final round Messrs. Hobart and Hall will play Messrs. Campbell and Huntington.

Dempsey's Exhibition a Fizzle.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 4.—[Special.]—Jack Dempsey's athletic exhibition at Brotherhood Park today proved a decided fizzle. There was a slim attendance, scarce a hundred all told. It was 4 o'clock before any attempt was made to start up the sport. After bicycle racing by colored riders Dempsey and Gorman put on the gloves and went at it hammer and tongs. The sparring had continued about five minutes when a police sergeant appeared on the scene. Dempsey at once broke away and commenced pounding a sandbag under a shed. This farce was kept up some little time, but the crowd soon tired of it and sadly meandered away.

McAuliffe and Slavin to Fight.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.

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LONDON, July 4.—McAuliffe and Slavin fight in the rooms of the Ormonde Club next autumn for a purse of £500. Lord Lonsdale is stakeholder Madden and McAuliffe get $1,500 expenses.

Regatta at Lake Monona.

MADISON, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—A good breeze from the north and fair skies offered all the advantages for a fine regatta on Lake Monona this morning, but owing to the few entries it was rather a tame affair. State Treasurer Harshaw's yacht, Carrie Morgan, the former pride of Lake Winnebago, was beaten by the Gray Hawk. Otherwise there was little of interest in the race.

TENNY HAD A WALKOVER.

SALVATOR, WHO WAS TO MEET HIM AT MONMOUTH, SCRATCHED.

A Heavy Track Given as the Reason for the Action of the King's Owner—Orageuse, Defaulter, Volunteer, Reporter, Eric, Burnside, and Now or Never the Winners on the New Jersey Track—Trotting at Bloomington, Ill.—Sporting News.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—The rains descended and the floods came and they beat upon the Monmouth track till it was fetlock-deep in mud and all the country round about was a slough of despond, but the opening day was a success for all that. Fully 30,000 persons passed through the gates. This was a great army, yet had the weather been clear the host would have numbered 10,000 more. Monmouth is 45 miles from New York and a journey thither in a Fourth of July storm is not the pleasantest diversion in the world. It requires some effort and no little resolution to travel 90 miles for the sake of a few races, and it speaks well for the sporting spirit of New York that 30,000 of her citizens were bold enough to undertake the journey today. The effort, however, was attended with some disappointment, as Salvator and Tenny failed to come together in the Ocean Stakes. Byrnes, trainer for Mr. Haggin, deemed it unwise and unsafe to start Salvator in the mud. He did not want to subject the king of the turf to the many risks that a horse must take in racing his hardest in heavy going. So Tenny had a walk-over, and his admirers are crowing tonight over what they call Salvator's backdown. Twice has the little giant frightened Salvator out, they say, once at Morris Park and today at Monmouth. No doubt Byrnes' decision was a wise one, but it was exceedingly unpopular with the masses who went to the track to see the two monarchs of the turf renew their battle for the championship.

Some annoyance was caused in the middle of the afternoon by the arrest of six bookmakers for an alleged violation of the laws of New Jersey. Later in the day every bookmaker doing business in the ring was arrested, and it became known that warrants were out for D. D. Withers, A. J. Cassatt, and T. M. Croft, officials of the club. The arrests caused no surprise, as the officials knew what was coming, and they occasioned but little trouble, for a Justice of the peace was on hand in his office, and as fast as the prisoners were taken into custody and brought before him Mr. Withers gave bail in the sum of $100 each, and they were released. Betting went on as briskly as if the law expressly permitted it instead of prohibiting it. It is said that the campaign against betting will be fought to the bitter end, that arrests will be made every day till the jockey clubs surrender.

The Surprises of the Day.

The Independence Stakes furnished the startling surprise of the day. Eleven 2-year-olds ran, the distance being six furlongs over the straight course. Among the names on the program was the Necromancy colt, a youngster from Brookdale, the home of D. D. Withers. Everybody said that he would win, and everybody got ready to back him. But when the numbers went up his was missing. He had been scratched. In his stead Mr. Withers sent to the post a filly of the name of Orageuse, an entirely unknown youngster that had never started in a race. Pickwicker was made a warm favorite at 8 to 5, while against Orageuse the ring laid 30, 40, and 50 to 1. Well, the favorite was never in it. Orageuse won cleverly from Reckon, second, with Pickwicker third, four lengths back. Pierre Lorillard had two fillies in the race and declared to win with Lima, who was heavily backed with all the followers of the Rancocas stable. While skirmishing at the post Reckon kicked Lima, breaking her shoulder and hurting Taylor, her jockey. So Lima did not run.

The Fourth of July Handicap at one mile was an easy prize for Capt. "Sam" Brown's Defaulter, who led nearly all the way. The betting was 4 to 1 against him. Fitzjames ran second, Eurus third.

Volunteer, the favorite at 3 to 5, won the first race, a sweepstakes at six furlongs, but Violante, a 10 to 1 chance, made him run for it. Punster Jr., at long odds, ran third.

The second race, a sweepstakes, at one mile, was reduced to a match between Sluggard and Reporter, the latter being the favorite at 7 to 10 and winning easily.

Only two ran in the sixth race at a mile and three-eighths, and Eric, the favorite at evens, won by a head from Tristan. Philosophy was beaten off.

Burnside, a 12 to 1 shot, won the selling race at seven furlongs, with Vevay at 40 to 1 second and Flitter third.

Now or Never won the last race through downright good luck. Esquimau had him beaten three times, but Esquimau insisted on running around the mud puddles in the track instead of through them, and thereby lost the race. Sentiment, the other starter, was beaten off. Now or Never was 6 to 5 in the betting. The Dwyers did not start Kingston on account of the mud.

Summaries.

First race, a sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to second and $100 to third; allowances; three-quarters of a mile.—Starters: Bradford, 117 pounds, 5 to 2; Volunteer, 110, 7 to 10; Violante, 110, 6 to 1; Punster Jr., 99, 25 to 1: Little Ella, 94, 15 to 1. Volunteer won, and Violante beat Punster for the place. Time, 1:17.

Second race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, one mile—Reporter, 108 pounds, 3 to 5; Sluggard, 108, 13 to 5. Reporter won. Time, 1:47¾.

Third race, the Independence Stakes, for 2-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Reckon, 120 pounds, 10 to 1; Pickwicker, 113, 2 to 1; Conrad, 113, 15 to 1; Eclipse, 113, 3 to 1; Lima, 110, 5 to 1; Key West, 108, 6 to 1; Foxford, 108, 50 to 1; Benjamin, 108, 20 to 1; Sirocco, 108, 8 to 1; Miss Ransom, 110, 6 to 1; Orageuse, 105, 40 to 1. Orageuse won. Reckon beat Pickwicker for the place. Time, 1:15½.

Fourth race, the Fourth of July Handicap, one mile—Starters: Defaulter, 112 pounds, 4 to 1; Madstone, 110, 4 to 1; Eurus, 109, 3 to 1; Bellwood, 108, 8 to 1; Major Deemes, 108, 8 to 1; Bella B., 105, 5 to 2; Fitz James, 108, 8 to 1; Bravo, 100, 10 to 1. Defaulter won, Fitz James second, Eurus third. Time, 1:42.

Fifth race, the Ocean Stakes, $100 each, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to second, one mile and a furlong—Tenny with Garrison galloped over the course and took the money.

Sixth race, sweepstakes for 3-year-olds, one mile and three-eighths—Starters: Tristan, 115 pounds, 8 to 5; Eric, 108, 6 to 5; Philosophy, 106, 12 to 5. Eric won. Time, 2:29.

Seventh race, sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—Starters: Dr. Helmuth, 113, 5 to 1; Flitter, 112, 8 to 5; Arab, 106, even; Vevay, 102, 30 to 1; Burnside, 102, 10 to 1; Bliss, 100, 12 to 1. Burnside won, and Vevay beat Flitter for the place. Time, 1:30½.

Eighth race, the Welter Cup, a free welter weight handicap sweepstakes, for 3-year-olds, one mile—Starters: Now or Never, 140, 6 to 5; Esquimau, 136, 6 to 5; Sentiment, 122, 3 to 1. Now or Never won. Time, 1:50.

Today's Entries.

First race, free handicap sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upward, of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third, three-quarters of a mile—Volunteer, Blue Rock, 117 pounds; Eccolacolt, Guy Gray, 100; Worth, 104; Rico, 98.

Second race, sweepstakes, for 2-year-olds, of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; penalties and allowances, three-fourths of a mile—Flavia, 115 pounds; Kildeer, 115; The Earl, Peter, Oscar, 108; Exclusion, L'Intriguante, Clytie, 105.

Third race, the Monmouth Oaks Stakes, for fillies 3-year-olds, of $100 each, with $1,500 added, of which $500 to the second; allowances; one mile and a quarter—Her Highness, Gloaming, Sinaloa II, 113 pounds; Starlight, Flossie, 108; Flora Ban, Bibelot, 108.

Fourth race, the Long Branch Handicap, a sweepstakes of $50 each, with $1,750 added, of which $500 to the second; one mile and a quarter—Cassius, 121; Badge, 114; Prince Royal, 121; Cynosure, 104; Reporter, 106; Eric, 111; Zephyrus, 104; Now or Never, 106; Belinda, 100; Kern, 93; Rover, 96; Glen Lock, 100.

Fifth race, free handicap sweepstakes of $20 each, if not declared out, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; one mile—Fides, 122 pounds; Guy Gray, 104; Chemise, 100; Tulla Blackburn, 95.

Sixth race, sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third, selling allowances, one mile—Tattler, 94 pounds; Kaleidoscope, 114; Bliss, 99; Guy Gray, 104; Kempland, 105.

Seventh race, free welter-weight handicap, sweepstakes of $20 each, with $1,000 added, of which $200 to the second and $100 to the third; five furlongs—Worth, 130; Fad, 120; Barnegat, 120; Boughrum, 107.

TROTTING AT PORT HURON.

Large Fields Contest in the Second Day's Events.

PORT HURON, Mich., July 4.—[Special.]—The second day of the Port Huron banner meeting was a grand success, as there were large fields of starters and every race was hotly contested. Attendance, 1,000. The following are the summaries:

2:40 class, trotting, purse $400:

William	2	3	1	1	1
Dynamite	1	1	3	3	2
Hiram	6	2	4	2	4
Quicksilver	4	4	2	4	3
John D.	3	6	5	7	7
Woodstock	5	5	6	5	6
Baby Coaster	7	7	7	6	5

Time—2:37; 2:34¼; 2:35¼; 2:38¼; 2:39¼.

2:28 stake, trotting, purse $1,000:

Almont Wilkes	1	1	1
Leopard Rose	2	2	3
Dictator	6	3	2
Edgar A	3	6	6
Highland Tom	4	4	5
Major A	7	5	4
John Dixon	5	7	7

Time—2:27¼; 2:26¼; 2:26¾.

2:45 pacing, purse $500:

Forest Wilkes	4	3	1	1	1
Egroe	1	1	2	3	2
Royal Bill	8	5	3	4	3
Maud Adair	9	2	9	2	4
Lizzie M	2	9	7	6	7
Louis Trimble	3	6	4	5	6
Munshaw	6	8	5	8	5
Tootsie D	5	4	6	8	dr
Don Payne	7	7	dis.		

Time—2:34¼; 2:29½; 2:28; 2:30; 2:34.

The Minnehaha Meeting.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 4.—[Special.]—The Minnehaha meeting closed today with three events on the card and a big crowd in the grand stand.

In a special race at 3 o'clock between Edelweiss and Brother Dan, the former won in 2:30¼.

In the 2:27 trot, Constantine, Graham, Mambrino and French Girl were scratched. Keno F. won the race.

Fred Arthur won the free-for-all pace in three straight heats and First Call the 2:21 trot. Following are the summaries:

The 2:27 trot, purse $800:

Keno	1	1	1
Twist	2	2	2
Harry Medium	6	3	3
Charles H	3	5	4
March	4	4	5
J. B. S.	5	6	6

Time—2:22¾; 2:21¼; 2:21¾.

Free-for-all race, purse $800.

Fred Arthur	1	1	1
Doctor M	2	2	2
Uncle Jack	4	3	3
Bessemer	3	4	4

Time—2:17¾; 2:12½; 2:14¼.

The 2:21 trot, purse $800:

First Call	1	1	2	1
Diamond	3	2	1	2
Frank B	2	4	4	3
Maj. Lynne	4	3	3	dr
Bismarck	dis.			

Time—2:21; 2:20¼; 2:20¼; 2:19¼.

Results at Jackson, Mich.

JACKSON, Mich., July 4.—[Special.]—This was the fourth day of the Michigan Circuit races. Summaries:

The 2:30 guaranteed stake, $1,000:

Ripple	1	1	1
Tipton Boy	3	2	2
Black Morgan	2	3	5
Lizzie H	4	4	3
Roachmane	5	5	4
Erie Girl	6	6	6

Time—2:25¼; 2:28¼; 2:31¼.

The 2:20 class, trotting:

Pocahontas Prince	2	2	1	1	1
Margaret S	1	1	2	3	3
Silver Cloud	3	3	3	2	2

Time—2:26¼; 2:25¾; 2:25; 2:26¾; 2:27¼.

Three-quarter mile, running:

Florada	1
Rochelle	2
Dr. Frame	3
Neva Alack	4
Roger Eastman	5

Time—1:23¼; 1:22.

Hurdle race—mile dash: Roger Eastman won. Dick Turpin and Rochelle distanced. Rochelle jumped the hurdle in back-stretch and was then taken ill. He died of paralysis ten minutes later.

Last Day at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—This was the fourth and last day of the Bloomington races. The meeting was a great success. There were a great many good horses present. The attendance was unusually large and financially the association is in splendid condition. There were four races today, of which the following is a summary:

The 2:33 pace for a purse of $500. There were nine starters and it required six heats to settle the race. Larry C. won first money, Hermitage second, Flora Little third, and Irma C. fourth. Best time, 2:26¼, made by Larry C.

Three-year-old and under pacing for a purse of $200.—There were five starters, four heats. Gambriel won first money, Tommy Russell second, Belle McDowell third, and Katie Trainor fourth. Best time, 2:33¾, made by Gambriel.

The 2:50 trot for a purse of $1,000.—There were nine starters, and the race was finished in four heats. Fay won first money, Pauline second, Democrat third, and Henrietta fourth. Best time, 2:29¾, made by Fay.

Free-for-all, purse $500 stake.—There were four starters, and the race was settled in four heats. Red Davis won first money, Harry Z. second, Guy third, Frank Champ fourth.

Trotting at Kankakee.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The crowd at Kankakee today exceeded 10,000. The 2:35 trotting race, unfinished from yesterday, resulted in Frank P. getting first place, Surprise second, and Waveland third. Time, last heat, 2:27½.

2:18 class, pacing, purse $1,000, summary:

Maggie R	1	1	1
Pickaway	3	2	2
Kittie C	2	3	3
Fred W	4	4	4

Time—2:16¼; 2:19; 2:17¼.

2:18 trot, purse $1,000:

Betty Jones, Chicago	1	1	1
Almont, Terre Haute	2	2	2
Hendryx, Lawrence, Mich	3	3	3
Linda Sprague, Racine	4	4	3

Time—2:20; 2:20; 2:20¼.

Betty Jones made a half mile in 1:06½ without urging.

Trotting at Paris, Ky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 4.—[Special.]—The sport at Paris was fine today. In the second race Prince Eugene distanced his field the first heat, getting a mark away below class, while the pacing race also showed wonderful speed for three-minute horses. Following is the summary:

The 2:40 class, purse $300:

Blameless, b. f	1	1	1
Mehala, b. m	2	2	2
Wildrose, b. g	dis		
Baby, b. f	dis		

Time—2:37; 2:37; 2:37¼.

The 2:59 class, purse $300: Prince Eugene, Mine Monee, Lizzie Richmond, Glenwold, and Gray-Velvet were distanced in the first heat. Time—2:34¾.

Three-minute class, pacing, purse $300:

Shawhan, b. g	1	1	1
Billy Tabb, by Humpy Wilkes	2	2	2
J. H. L., by Idol Wilkes	3	3	3

Time—2:31; 2:30¼; 2:34¼.

The Kempton Park Meeting.

LONDON, July 4.—The first summer meeting at Kempton Park opened today. The principal attraction was the race for the Kempton Park grand 2-year-old stakes of 2,000 sovereigns, distance five furlongs. The race was won by Sir F. Johnston's filly Fuse. Douglas Baird's filly Siphonia was second, J. B. Leigh's colt The Deemster third. Five horses ran.

Beat His Record.

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., July 4.—[Special.]—Allerton trotted on the new mile track here to-day to beat his record of 2:18¼. Time, 2:16¾. Quarters, 33, 1:06, 1:41.

Sale of Clara Wilkes.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—D. C. Taylor of this city has sold Clara Wilkes, record 2:28¼, to J. I. Case of Racine, Wis. Price, $3,500. Wilkes has shown trials on the new track during the last week in 2:24.

Today's Program at Washington Park.

Five capital events are on the card at Washington Park today, and the second week's racing should close with good sport for lovers of the thoroughbred.

First race, one mile—Julia W., 104 pounds; Getrie B., 104; Pickup, 104; Lillian Lindsay, 110; Noretto, 110; Ettie Waddell, 110; Daisy F., 117; Amelia, 118; Eugenie, 104.

Second race, free handicap sweepstakes, three-quarters of a mile—Miss Hawkins, 108 pounds; Chimes, 108; Odrey, 108; Ferryman, 110; Joe Woodman, 107; Allen Bane, 112; Bramblebush, 110; Ed Leonard, 105; Lee S., 107; Joe Carter, 112; Balgowan, 110.

Third race, the Boulevard Stakes, one mile—Flyaway, 109 pounds; Belle Songer, 66; Clio, 99; Gunwad, 109; Daisy F., 111; English Lady, 111; Marion C., 117; Kaloolah, 119; Mida, 104; Woodcraft, 124.

Fourth race, one and one-quarter miles, selling—Boaz, 103 pounds; Joe Blackburn, 96; Arundel, 107; Laura Ford, 87; Sunny Broeck, 100; Rogers, 82; Outright, 92; White Nose, 96; Meckie H., 98; Cameo, 104; Black Pilot, 105.

Fifth race, one mile heats—Jack Bachelor, 89 pounds; Laura Davidson, 102; Brandolette, 113; Loupe, 109; Hornpipe, 109; John Daly, 109; Wary, 114; Longevity, 104.

Base-Ball Notes.

If the Chicago White Stockings win today and the Bostons lose the former will go East tonight in first place.

The Anchor Brands claim a game from the Altons, also a game from the Center Avenue Sports for non-appearance.

The Coal club would like a game for next Saturday on their grounds. Address W. A. Nord, Room 4, No. 85 Washington street.

Capt. Comiskey will accompany the White Stockings tonight to New York. He hopes to be able to play by the latter part of the week.

The Freedoms would like to hear from the Rookeries for a return game; also the Young Standards and Lone Stars. Address F. A. Ryan, No. 830 West Indiana street.

The ball games at Logansport, Ind., yesterday resulted as follows: Morning game—Logansport, 6; West Ends of Chicago, 3. Afternoon game—West Ends, 12; Logansport, 11.

The Cronins would like a challenge from any 16-year-old nine in the city, the Hard Times and the Anchor Brands preferred. Address J. Weimer, No. 252 West Eighteenth street.

Sad Drowning at McKeesport.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 4.—At 2 o'clock this afternoon, John Thompson, his wife and 14-year-old girl, Bessie, and Richard Smith and wife and three children started to row across the Youghiogheny River at McKeesport, 12 miles above here. The boat was old and rotten and when the middle of the river was reached it gave way. Both men sank instantly, and Bessie Smith and Alice Thompson followed, after rising three times to call piteously to their mothers to save them. Robert, an 18-year-old son of Mrs. Thompson, dragged his mother to the boat, and she and her infant child were supported by the brave boy until help arrived. Mrs. Smith also saved herself by clinging to the submerged boat.

Took Bishop Potter to Task.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 4.—[Special.]—This evening at a reception tendered to Gen. Alexander McCook of Fort Leavenworth and Capt. Peck of Opelika by the Columbia club, a sensation was created by the address of Dr. Jenckes, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church. He took Bishop Potter of New York to task for the sentiments on the pension question expressed in his Phi Beta Kappa address, and declared that in comparing the veteran soldiers to the notorious Praetorian Guard, the Bishop expressed the views of neither the clergy nor the laity of the Anglican Church. He said he had not a very high opinion of a man who was too superior to belong to either the Republican or Democratic party.

THREATENED WITH RUIN.

THE DEMOCRACY OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN DANGER OF DISRUPTION.

The Farmers' Alliance Movement, or "Tillmanism," Sweeping the State — Two Democratic Tickets Certain to Be in the Field—Senators Hampton and Butler May Have to Retire—Convention of the Union-Labor Party of Ohio at Columbus.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 4.—[Special.]—The fourth week of the political campaign in the State closed today. The bitterness between the warring factions has increased day by day and is now at white heat. The situation has been further complicated by another split. That portion of the agricultural voting population who do not own the lands they plant are fearful that the success of the Tillman movement will result in the repeal of the Agricultural Lien law, which would crowd them almost entirely out of a means of livelihood, and they have called a convention for Aug. 27.

It is also announced that E. M. Brayton, the Republican State Chairman, will enter the field for Governor. There seems to be very little doubt now that there will be two Democratic tickets in the field. The regular State Democratic Committee has ordered a convention to be held in August for the sole purpose of deciding whether delegates to the State nominating convention, which is to meet in September next, shall be chosen by the convention or the primary election plan. It is said that the Tillmanites, who up to this time have swept everything before them, intend to capture the August convention, depose the regular Democratic Committee, and nominate a full ticket.

This proceeding will lead to two Democratic State conventions, which with the other complications promises to smash the Democracy into pieces. In the meantime still a third convention composed of the old time Democrats has been called to meet in July to devise means to stem the Tillman torrent. The plans of the Tillmanites are not bounded by State politics alone. Hampton and Butler, the two United States Senators, are to be replaced by Tillmanites and every Congressional district in the State is to be filled by the alliance men.

UNION LABOR CONVENTION.

A State Ticket Nominated at Columbus, O., Yesterday—The Platform.

COLUMBUS, O., July 4.—[Special.]—The Union Labor party of Ohio held a convention here today and nominated a State ticket. About 100 delegates were present. H. F. Nixon of Kansas, a Farmer Alliance lecturer, described the work in the West, prophesied the election to the Governorship of Kansas of the President of the alliance, and the election to Congress by the alliance of several of the Congressmen of the State.

The platform adopted resolved that the Government shall lend money on real-estate security, direct to the people; that Union ex-soldiers should receive a graduated service pension; and every human being should have land, air, water, and sunshine sufficient to promote his happiness and no more; that the State should not interfere with municipal affairs; that the people cannot expect any relief from either the Republican or Democratic party; that every Ohio candidate for Congress be put on record on these principles; that the platform of the Union Labor party adopted at Cincinnati in May, 1888, be reaffirmed; that the United States shall be owned and governed by the citizens; that the farmers be placed on an equality with whisky distillers, National bankers, etc., by the furnishing of Government storehouses and the advancing in money 80 per cent of the value of goods stored there, and that franchises not granted to individuals generally be abolished.

The following ticket was nominated: Secretary of State, Ezekiel T. Curtis, Farmington, Trumbull County; Judge of Supreme Court, William Baker, Newark; Clerk, Joseph W. Leavitt, Columbus; Member of Board of Public Works, Eli Raub, Wood County.

GENERAL POLITICAL NEWS.

Democrats and Resubmissionists to Combine.

WICHITA, Kans., July 4.—[Special.]—The State Central Committee of the Republican Resubmissionists met yesterday and decided to hold a State convention here Sept. 9. The Democratic State Convention will be held here the same day. The object is to agree on a fusion ticket between the Democrats and Resubmissionists.

North Dakota Politics.

DEVIL'S LAKE, N. D., July 4.—[Special.]—M. N. Johnson is a declared candidate for Congress. En route for Cando today, at which place he delivered an oration, he stated positively that he was in the race at the earnest solicitation of friends from all parts of the State and would not be side-tracked for any other office in the gift of the people. In view of the possible withdrawal of Miller in the Gubernatorial race the candidacy of ex-Congressman Henry W. Lord for Governor is announced. Mr. Lord represented the City of Detroit, Mich., in the Forty-seventh Congress.

John A. T. Hull Nominated.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 4.—[Special.]—The Seventh District Republican Convention was held here yesterday, and J. A. T. Hull was nominated for Congress by acclamation. No other candidate was presented. The convention by resolution commended the course of the present Congressman, E. H. Conger, and indorsed the Sioux City platform. In accepting the nomination Capt. Hull declared in favor of a double currency and protection to American industries.

Independent Party in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 4.—[Special.]—For two months there has been circulating among the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor, Grange, and other kindred labor organizations a petition containing a declaration of principles and paving the way for the calling of an independent convention to nominate a State ticket. These petitions have received between 15,000 and 16,000 signatures, and today the call for the convention is being sent out. It provides for the holding of the convention in this city July 29, and the convention will be composed of 930 delegates.

Congressman Williams Renominated.

CENTRALIA, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The Democratic Congressional Convention for the Nineteenth District convened yesterday and nominated J. R. Williams of White County for reëlection. There was but one candidate and the representation was light.

Will Run for Congress.

LAWRENCE, Kas., July 4.—[Special.]—Col H. M. Green of this city is in receipt of a letter from Eugene Ware of Fort Scott, the well-known Kansas poet and politician, in which he says that he intends to make the race for Congress from this, the Second District.

Forty-ninth Senatorial District.

METROPOLIS, Ill., July 4.—[Special.]—The Forty-ninth Senatorial District Republican Convention will be held here July 9 for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Senator and two for Representatives.

STOCK-YARDS DEAL AT ST. JOSEPH, MO.

The Company Reorganized and Put on a Sound Financial Footing.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 4.—[Special.]—The St. Joseph Stock-Yards company has been reorganized with a capital stock of $1,500,000, the promoters being the Jarvis Conklin Loan company of Kansas City. The yards have been in operation for about five years past, but have never been a financial success. The land owned by the company comprises about 450 acres, upon which is a mortgage of $175,000. The Jarvis company proposes to furnish half a million dollars in cash, float bonds to the amount of a million, and pay off the mortgage and assume all floating indebtedness. Although Sam W. Allerton's name is not given out as being connected with the deal, it is understood that he is back of it and means to make St. Joseph, if possible, the stock point of the Missouri River. The present capacity of the yards is 6,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, and 8,000 hogs.

It Won't Hurt Honest Men.

Milwaukee *News* (Ind.): The General Government will be fair with those who run fair elections and should be severe against those who run fraudulent ones. The Federal Election bill is all right; it won't hurt honest men and dishonest ones need just such a law.

"THE WIFE OF MOHAMMED EFFENDI."

How Stanley Tamed a Proud Egyptian Shrew in the Heart of Africa.

As Henry M. Stanley is shortly to become a husband some interest attaches to his knowledge of woman kind as displayed in his latest African trip. He was arbiter in many cases of marital disagreement among his own followers; but the most important case that he adjudicated was that of an Egyptian couple at the time the two forces of Stanley and Emin Pasha were united at Kavelli's camp.

Were Rudyard Kipling writing this story he would name it "The Wife of Mohammed Effendi."

Five years before the wife of Mohammed Effendi had gone into Capt. Casati's service as a nurse to the female child of an Abyssinian servant. It was an intensely black infant and apparently not of mixed blood. Capt. Casati became warmly attached to it, and when it was 3 years old he obstinately refused to deliver it up. The husband demanded back his wife and the child, too, although he disclaimed the paternity of the latter.

The woman and child went with Casati into Africa, and Mohammed Effendi joined the same party to be near his wife. The woman tolerated her husband for some time, but at last grew estranged from him and refused to visit him.

Mohammed Effendi prayed justice of Emin Pasha, who did not care to interfere, as Casati was his intimate friend. By a common instinct all parties left the matter to Stanley.

The husband was first with his story, which was substantially as related above.

Then came the woman. Stanley thus describes her:

"The fair one crouched down and made a mass of white in the darkest corner of the tent, lit as it was by a single candle. A subtle fragrance of Shiraz or Stamboul oil filled the tent, and a perfectly pure and delightful voice uttered such clear-cut Arabic that I imagined I understood every word. A fortnight's experience with such a voice would make me an Arabic scholar.

"Her story was to the effect that she disliked her husband most heartily, yea, hated him altogether. He was simply a heathen brute. He had robbed her, torn her clothes, beaten her, and had split her head one time. No, she would never go back to him, never!"

Stanley had the woman sent back to Casati's tent, and sending for Mohammed Effendi promised him to bring the woman to her sense of duty on the following conditions: (1) She was to attend the child during the daytime; (2) She was to return to her husband's house at sunset; (3) She was not to be beaten or bruised; (4) Her personal property was to remain with Casati; (5) She was to be protected by her husband on the march; (6) She was to be fed and clothed by Casati.

The woman was called in and the conditions read her. "As she heard them she swept the white muslin from her face, and in the absence of any superior attraction she appeared to me to possess considerable beauty, with splendid large black eyes—a distinctively fine Cairene face. The hut was filled with perfume from her spotless white muslin robe. Under this overdress she wore a scarlet gown. In the wilds of Africa I never met anything approaching her.

"Never!" she cried, and fell to abusing Mohammed, who looked ridiculously angry and jealous.

"Take her home, Mohammed!"

The woman remained motionless, measuring her will with Stanley's.

"We will have you carried," threatened her judge.

She went out doggedly, followed by her husband.

Poor Mohammed returned in a short time saying that the evil one possessed his wife. She was tearing up things generally, including her own face and hair.

But Stanley was a Petruchio equal to the taming of this shrew, though her husband was not. "Tie her hands behind her back," he commanded; "but use no violence, and speak to her soothingly."

"In a few hours," writes the explorer of Africa and subduer of shrews, "she sent a pitiful message to me that I would cause her release, but she was sternly told that her voice had no power nor her beauty any charms for me—that she must appeal to her husband. Accordingly she turned to Mohammed and meekly implored her lord to go and plead for her; that her bonds pained her, and that she would in future obey him devotedly.

"She was permitted to resume her duties in Casati's household. At night she meekly returned to her husband of her own accord."

⁂

And now, ladies, that you have heard the story Mr. Stanley tells, what kind of a husband will he himself make? We will proceed to take a vote on the question.

GET A GOOD PLACE TO LOAF.

Miserable, Tired-Out Women Should Have a Resting Spot.

Half the miserable, tired-out women in the world would feel better, look better, and be in better temper if they only had some retreat in their house where they could occasionally lie down and recuperate. The trouble is that when one feels exhausted and in need of an hour's sweet restorative one has no place to go to. You don't wish to disturb the bed and its prim dressiness, and the average lounge or sofa is far from restful, so the needed cat-nap isn't taken, more's the pity.

The most popular room I have in my house is one that has a box platform on the floor of the bay window alcove. It is raised about a foot from the ground, covered by a mattress, upholstered in plain denim that has been washed to get the stiffness out of it, and with five or six pillows and a few rugs and shelves placed within convenient reach to hold coffee-pot, novels, or pipes, you have surroundings to complete the charm of a most delightful loafing spot—and cheaply constructed, too. One spends a good third of one's life reclining, so the subject is well worth discussing.—*Ex.*

DECADENCE OF THE RED HAIR MANIA.

The Violent Craze of the Patti Period has Gone Glimmering.

What has become of the mania for red hair which affected the women of America so violently a few months ago? And, furthermore, where is the hair? The Titian locks are rare now, and it begins to look as though the craze had gone the way of all such senseless notions. The signs of the times are significant. One of them is a sign in a Fourteenth street window, bearing the potent words, "To Let." Here it was that an establishment was started with great splendor just after Mme. Patti's arrival, and a trade of really flourishing proportions was the result in less than two weeks' time. There were four assistants to the chief hair dyer, and they were kept busy constantly. Their method was to first bleach the hair until it had lost all color, and then stain it with the heavy red which was at that time in vogue. The operation occupied five continuous hours, and appointments were made two and three weeks ahead. But it is all over now. The sign "To let" tells the story. The fever for red hair seems to be numbered along with the other dead and silly fancies of the winter.—*New York Sun.*

DAINTY ENOUGH FOR CINDERELLA.

Fashion Has Decreed Footwear That Rivals the Glass Slipper.

Some of the new shoes designed to be worn with delicate dresses are dainty enough for Cinderella herself. Probably the very latest whim expressed in leather is a pair of high-laced walking boots made of the new velvet pile leather in a rich tint of golden brown, goloshed and vandyked up the lacing with patent leather. The gypsy shoe, for garden party or light walking purposes, is made of glacé kid, bordered with a narrow brogued braid and cut sufficiently low at the toe to admit of the display of colored silk stockings, and is retained in place by means of an instep strap. A quaintly pretty magpie effect is produced in some of the new shoes by cutting out slashes of the black patent leather and letting in white kid below. Morocco shoes of ruby or seal brown color are braided with charming effect in a pattern which points upward toward the center in a way to make the foot look small. Gray and fawn suéde braided in their own color, bronze kid with yellow, black with scarlet, and white kid with pale blue are some of the prettiest combinations. And for the ball-room wear there are the real fairy slippers of white satin trimmed with white beads and paste stars.

The Woman of the Period.

Miss Fannie Williams, the female railroad contractor, has begun work at Wellington, O., on her twenty-five-mile contract of grading for the Cleveland and Wellington railroad company. A large number of men and horses are employed under her supervision. She has just completed a large contract on the Columbus (Ind.) branch of the Mackey system.—*Pittsburg Times.*

THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE.

They Came from Babylonia and Preserve the Pattern of Its Civilization.

Lippincott's Magazine: A careful study of history has proven beyond the possibility of a doubt that the Chinese were not aboriginal in China, but were immigrants into that country from Babylonia. A comparison of the languages, the culture and the civilization of the two countries accumulates a mass of evidence in support of this which it is impossible to gainsay. Even the artificial features of the two lands present such a strong resemblance that the most casual observer must be struck by it. Speaking of the aspect of Babylonia as revealed by its ruins, George Smith says: "The greatest feature of the country was its agriculture, which was mainly carried on by artificial irrigation, the whole country being intersected with canals, some of them navigable and of a great size, their banks in some places being from twenty to thirty feet high. The long-deserted lines of mounds which even now exist in hundreds, marking the lines of these artifical rivers, form far more remarkable objects than the ruined cities and palaces. Once these channels teemed with life and industry, and were lined with cities containing thousands of people." No more accurate description could be given of the aspect which China, were she to reach the same state of ruin as Babylonia has done—which Heaven forbid!—would present than this. The very name, also, by which Babylonia was and China is known to their inhabitants is the same. "The Middle Kingdom" was the appellation which the early Turanian inhabitants of Babylonia applied to their land, and it is that by which China has been called by the Chinese from the time of their first arrival on the banks of the Yellow River.

But the resemblances between the two countries are no more striking than are those which characterize the peoples belonging to them. We learn from the monuments that the early Turanian inhabitants of Babylonia were an industrious, law-abiding people, to whom peace was a delight, and in whose opinion the art of war was an uncultured accomplishment; who were skilled in the mechanical arts, and, so far as those on the plain country were concerned, were ingenious and industrious agriculturists. In stature they were short and thick-set, with black hair and the marked characteristic of the slanting eye. But these Turanian people were the Accadians; and that name signifies highlanders. Those, therefore, whom we find on the alluvial delta of the Euphrates and Tigris were emigrants from the parent stock who still followed their original calling of nomadic shepherds in the mountainous country on the east. This fact helps to explain an apparent anomaly in the history of the Chinese as described by certain of their more ancient written characters. We have known the Chinese both from history and from actual experience as being a purely agricultural people, such as those Arcadians were who peopled the plains of Babylonia. Whence come, then, the ideas contained in those written characters which point to a nomadic origin of the race? These characters tell a very plain story. A people who picture the idea of beauty by an ideogram composed of parts meaning "a large sheep," or who represent "right," "equity," by one which means "my sheep," or who convey the idea of to "nourish" by a compound character whose parts signify "to eat sheep," or the idea of discussion by a combination of symbols meaning "to talk about my sheep," with a host of other examples which might be quoted, were evidently at one time or other a race of shepherds. And this dual character exactly accords with the history of the early Turanian inhabitants of Babylonia.

HOW TO EAT SUMMER FRUIT.

Never Cut Melons—Pepper on Strawberries—Serving Peaches.

Boston Journal: The etiquette of fruit-eating might form a useful addition to the book of manners for the summer season. Custom has prescribed certain rules for eating various fruits, and there is always a most elegant manner, separate from the various other and more common methods, of extracting the delicious parts of the fruit. Undoubtedly the manner of eating practiced in countries in which the fruit is native is the most enjoyable, if one could know what that manner is, but it might not always correspond to the best usages of the table. Take, for instance, the receipt offered by a Southern paper for the best enjoyment of a watermelon. It will seem almost too savage for Northern practice. This Southern writer says the watermelon ought never to be cut with a knife. He says: "There is nothing fit to eat in the melon but the heart, and that should be torn out and devoured bodily. Sweets to the sweet, and nothing could be sweeter than these juices, which embody the fruition of the year and all that is best in the seasons. The knife is a deadly weapon. It destroys the flavor and has a deadly effect on the fruit." In Northern households watermelons, having been kept on ice, are brought to the table entire, cut across the middle or in those Gothic points dear to the colored waiter. Nutmeg and musk melons are divided lengthwise and served, after the seeds have been scooped out, with a lump of ice in each hemisphere. Salt and sugar are served with melons, accompaniments that would doubtless seem barbaric in the Southern lands where melons are picked fully ripe in all their sweetness.

A New York fancy of the season is that of eating pepper with strawberries. Those who have had the courage to try this new method say that the pepper adds pungency to the berry; but most old-fashioned folk prefer to dip the berries in powdered sugar and smother them with cream. Perhaps those strawberry lovers are not wholly eccentric who say that a sprinkling of pepper is not so barbaric as the common strawberry accompaniment of cake and ice-cream, which dull or take away the true flavor of the berry.

The season of peach-eating is approaching speedily. Careful housewives are preparing colored napkins, for though peaches may be served often in thin slices and eaten with cream, there are many rich and velvet specimens that will be brought to the table in a central dish, since many persons prefer to peel their own fruit. Grapes will soon follow. Plums served among bright nasturtium flowers and leaves, and pears piled high among their own green leaves, will soon entice the appetite.

Father, Mother, and Eighteen Children.

The attention of the passengers in the waiting-room of the Ninth and Green station was attracted the other day to probably the largest family that had ever been seen there. It was composed of father, mother, and their eighteen children, making a group of twenty in all. The oldest child was about twenty and the youngest a mere toddler. There were four sets of twins equally divided as to sexes, as was also the whole number, as there were nine girls and nine boys. The father was a medium-sized, rather pleasant-faced Englishman named Miller, who exhibited considerable pride when speaking of his offspring.

"We have been in this country about a year and are now on our way to Trenton, where I have secured work for myself and four boys in one of the potteries there. Of course, transporting such a big family is rather costly, but over one-half of them are now able to earn something and it isn't such a big strain on me to provide for them as it used to be. The children are all healthy and have given us very little trouble in this direction."

At this time their train was announced and the small army headed by the father and flanked by the mother moved in single line through the gate to the cars, forming quite a decent sized parade.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

In a Living Tomb.

Joseph Duvuette has been in the Michigan prison for thirty-two consecutive years. He was convicted of murder in Sanilac County in 1858 and condemned to solitary confinement for life. For a number of years (how many he himself cannot tell) he was isolated from anything in the shape of a human being. He never saw a human face or heard a human voice for long weary months at a time. His food was brought to him on a tin plate and handed through a wicket, but he never caught a glimpse of the convict who waited on him. For thirty-two years the only sight of sky he ever got was from within the four great walls. He has never stepped outside the gates. No friend or relative has spoken to him in all that period.

Advantages of Civilization.

At Chisamba, Africa, the young people have asked the missionary to raise a flag Saturday evenings, that they may know that the next day is Sunday, and come to the meetings. In this country the brethren can tell when it is Sunday, by simply observing the increased number of anglers sitting on the banks of the river, or fishing from boats. This is another advantage of civilization.—*Norristown Herald.*

Canada's First Female Physician.

Miss Mitchell of Kingston, a graduate of Queen's University, who received a license to practice medicine a couple of months ago, is the first woman in Canada to write M. D. after her name.

Genuine Crown tooth-brushes. Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison streets.

OUT OF A NORTHER'S WAY.

A LARGE FLEET SEEKS SHELTER AT MILWAUKEE.

The Gale Dying at Midnight and the Boats Again Leaving Port—All Lorenzo Dimick's Scheming Comes to Naught, the Courts Having Decided Against His Company—Stranded Boats Released—Other Marine News.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—Last night's storm on the lake in this vicinity was unusually severe for this season of the year. No accidents resulting from the storm have been reported as yet, outside of the loss of its centerboard by the schooner Emma Banner. Eleven vessels are sheltered in the bay, and a number of others sailed inside for shelter. Among the latter was the steam-barge Cleveland which left its consorts, the Favorite, Tyson, and Stewart, in the bay. Among the other vessels sheltered are the O. M. Nelson, H. A. Richmond, Emma Banner, Starke, M. D. Vernon, A. B. C. F. M., Idea, and Agnes Behrman. The wind died out during the day, and the sea is fast going down.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., July 4.—The wind blew heavy from the northwest all last night and today. Tonight it is west and moderating. The Lottie Wolf, York State, Aztec, and Galatea returned here for shelter. The two former are still here.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 4.—[Special.]—The steamer S. K. Martin, bound for Muskegon, with S. K. Martin and family on board, was obliged to make this port for safety. The wind continues northwest and high.

Outcome of the Dimick Frauds.

The outcome of the long series of litigation following the collapse of Alonzo Dimick as a marine underwriter at Buffalo a few years ago is that the Union Insurance company of Philadelphia has obtained a verdict before Judge Wheeler in the United States Circuit Court at New York for $77,000 against the Continental Insurance company of Buffalo.

Dimick did not live to see the result of his scheming, having died in Canada, where he had fled to escape an indictment, two years ago.

Sheltered Under the Breakwater.

Among the boats at anchor under the breakwater are the Monticello, Montmorency, L. B. Coates, Julia B. Merrill, Amsden, Winnie Wing, Champion, and steamer Manhattan. The wind was dying out at midnight, and the sea was rapidly running down.

Nautical Notes.

The Corsica carried into Ashtabula 2,921 gross tons of ore, the largest cargo on record on the lakes.

The steamer Iron King, burned at Ashland yesterday, is owned by the Detroit Transportation company, and was valued at $105,000. It was built by the Detroit Dry Dock company in 1887 and is probably fully insured. The capsized Gladiator was built at Sheffield in 1854 and rebuilt in 1877. The Gladiator is doubtless a total loss.

Some of the papers say the City of Chicago was on her beams' ends in the gale yesterday; the sea is also said to have swept over the hurricane deck. Notwithstanding all this the boat got into port in safety. When a boat gets on its beams' ends and gets back without a scratch it is a remarkable craft. Next it will be that a boat turned keel up, but "escaped without damage."

Around the Lakes.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., July 4.—The wrecker Saginaw, after lightering about fifty tons of coal off the barge D. P. Dobbins, this morning succeeded in releasing the stranded boat uninjured. The Saginaw has taken the Dobbins and Pomeroy to Detroit.

CLEVELAND, O., July 4.—The only charters reported yesterday were the A. L. Morey, Cleveland to Gladstone, coal, 40 cts.; D. G. Fort, Cleveland to Escanaba, coal, 40 cts.; V. Swain and Helvetia, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports; Geo. Presley, ore, Ashland to Ohio ports; D. G. Fort, pig iron, Escanaba to Cleveland, 90 cts.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., July 4.—The steamer William Edwards and the Golden Age, which were aground on a reef above Point Aux Pins for two days past were released last night. The schooner lightered 200 tons of ore.

Vessel Movements of July 4.

CHARLOTTE—Stimson, Milwaukee, coal.

OGDENSBURG—Arrived—Escanaba, Pridgeon. Cleared—Frost.

PORT COLBORNE—Up—American Union, Charlotte, to Chicago; Cuba, Montreal to Chicago; Niagara, to Manistee. Down—Mary Lyons, Rosedale.

SHEBOYGAN—Arrived—Ishpeming, S. W. Gifford, City of Grand Haven, J. L. Green, T. A. Johnson, Driver. The schooner Lottie Cooper ran in minus some canvas.

ESCANABA—Arrived—Col. Cook, Toltec, Mabel Wilson, Unadilla, Melvina, Schwette. Sailed—Minnesota, Chicago; Toltec, Veronica, King, Buffalo; Ford, Cleveland; Mixtec, Erie.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Albany, Gordon Campbell, Scranton, Lycoming, Parks Foster, Waverly, Erin. Cleared with sundries—Cayuga, Conemaugh, Chicago, Chicago. With coal—Maggie Duncan, Milwaukee; Hecla, Nebraska, Chicago; Samoa, Duluth. Light—Mark Hopkins, Chicago.

DETROIT—Up—Boyce, McGregor, 2 p. m.; Frontenac, 2:20; Denver, 2:30; Nahant, Bloom, Prince, 4. Down—Tacoma, 3 a. m.; Brady, with cribs, 4:30; Pabst, 5:30; Tioga, 12:40 p. m.; Harlem, 5:30. Later—Up—Kasota, Sheldon, 6:15; Josephine, Parker, 6:30; Aurora, Manistique, 7; Kirby, 8; Pomeroy, Dobbins. Arrived—Eddy and consort, 10; Olwell, Baldwin, 10:20. Down—Sunrise, 7; Whitney, Wayne, 9:50; Iron Chief and consort, James Pickands, 10:30.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Philadelphia, 8 last night; Commodore, 11; Wyoming, 1 a. m.; Craig, 6:30; Dyer, 7:20; Kitchen, 7:40; Flint, 9; Grand Traverse, 2:50 p. m.; Hurlbut, Butts, Clint, 5:20. Up—Lackawanna, 4:20 a. m.; Cumberland, Bruce, 6:15; Castalia, 7:15; John Eddy, Shaw, 7:20; Mercur, 8:30; Fairbank, Keystone, Masten, 12; Abercorn and consorts, Newburg, 12:30 p. m.; Gov. Smith, 2; Roby, 3:20; Owego, 3:40; Avon, Rugee, 4; Aztec, Galatea, 7. Later—Up—Myles and consorts, 7:20 p. m.; Lottie Wolf, York State, 9. Calm and clear.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down—Edwards, Golden Age, Foster, 11 last night; Ogemaw, Maxwell, Tilden, 12:40 a. m.; Phil Minch, 2; India, 3:40; Caledonia, Richards, 5; Folsom, Mitchell, Nelson, 6:20; City of Cleveland, Negaunee, 7:30; Barnum, 8:40; Avery, Hawgood, E. N. Smith, 10:30; St. Paul, Scotia, Locke, 12 noon; Clinton, Grimsby, Lisgard, Lora, 1:15; Colorado, Horace Tuttle, 2:15; Forbes, Jeanette, Olive, 3:15; Campana, Howland, 4. Up—Fayette Brown, 5:30 a. m.; Cormorant, Wall, 8:20; H. J. Johnson, Hope, 9:30; George Williams, William Chisholm, 11:15; Colonial, Holland, 12:40 p. m.; George King, Teutonia, 4:40; M. B. Grover, 6:30.

PORT HURON—Down—D. C. Whitney, Wayne, 2:20 p. m. Up—Owego, 10 last night; Progress, Georger, 11:30; Monohansett, Massasoit, 11:40; Davidson, 12; Crusader, Kent, O'Neil, Church, Mineral State, Henry Chisholm, Cobb, Quayle, 1 a. m.; Toledo, 1:40; Hudson, Wocoken, Pelican, Arizona, Plymouth, 4; Christie, 4:30; Kaliyuga, Fountain, Brazil, City of Rome, R. Rhodes, 11; Lasalle, 12; Egyptian, Winslow, 1:40 p. m.; Missoula, 2:20; Servia, Moravia, 3. Arrived—Racine, Lamb, John Mott.

Later—Up—Stafford, Franscomb, 6 p. m.; Wheeler, Ashland, 7:15; Ralph, Hutchinson, Presley, 7:30; Frontenac, 8; Boyce, McGregor, Oregon, 9:20. Down—Syracuse, 6; Alcona, Alta, 6:20; Arctic, 6:40; Joliet, 7; Havana, Helena, 7:40; Fisk, 8:20; Louisiana, 8:30. Calm and clear.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber—Fayette, Gore Bay; Geo. P. Markham, Manistee; Geo. Burnham, Oscoda; J. C. Suit, Montague; Maj. J. N. Ferry, Portage Lake; Condor, Grand Haven; G. M. Filer, Bay de Noque; Lookout, Martin's Bay; Jason Parker, White Lake; Jessie Phillips, Ford River; Skylark, Au Sable; Forest, Kate Lyons, Clipper City, T. Hume, Muskegon; Olga, Kate Howard, Alice, Kate Darley, Fred Carney, Wm. Grandy, Marinette; Menominee, Rising Star, Levi Grant, Ada Medora, Menominee; B. F. Wade, G. W. Naghtin, Manistee; Arendal, Manistique, Jessie Mullen, Masonville; C. Amsden, White Lake; Grace Grummond, Sturgeon Bay; Ida, Frankfort; Peshtigo, Active, Peshtigo. With sundries—Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Chicago; Manitowoc, Tuscarora, Buffalo, Chemung, New York, Buffalo; Menominee, Muskegon. With coal—Rhoda Emily, Oswego. With salt—F. and P. M. No. 1, Ludington. Light—America, Milwaukee; Kate Hinchman, South Chicago. Towing—Boscobel, Peshtigo; J. C. Peritt, Marinette. With sundries—Frank L. Vance, Two Harbors. With ice—New Era, Sturgeon Bay.

Cleared—Light—George Dunbar, H. D. Haywards, Muskegon; Monitor, Pentwater; Glenn, South Haven; New Era, Sturgeon Bay; L. H. Simpson, Manistee; J. B. Prime, Port Ouida; H. Wilbeck, Menominee; E. S. Robinson, M. E. Perew, Mike Corey, Marinette; Felicitous, Mackinac, Alert, Noque Bay, Peshtigo, Live Oak, Sturgeon Bay. With sundries—Saugatuck, Pentwater, H. W. Williams, South Haven, Petoskey, Petoskey; Lawrence, Cheboygan. Grain—Commodore, Florida, S. M. Stephenson, Britannic, Buffalo; Wissahickon, Erie; Alma Munro, Montreal.

Queer Custom in Venetian Courts.

The judicial error of which the man named Borsas, now liberated, was the victim in France, has brought to the front an old custom of the courts of Venice. There, when a prisoner is about to be condemned to death, a tall and ghostly looking individual, dressed in a long black gown, walks majestically to the center of the court room, bows solemnly to the Judges, and in a cavernous voice pronounces the following not over-startling words: "Remember the baker!" Then he bows again and stalks away. Just three hundred years ago a baker was executed in Venice for a crime of which he was not guilty. When his innocence was fully established the Judges who condemned him gave a sum of money to the city, the interest on which was to be devoted to the setting up and perpetual burning of a lamp, known as the "lamp of expiation," in the palace of the doges. It is still burning there.

A Wonderful Invention.

A most remarkable development of the multiplex telegraph has just been devised by Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten, who has already done yeoman's service in this field. The improved system depends for its operation upon the synchronous and uniform movement of two or more electric motors placed at distant points, the synchronism being in this instance not delicate, as it usually is, but powerful and trustworthy. The possibilities of this arrangement point to the wonderful conclusion that with repeating stations at suitable intervals and branches connected to the same synchronizing circuit, an entire network of lines and instruments can be operated with the distributing brushes from Maine to California, kept on the same segments by the impulses emanating from New York.—*New York Sun.*

He Has Seen and Now Loves Chicago.

Washington *Post:* The Chicago Fair people seem to have captured Col. Jones, whiskers and all. He is now as enthusiastic for Chicago as he was for St. Louis.

Health drinks—Silurian Water, Silurian Ginger Ale, Silurian Tonic. 89 Wabash av. Tel., 2571.

ARE NOT INCLINED TO BE MOTHERLY.

Highly-Educated and Fashionable Women Have Little Domesticity.

Does the course of education prescribed for the young women of the period develop the maternal instinct and taste for the duties of a wife and housekeeper?

This is the question.

Female doctors, lawyers, and theologians, as a rule, are childless, and depend upon servants and boarding-house keepers for their homes.

The highly-educated and fashionable wife has no desire to bear that higher name of mother. The duties belonging to that position interfere too much with her pleasures.

Is this the fault of the higher education of which we are boasting so highly?

It was not so with the wives of half a century ago or less. They were proud of the title of mother and cheerfully devoted their lives and their best energies to the training of the boys and girls who are now the substantial men and women of the present and the near past.

Whether it is the fault of our educational methods or not, the fact remains that highly educated women, especially the fashionable classes, are not inclined to be motherly, and their tastes are not of the domestic sort. In the Murray Hill district of New York there are less than one-tenth as many children as in the same number of families in the down-town tenement districts.

MORE GIRL GRADUATES THAN BOYS

However, This Fact Doesn't Seem to Prove Much of Anything.

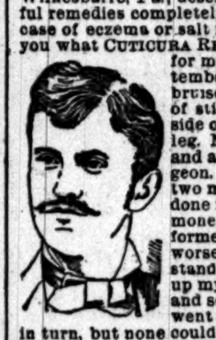
It is not all of woman's work to cook, sweep, and scrub.

Some people think it is, but happily this idea is growing less and less popular, and instead of it the idea that they will be the better for a thorough education. Even the classics, higher mathematics, and dead languages are not regarded as being too fine for them. They are admitted to colleges, academies, law schools, medical schools, and schools of theology.

The reports of Superintendents of common schools, high schools, normal schools, and academies show the preponderance of girl graduates over boys.

This does not prove that girls are surpassing their brothers in point of intelligence. In many instances their brothers leave school as soon as they are able to earn wages with which to help support the family, and possibly to keep their sisters at school.

In other instances the boys are set to work early, and the girls are kept at school in order to fit them for earning their own living by teaching. To be a teacher it is necessary to be a graduate of a normal school or some other school. Then there are scores of girls who haven't anything else to do, and, knowing there isn't much to lose by it, they keep on going to school until they graduate. After that they begin looking around for something else to do.



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Ulcers Form. Hospitals and Doctors Useless. Crazed with Pain. Cured by Cuticura Remedies.

About eight years ago I wrote you from Wilkesbarre, Pa., describing how your wonderful remedies completely cured me of a terrible case of eczema or salt rheum. I must now tell you what CUTICURA REMEDIES have again done for me. On the 22d of last September I had the misfortune to bruise my leg, and I put a piece of sticking plaster on it. Inside of a week I had a terrible leg. My wife became frightened and advised me to go to a surgeon. I went and doctored for two months, but no good was done me, besides costing me big money. My leg had by this time formed into an ulcer, and got worse every day. I could not stand it any longer, and made up my mind to go to a hospital and see if I could be helped. I went to several here in the city in turn, but none could do me any good. I had a terrible leg, with a hole in it as big as a dollar, and pain that almost set me crazy. I got scared about it, and determined to try CUTICURA REMEDIES. I obtained a set and inside of five weeks my leg was healed up as well as it ever was, except the terrible scar it left for a reminder of what was once a terrible sore leg. These REMEDIES are worth their weight in gold.

JOHN THIEL, 117 E. 88th-st., New York.

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The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair) speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous, and hereditary diseases, and humors, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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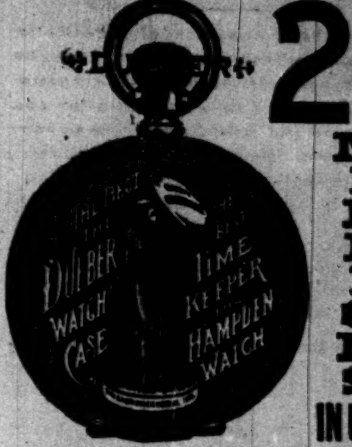

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THE WINDSOR CAPE MAY, N. J. Opens Saturday, June 14th. Directly on the beach. Location unsurpassed. W. W. GREEN, Proprietor.

GLEN RIDGE HOUSE, CORNWALL-ON-HUDSON, N. Y. OPENS JUNE 25. Illustrated Circular upon application.

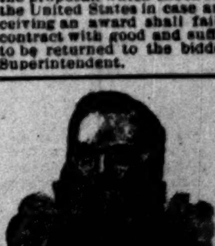
KIRKWOOD HOUSE. Scarboro Beach, Maine. The finest located hotel on the Atlantic coast; 9 miles from Portland. Beautiful beach, excellent table, surf bathing, &c. OTIS KALER, Proprietor.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, CAPE MAY, N. J. Near the President's summer home. The finest beach in the world. Immediately opposite the new iron pier, owned by same management. Accommodations for 300 guests. JAMES & STEFFNER.

PLEASANT POINT HOUSE, GREEN LAKE, WIS. For rooms in Hotel or Cottages apply to JAS. B. ROSS, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 330.

FOR BEAUTY, HEALTH, AND COMFORT "THE Oakwood" summer resort, Green Lake, Wis., has no equal. For circulars address DAVID GREENWAY, Dartford, Wis.

PROPOSALS FOR PLUMBING WORK—U. S. Indian School Service, Pierre Industrial School, Pierre, S. D., June 11, 1890.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for plumbing work," and addressed to the undersigned at Pierre, South Dakota, will be received at this School until 1 o'clock p. m. of July 7, 1890, for furnishing the necessary material and labor to supply the Pierre Indian School buildings with the requisite plumbing arrangements. The work to consist in part of [illegible] to be done in thorough and workmanlike manner [illegible] hot water boiler, fourteen bath-tubs and lavatories, four water closets, ten steel sinks, three laundry tubs, and the necessary system of waste-pipes, two stand-pipes with hose attachment, and for furnishing and laying about [illegible] feet of vitrified [illegible] sewer pipe. Complete specifications for the work, also any additional information may be obtained by application to the undersigned. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids or any part of any bid if deemed for the best interests of the service. CERTIFIED CHECKS—Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or draft upon some United States Depository, made payable to the order of the undersigned, for at least FIVE per cent of the amount of the proposal, which check or draft will be forfeited to the United States in case any bidder or bidders receiving an award shall fail to promptly execute a contract with good and sufficient sureties, otherwise to be returned to the bidder. CROSBY G. DAVIS, Superintendent.



THE DR. OWEN Electric Belt AND APPLIANCES [illegible] (TRADE MARK.) THE OWEN ELECTRIC BELT AND APPLIANCE CO., 191 & 193 State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Windguard Chimney Tops FOR Defective Smoke Flues. Sewers Cleaned, Repaired, and Deodorized. WM. M. DEE. 165 Adams-st.

HAIR Ladies, go to Thomson's Hair Bazar, 150 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country. All styles of WIGS, SWITCHES, HAIR DYES, etc., at wholesale and retail.

DR. R. GREER, 30 years' practice, gives free consultation [illegible]

DISTURBANCES IN CHILI.

POLITICAL TROUBLES CAUSED BY DISSATISFIED FOREIGNERS.

Deceived by the Agents of Colonization Companies the Immigrants Seek Revenge on the Government—An Australian Attorney's Hopes for Colonial Federation—The Institutions of the Country Being Looked Into—A Texan's Glowing Prediction for His State.

When Luis Cuyabo of Chili arrived at the Palmer last evening he found letters from home telling of the political excitement in his country. He said the letters told him the people of Santiago, the Capital, were greatly excited; that deeds of violence had been committed.

"Three political parties are now fighting for supremacy in Chili," explained the native of that country, "and the regular elections will be held in a few months. Affairs are so mixed there that many persons predict a revolution before the elections, but I do not fear that. The different parties are the Republican, Democratic, and Socialistic. All are active organizations.

"The natives of Chili would be quiet if it were not for outside influences. Thousands of poor foreigners come to Chili each year in search of a fortune. They don't find gold on the bushes, and so they at once become discouraged. If they are unable to get work they join the army of disturbers and then get into politics. These people come to Chili on the advice of agents of colonization companies. Of course they find the country is not what it has been painted by these agents. The Government of Chili is not responsible for their presence in the land, yet they attempt to revenge themselves on the Government for the deceptions practiced by these colonization agents.

"Thousands of these foreigners swarm about Valparaiso, which is the headquarters of these disturbers, and the place is about owned by the Democratic party. The Democrats hold public meetings, at which they denounce the Government and everything else that opposes them. The motto of this party seems to be mob and murder.

"From a letter dated May 20 I learn that the Democrats became so excited over the revolutionary speeches at Valparaiso that the populace attempted to murder the inmates of the house of the Intendente at Valparaiso. The President of Chili is Señor Balmaceda, a Republican, to whom the Democrats and Socialists are bitterly opposed. He is nominated for another term, but has not the slightest chance of reëlection."

Within the last six months the number of Australian guests at the various hotels has increased wonderfully. H. B. Bancroft, a Sydney lawyer who passed through the city last evening, stopping a few hours at the Leland, explained why so many of his countrymen were in the States. "The talked-of colonial federation," said he, "will be carried out some day. But union can not be effected at once, nor can the problems be solved quickly. It is believed that a personal examination of the American system will do more to assist in overcoming our difficulties than any other thing, and many of our prominent men are in this country for that purpose.

"When many of our journalists, lawyers, and politicians now take a vacation they do not seek the pleasure resorts of the Old World but come to America and study the system of the Government. They inspect the resources of the country, examine the political institutions, and become better fitted to work for home federation.

"The principal obstacle that has confronted federation has been the opposite commercial systems of Queensland and New South Wales, the leading colonies. Queensland favors protection, New South Wales is for free trade, but so eager are the citizens for union that a compromise will be effected before long. New South Wales will adopt a light tariff and Queensland will reduce hers. When this shall have been done the principal barrier will be removed and federation will be comparatively easy.

"There is no hurry and we want to learn the defects of the American system, if there are any, and profit by the experiences of the United States. We have the advantage of treading on ground that has been traversed before."

W. S. Decker, editor of the *New Southwest*, at Fort Worth, Texas, has been at the Pacific a week or so. Mr. Decker's paper is devoted to the manufacturing interests of Texas. The editor declares that the Lone Star State is developing more rapidly than any other State in the country and shows statistics to back up his assertion.

"There is one advantage Texas derives from immigration," said he. "People who come to our country stay there. They find everything as represented and are not victims of the boom fever. During the next ten years more people will come to Texas than went to California during the latest boom on the Pacific coast, and ninety-nine out of every hundred will remain in Texas. Western Texas is proving to be a good fruit and grain country. The wheat crop will average thirty-three bushels to the acre in the Panhandle country this year.

"Our mineral resources are beginning to attract general attention. Nearly all of our towns are getting manufactories, and as soon as we get a deep-water harbor on the coast Texas will be one of the greatest manufacturing States in the Union. While we have no boom, Texas is decidedly on the move."

THE PRESBYTERIAN CREED.

A Correspondent's Views—Its Repelling Harshness Should Be Reformed.

NO. 2022 DE LANCEY PLACE, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 30.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Presbyterian Church now is committed to revision, but only in such form as "shall not impair the integrity of the Calvinistic system." The movement for revision has its inspiration in the fact that the Westminster Confession confines the love of God for mankind within too narrow limits. Even President Patton affirms he would like to insert a declaration of the universal love of God for the world. More extreme conservatives, such as Dr. R. M. Patterson and George H. Junkin, acquiesce in the attempt to amend the Westminster statements in the proposed direction, because, as they contend, the thing is impossible.

And in this they are right. The system as it stands is logical and self-consistent. It is based upon the unconditioned and absolute sovereignty of God. It declares that "out of his mere good pleasure," "without any foresight of faith or good works, or any other thing in the creature as conditions or causes moving him thereunto," he chose a definite portion of mankind unto eternal life and "foreordained the others to everlasting death." And this death it defines to be not extinction, but the most grievous torment of the disembodied soul in Hell before resurrection, and after it, the "unspeakable torment, without intermission, of both body and soul with the Devil and his angels in hell-fire forever." Now, how a declaration of the fatherhood of God and of his love for all mankind can be put into such a system "without impairing its integrity" is more than the ordinary mind can perceive. Relief is only possible in one of three directions.

1. It is sought to amend the sections which teach the universal damnation of the heathen, and, by fair implication, of non-elect infants. As a large portion of the human race die in infancy their universal salvation provides an immense makeweight on the side of mercy in this scheme. Hence the tenacity with which this amendment is urged. But it is difficult to see, on the score of logic, on what ground in a system which denies that God's electing grace is conditioned at all by anything in the creature, and which affirms that these babes have in them the root of all sin, they all should be included. And it is impossible to see, on the ground of mercy, why God's love should be so thoughtful for babes and so callous towards their grown-up fathers and mothers, or why it should be necessary, in order to give scope for the exercise of that love, to kill off a good proportion of the race in infancy.

2. Relief may be sought by emphasizing the responsibility of all men—either under the light of Nature or of the Gospel—for their condemnation. The reproach of the awful issue—the eternal torment of an immense portion of the race—thus may be placed wholly upon man. But the steps in this direction all lead away from the Calvinistic system towards Arminianism. Its integrity will be impaired.

3. The true relief can be found, not in assailing the foundations of the system, but only in enlarging its scope. The fathers built on a true foundation when they made everything to proceed out of the sovereign good pleasure of God. But they erred in making the purpose of his electing grace terminate upon the objects of it, with no ultimate purpose of blessing toward the non-elect. They built their system truly so far as they went, but so roofed it in from the light of Heaven as to convert it into a prison-house for the most of mankind instead of a house of prayer for all nations. What is needed, therefore, is to give the doctrine of election its true and scriptural dimensions. "Of his own will begot he us with the word of his truth that we might be a kind of first fruits of his creatures." First fruits imply later fruits. "The church of the first born implies later-born. The redemption of mankind from death—the wages of sin—through resurrection was designed to give scope for the unfolding of further gracious designs toward the human race than those which in this age are brought to completion. When the writer, five years ago in the West Jersey Presbytery, made a movement towards the revision of the standards, it was along this line. And to this complexion the business must be brought at last. The only way in which the church can alter the system without disturbing its foundations is to take off its dark and frowning roof and build it up toward the skies. And to this end it must reform its eschatology, and, specially, it must study anew the meaning of that prime verity of the Christian faith—the resurrection of the dead.

The strangest fact about all this movement among Presbyterians is that, while such leaders of thought among them as the late Drs. Henry B. Smith, R. D. Hitchcock, and even the elder and the younger Dr. Hodge, and, among the living, Drs. Schaaf and Briggs, have been saying for years that the weak point in reformed theology is its eschatology, not a single leader in the recent discussion has proposed to touch the dark sections about eternal damnation from which we have quoted. There is hardly a leader in the church who does not know that this is the sore spot in the Confession, and yet not one has been bold enough to put his finger upon it in any practical way. And so the bark of revision has been put to sea without any fixed chart or compass. Our hope is that its navigators will discern at last the pole star of all Scripture, by which St. Paul declared he was guided in his attempts to unfold to men the mysteries of God: "And have hope toward God that there shall be a resurrection both of the just and of the unjust." This does not imply that resurrection will not be discriminative between these two classes—in God's life harvests men must reap as they sow—or that all of the unjust will be lifted by it up to the level of final salvation. But it is a "hope" even for them, and as such any full and rounded statement of Scripture doctrine concerning the last things must make room for it; and until this is done no place can be found in the Calvinistic system—not even a foot note—in which to set forth the love of God for the whole world. L. C. BAKER.

INFORMATION ON THE SMOKE QUESTION.

Smoke Prevention—The Advantages of the Down-Draught Furnace.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Mr. J. V. Burke's letter in THE TRIBUNE of June 29 brings up the old question, Why is the smoke nuisance increasing instead of decreasing when such perfect smoke-preventing furnaces as he describes are on the market? As a mechanical engineer and having made a special study of smoke prevention for several years, I am interested in the subject, and while not attempting to answer the above question will venture to add a little to what has been said. In the first place let me preface my remarks with the statement that I have no interest, directly or indirectly, in any smoke-preventing furnace or device.

That better results have not been obtained in Chicago and other cities probably is due largely to the fact that the owners of boilers who are not technically educated steam engineers are persuaded by smooth-talking representatives of various clap-trap devices to put in their "smoke-consuming" arrangements with the expectation that they will have no further trouble with the smoke inspectors and will save anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent in the cost of fuel. The net result with these "consumers" is apt to be a temporary reduction in the apparent density of the smoke, together with some increase in the quantity of coal used and a more rapid deterioration of the boilers. Now the fact is, as was shown by Mr. C. Nye Williams about forty years ago, that smoke cannot be burned for the simple reason that there is very little combustible matter in the blackest smoke from boiler furnaces. [That is hardly a satisfactory reason.—Ed.] By establishing thorough combustion in the furnace the formation of smoke can be prevented, but when it has been formed burning it is out of the question. The term, "smoke consumer," therefore, is a misnomer and "smoke preventer" is the correct name. The quantity of combustible matter or soot, in the visible portion of chimney gases, or smoke, does not exceed 1½ per cent of the weight of coal burned in the furnace and ordinarily is not over ½ of 1 per cent. This fact has been shown repeatedly by experiments in which the soot was collected and weighed. It follows from this that while black smoke indicates incomplete combustion it does not necessarily follow that because the smoke is dense the loss in fuel is large, and on the other hand there may be considerable losses from a smokeless chimney. How much these losses amount to can be determined only by careful chemical analysis of the escaping gases. It appears from the above that the mere saving of fuel may not pay the owner of a boiler to prevent the formation of smoke. But it is imperative that the smoke nuisance be abated, and, as will be shown, it frequently is perfectly practicable to stop the formation of smoke and at the same time lower the cost of power.

The writer has examined smoke-preventing devices of various kinds, from the simple single steam jet in the boiler front to petroleum burners and elaborate gas-producers in connection with ordinary boilers, and the results of each investigation may be summarized partially as follows; With steam and air jets it is possible greatly to reduce the apparent density of the smoke. In one case, in which the furnaces were fitted with one of the best of the jet devices on the market, a careful test was made which showed that the smoke could be reduced to a light cloud with an increased coal consumption of ½ to 2 per cent. There are probably some cases in which a slight gain may be secured with such devices. In the above test it was demonstrated that great care was necessary in firing and in using the jets to keep down the smoke cloud, and therein lies one great difficulty with such arrangements. The smoke can be reduced greatly with them by the constant attention of a skilled fireman, and not otherwise. The ordinary fireman cannot be trusted to handle them to the best advantage without supervision. With mechanically stoked furnaces, such as the Murphy and Roney, and with them we may include the Ritter furnace, although it is not automatic, smoke can be prevented absolutely and a greater or less saving obtained, depending upon how the boilers were set and fired with plain furnaces. The principal saving with these furnaces is due, however, to the possibility of using a cheaper grade of coal than can be permitted with plain furnaces. Gas producers and liquid fuel burners are commercially available only under special circumstances.

It will not do to say that this or that furnace or device is the cure-all for the smoke nuisance, but each case must be considered as a special problem to be solved by the engineer. But it must be admitted by any unprejudiced engineer that the smoke from boiler furnaces can be prevented practically, and generally with some reduction in the fuel bill. Just how much can be saved is a question of circumstances, depending upon the efficiency of the boilers having plain settings and the price of different grades of coal. The published statements of the economical performance of this or that furnace are valueless generally, and the only recourse an owner has is to employ a competent expert. While this in many cases would prove to be an economical course it would seem that the question is of sufficient importance to have a board of experts appointed by the city to investigate all devices on the market, throw out the many worthless ones, and compel the adoption of some one of those which would be approved by the board.

ARTHUR T. WOODS.

[Among all the devices for preventing the smoke nuisance those employing the down-draught are the best. The common form of furnace is up-draught. The gases are not held in the heat and flame long enough, but strike the cold crown-sheet and rush into the flues too quickly, and the result is much dense smoke is generated every time the furnace is fired by a stoker. The passage of the gaseous elements of fuel down through a hot fire solves the problem of "smoke burning" or "prevention," if that word is preferred.

Whatever real merit there is in a Ritter furnace results from its down-draught and coking process of combustion. This is done by means of its deflecting arch. The coal is coked, and the gases are forced downwards under the arch through a very hot flame, and hence no smoke issues from the chimney. The most effective smoke-burning steam furnace is a Boston invention called a "complete combustive boiler," and the secret of its success is its down-draught. We understand that several of this make of boiler are being introduced into this city, and we shall watch with curious interest how well they manage to get rid of the smoke produced by Illinois coal.—ED.]

Commencement at Ripon College.

RIPON, Wis., July 4.—Ripon College celebrated its annual commencement Wednesday. A large audience assembled in the Congregational Church to witness the exercises. Prof. D. F. Stillman of Milwaukee, provided music for the occasion. The essays and orations of the graduating class were well written and delivered and diplomas were presented by President Merrell. More alumni than usual were present and the exercises as well as those of commencement week in general were of decided interest.

Corner-Stone Services at Denver.

DENVER, Colo., July 4.—[Special.]—The cornerstone of the new Capitol building was laid here today by the A. F. and A. M. of Colorado. Ex-Congressman Belford made the address on behalf of the State. It was a masterpiece of oratory.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Brown's Household Panacea,

"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures Cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25 cents a box.

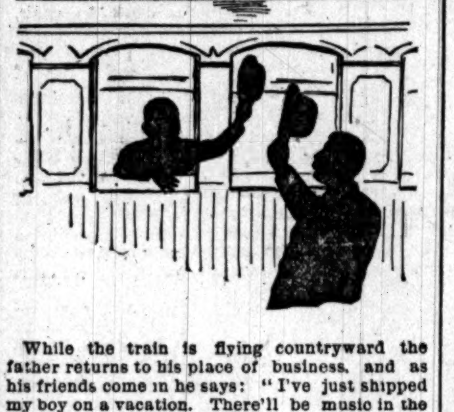
For a family medicine Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills are unrivaled. They eradicate disease.

A CITY BOY'S VACATION.

THE city boy's father is the most indulgent, the best-hearted, and the best-intentioned. When the vacation of his boy is about to begin, the city father fixes out his hopeful with a lot of things which will surprise the country cousin where the city boy is going to visit. There is a new fangled fishing-rod with a reel on it—such as the country cousin never saw. There is the most improved bicycle, a base-ball club and a base-ball suit. At no time in his life does the heart of the city father swell with such a swelling as when he has spent about $87.50 on his boy for his vacation.

Then he looks the boy over, and says to his wife: "I guess you had better go with him to keep him straight."

The city father will not admit it, but away down in his heart he chuckles over the idea that his boy needs watching just a little bit when he goes out into the country. The day comes for the departure and the city father heads the procession to the station and the family embarks. The boy crowds his head out of the window of the coach and waves his hat, and his father returns the salutation.



While the train is flying countryward the father returns to his place of business, and as his friends come in he says: "I've just shipped my boy on a vacation. There'll be music in the air where he is going when he has been there about forty hours."

In two days the city father gets a stock of mail which he runs over. He picks out the envelope on which is a chirography which he recognizes from its pot-hook style. If there were no postmark on the envelope he would know who wrote the superscription.

It is the boy's first letter and is brief:

Dear Papa: We are all well. I thought I'd write that as maybe you'd want to know. Ma said you'd be anxious. We are all well. Haven't been fishin' yet. Am goin' today maybe. Ma says for me to wait, but Cousin John says it's good fishin' today. So we're goin'. Ma says she'll write so I won't write any more. Don't forget to send some firecrackers—cannons, you know. Cousin John never saw any. So no more at present but remain your loving, etc.

The father reads the letter to several of his friends, puts his hands back of his head, looks out of the office window, shuts his eyes slowly afterwards, falls asleep, and dreams! The smiles play across his face, and he is happy. He wakes, looks about him, reads the letter again, puts it in his pocket, and goes to the club, where he reads it to his old crony.

The summer days drag along and no more letters come from the boy for a while. The father is kept posted on the boy's health by a thoughtful mother and he is satisfied, for he says to himself: "The boy is having fun and I can't expect him to write letters. Bless his heart! I was a boy once myself!"

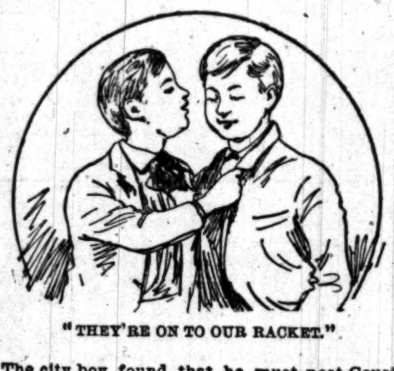
The vacation over, the father meets his family at the train and there is a reunion. The base-ball suit is not what it was. The bat is gone; the bicycle is broken; the boy's right arm is in a sling; a section of court-plaster adorns one cheek, and the face is a full counterpart of a guinea-hen's egg so far as the spots are concerned.

By and by the father learns the story of the boy's vacation. He pretends that he doesn't care, but he is dying to know just the same. His good wife tells him in her way, but what mother could ever relate the experiences of her boy as well as the boy himself?

The boy begins to talk in a shy way at first, but he soon gains confidence and, boylike, he tells it all, sometimes getting his dates mixed, but the dates don't count. Only the story goes.

Cousin John is a good boy. His mamma hadn't much occasion to correct him, but that was because Cousin John hadn't seen anything much and hadn't many temptations.

The city boy soon found that his own mamma was quoting Cousin John as such a good little boy, and said that Johnny didn't want to do so and so. The city boy concluded he would initiate Cousin John and proceeded to do so. He said to John: "They're on to our racket, and we've got to play it fine or it won't be any vacation. See?"



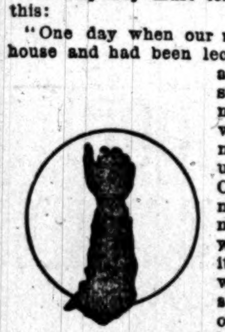
"THEY'RE ON TO OUR RACKET."

The city boy found that he must post Cousin John on sign language, for the city boy's and Cousin John's mamma had become such listeners that it was dangerous to talk—and they had no chance at night, for after the second night of the vacation it became necessary for Cousin John to sleep in the family room, and the boy from the city had a lounge in his mother's room.

Cousin John was an apt pupil. It is with the country boy as it is with the country legislator. A lobbyist knows whom to pick out.

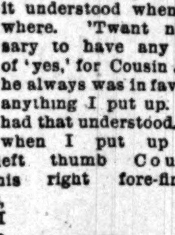
Sometimes, when Johnny's mamma and the city boy's mamma were in the room with Johnny and the city boy right under their eyes, the city boy and Johnny were arranging a program for the following day by means of a system of signals.

The city boy must tell his own story about this:

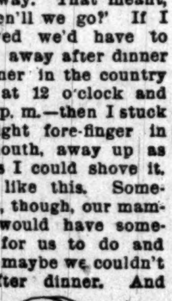


ONE THUMB: LET'S GO SWIMMIN'.

"One day when our mammas had us in the house and had been lecturing us, Cousin John and I put up a job to go swimmin' right while our mammas were tellin' us we mustn't. I put up my sign like this: I put up my left thumb to Cousin John. That meant 'Let's go swimmin'.' 'Course it was always necessary to have it understood when and where. 'Twant necessary to have any sign of 'yes,' for Cousin John he always was in favor of anything I put up. We had that understood. So when I put up my left thumb Cousin John he put up his right fore-finger, this way. That meant, 'When'll we go?' If I knowed we'd have to steal away after dinner—dinner in the country was at 12 o'clock and not 6 p. m.—then I stuck my right fore-finger in my mouth, away up as far as I could shove it. Just like this. Sometimes, though, our mammas would have somethin' for us to do and then maybe we couldn't go after dinner. And when we had to send some more telegraphin', and I asked Cousin John, let's go swimmin', and he asked me when, and I had concluded to steal out in the night, I made myself understood to Cousin John by shuttin' my eyes tight. That meant, 'Go swimmin' at night—they can't see us.' It was like this:

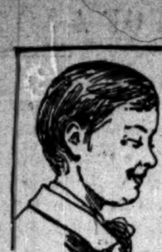


MEANS: "WHEN'LL WE GO?"

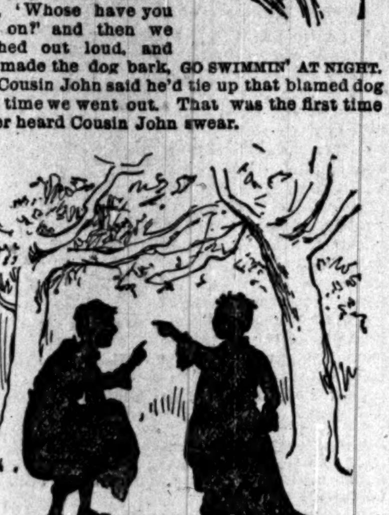


AFTER DINNER.

"Well, we used to have to work it purty fine to get out of nights. Of course the doors and windows always are open in the country and we could crawl out. But sometimes our mammas would put away our clothes after we had gone to bed, and we had to hunt around for ours. One night I got the wrong clothes and so did Cousin John. We met in the orchard and he says, 'Whose shirt is that you've got on?' and I says, 'Whose have you got on?' and then we laughed out loud, and that made the dog bark, and Cousin John said he'd tie up that blamed dog next time we went out. That was the first time I ever heard Cousin John swear.



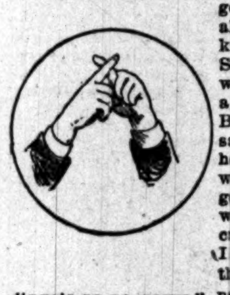
GO SWIMMIN' AT NIGHT.



IN THEIR MAMMA'S WRAPPERS.

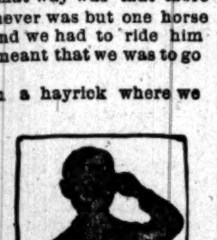
"Well, we didn't go swimmin' that night. And the next day we heard our mammas sayin' they wondered how they had got that mud on their gowns. See?

"The farm was about four miles from town and we had to steal off to get there. There was always a horse. You know that somebody—Shakspeare, I think it was—said where there's a will there's a way. But we beat that. We said, Where there's a horse there's a way. And when we put up a job to go to town it was this way. Two fore-fingers crossed. The reason that I crossed my two fingers that way was that there never was but one horse and we had to ride him double. Crossed fingers meant that we was to go double.



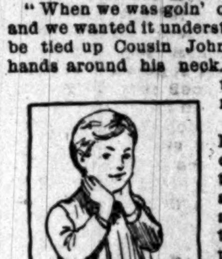
"LET'S GO TO TOWN."

"Then we had a hole in a hayrick where we hid cherries and apples and watermelons. Somebody always had to steal the melon and somebody had to carry it. If I put my right hand up to my right ear Cousin John he understood that I was to steal the melon. Then if that was all right Cousin John he was to telegraph to me in a way that I would understand. And that was by his clappin' both hands on both of his ears. That meant that he was willin' and that he would carry it.



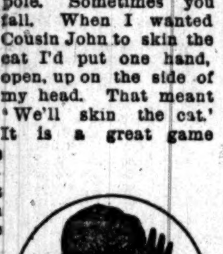
"I STEAL THE MELON."

"When we was goin' out swimmin' at night and we wanted it understood that the dog had to be tied up Cousin John would put both his hands around his neck. We never tied up the dog, though, but one night.



"TIE UP THE DOG."

"We used to have lots of fun skinnin' the cat. Did you ever play that? You ketch hold of a pole with your hands and put your feet through your arms and pull yourself up on the pole. Sometimes you fall. When I wanted Cousin John to skin the cat I'd put one hand, open, up on the side of my head. That meant 'We'll skin the cat.' It is a great game in the country. We didn't play much baseball while I was out there. Some way Cousin John didn't seem to catch on to that game. He always got hit in the nose and that would give him away when he went home, and get him kept in the house maybe two days. Then I'd have to break in a new boy and there wasn't many boys around. See?



SKIN THE CAT.

"We got so we had signs for everything. For climbin' trees; for stealin' eggs; for teeterin'; and so on. And our mammas didn't know a word of what was goin' on. Cousin John told me the day I left that maybe he'd come to Chicago some day and be a policeman or a cowboy, he didn't know which, but whichever had the most fun in it. I had been a tellin' him about the policemen in Chicago and about the cowboys in the circus two years ago. And then we agreed on a sign of how I am to know him when he comes here, but I mustn't give that away."

The city boy's father heard all this, and as the hopeful clambered on his knees and said he wished he had a gun the city father stroked the hopeful's hair and the two repeated the evening prayer, and the father laid his boy on his bed and kissed him good-night and murmured to himself, "He'll be President if he lives."

An Improbable Story About Cannon.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 3.—From present indications Joseph G. Cannon, who has represented the Fifteenth Congressional District for eighteen years in succession, will decline a renomination this year, fearing the Farmers' Alliance, which has grown to be a powerful organization. The alliance is unfriendly toward Cannon, and as the farmers and Democrats have decided to put Col. S. T. Busey of Urbana, a veteran and a farmer, against him he knows the chances to be reëlected are decidedly slim. It is asserted here and in other parts of the district that Mr. Cannon will withdraw from the race with the provision that he shall have the privilege of naming his successor. The gentleman selected by him is Francis M. Wright of Champaign County, who was a candidate for the nomination for Governor when Private Joe carried off the honor. Mr. Cannon will, in all probability, be a leading aspirant for the office of Governor at the expiration of Fifer's term. The Farmers' Alliance promises to revolutionize politics in this district, and politicians of both parties are alarmed at its rapid growth.

[The above is from J. M. Palmer's boomster organ in this city.]

She Beats Them All.

There's hue and cry for the summe gir girl—
  The girl of winter and fall,
But I've in mind the girl of a kind
  I think the best of all.

And yet there's praise for another girl—
  The girl of airy young spring.
With laughter gay, she's here and away—
  A giddy, faithless thing.

But the best is still another girl—
  And the only girl that's sound;
She of today, who's never away,
  The girl of the year around.

—*Homer Bassford.*

An Accomplished Girl.

Mrs. Smith—"So your daughter has graduated with honors?"

Mrs. Jones—"Yes, she understands painting, and astronomy, and piano playing, and Lord knows what all."

"You ought to be very proud."

"I suppose so. I expect she will be very happy in her married life if she finds a husband who knows how to cook, sew on buttons, and dress children.—*Texas Siftings.*

Wisconsin's Strawberry Crop.

RACINE, Wis., July 4.—[Special.]—Over 50,000 crates of strawberries have been shipped from Racine this season. The crop has exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine and there is not a better or more delicious variety in the country. Before the season ends the shipments will reach enormous proportions.

Railway Enterprise in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 4.—[Special.]—The Mexico Inter-Oceanic railroad, in announcing the opening of its line to Jalapa on July 10, from this city, also announces that dining-cars will be run on through trains. This is the first railway that has adopted this entirely American feature.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST

DISASTROUS REACTION IN THE BOOM OF KANSAS LANDS.

Many Towns in a Deplorable Financial Condition—Investors Will Go to the Wall—But Little Encouragement in the Outlook—Scarcity of Labor Feared by Dakota Farmers—Michigan Sons of Veterans Break Camp at Lansing—Miscellaneous News.

TOPEKA, Kas., July 4.—[Special.]—The depreciation in values of real estate in Kansas cities and towns, or, as some put it, the fact that there is no sale for such property, has had no small influence in bringing upon banks as well as loan and trust companies disastrous financial embarrassment. In the spring of 1887 the boom struck this State with full force. City lots went up to fabulous prices and additions were laid out which will not be built up for twenty years to come; banks, loan and trust companies, development companies, etc., were daily chartered by the dozen; Eastern capital poured in and people went wild over imaginary prospects of prosperity. The amount of development done was generally small, and for every dollar invested it is likely that ten dollars was borrowed from the East, in some cases hundreds.

A single eastern syndicate paid a million and a half dollars for property in one city in Kansas, that, although laid out in lots and blocks, is today raising crops of corn and wheat. They are not getting interest on their money, and it is doubtful if they ever get the principal. Loans were made on land miles remote from the then existing suburbs of the smaller towns, as well as of cities. The boom collapsed in a few months.

The series of years marked by bad crops continued until last year, when the harvest was immense. This year the crops are almost equally as good and farmers are in luck. But heavy investors in town property are as badly off as ever, and they are going to stay there unless released by a miracle. Money is tight, business virtually paralyzed, the population decreasing. People are discouraged by these conditions, and the prohibitory fight has divided the Kansas people by lines almost as strongly drawn as those between the Mormon and Gentile factions in Utah.

Under these circumstances property values cannot increase except in farming communities where the exodus of farmers has almost ceased. No farms are being abandoned now except in some of the extreme western counties where probably land will always be worthless for agricultural purposes. Some loan companies, such as the Farmers' Loan and Trust company, which assigned last week, made loans on farms in Western Kansas and are struggling to keep their heads above water. The majority who made loans on Western Kansas lands will eventually go to the wall. The western one-half of Kansas will probably never be successfully farmed except in small spots in the valleys.

It is true, notwithstanding all denials, that nearly all the towns and cities are in a deplorable condition financially. There is nothing to boom on. Men with ready means are actually leaving the larger cities to engage in business elsewhere. Immigration has been discouraged, capital has been frightened away. There is no good ground for expecting city property to appreciate. Those who invested in it at boom prices, whether individuals or companies, find their means tied up, and will have to struggle for an existence. Many will go to the wall unless times change. There is no encouragement in the present outlook. These statements will excite indignation in some quarters, but they are frozen facts.

SCARCITY OF LABOR IN DAKOTA.

Farmers Fear They Will Not Be Able to Harvest Their Wheat.

ELLENDALE, N. D., July 4.—[Special.]—Farmers throughout North and South Dakota are becoming agitated over the scarcity of labor. Hundreds of men are needed in every county to save the big wheat crop which is now coming forward. Wages will be from $2 to $3 per day from the opening of haying to the end of the thrashing season, July 15 to Dec. 1. Owing to the partial failure of the crop last season the laboring men have been seeking employment elsewhere during the last eight months. Thousands have gone to Washington, the West Superior region, and the Sioux Reservation. They have been able to get to the present stage without the usual force of laboring men, but will have a hard time when harvest time comes unless there is a large immigration. It is probable that the railroads will be petitioned to give a special rate to harvest hands and threshers for ninety days, in order that the surplus labor of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois may be induced to come this way. Sheep-shearing is nearly finished. The clip is the largest ever grown in North Dakota, the average weight being from ten to twelve pounds per fleece. The growth of the 1889 lambs was phenomenal even among the scrub stock. This year's lamb crop also is excellent. There is no local market for wool, and the farmers are shipping to Minneapolis and Chicago. The clip is bringing about 18 cents per pound, after paying freight, which is satisfactory to wool-growers.

SONS OF VETERANS AT LANSING.—The encampment of the Sons of Veterans of Michigan at the fair grounds, Lansing, Mich., ended last night. At the prize drill in the afternoon Battle Creek won first prize with 84 points, the Grand Rapids camp taking second, scoring 64. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Colonel, Frank B. Eddy, Lowell; Lieutenant-Colonel, H. C. Thompson, Bay City; Major, George W. Stevens, Jonesville.

Miscellaneous Northwest Notes.

WORKING ON BOGUS ESTATES.—An organized gang of sharpers in the northwestern part of Ohio have been going about saying they were heirs to large estates in Wabash County, Indiana. The estates mentioned were the Smith, Ried, Sweezie, and McIlwain estates, which are not on the probate docket.

BLOODY SALOON ROW.—A bloody saloon row occurred yesterday at the village of Gile, near Hurley, Wis. M. Welch and J. McCarthy were probably fatally cut by Joe Vezcuai, an Italian. Vezcuai confesses to the deed and evinces great satisfaction. Several others were injured.

HIS NECK BROKEN.—An unknown man, about 23 years of age, had his neck broken yesterday at Peoria, Ill., while attempting to get on an electric car while in motion.

Circumstances Changed.

THE GIRL WHO LOVED HIM.

"To the darkest of nights comes the dawning,
  Through the thickest of clouds breaks the sun:
What happiness thrills me this morning,
  My wearisome waiting is done!
I told them my darling no ill meant;
  For he made when our troubles began
A promise that's near to fulfillment;
  Now he's a rich man.

"But I care not for rank and position,
  For the money that makes men or mars;
I'd toil without rest or remission
  To pay for his cabs and cigars;
And pass through my life without grieving,
  Though the road might be stony and rough,
With him to support me, believing
  That love is enough.

THE GIRL WHO THOUGHT HE LOVED HER.

"O, mother! To think I refused him!
  He loved me so fondly, he said;
Till you in your wisdom accused him
  Of loving your money instead.
'My hopes for your future are ended';
  'Twas thus that your homily ran;
'My daughter was never intended
  To love a poor man!'

"You preached till I did as you bade me.
  Great heavens! I must have been mad!
And so by your scolding you made me
  Refuse the best chance that I've had.
I wish I could see my way clearly;
  O, help me to think of a plan
To show that I love him sincerely,
  Poor, dear little man!"

THE WRETCH HIMSELF.

"No need now of plotting and scheming:
  Good-by to the life that I've led.
The sun of prosperity's beaming
  Long life to my uncle that's dead!
Henceforth as my only employment
  I'll drink, to the dregs if I can.
The cup of all earthly enjoyment
  Now I'm a rich man!

"My days of despair are departed;
  Departed the dread of the dun.
I give myself up single hearted
  To the saddle, the stream, and the gun;
In the smartest of sets I shall mingle
  As only a bachelor can;
By Jingo! I mean to keep single,
  Now I'm a rich man."

—*Vanity Fair.*

Given Four Years for Talking Too Much.

FORT SMITH, Ark., July 4.—[Special.]—Mack Smith's foolish tongue sends him to the Detroit penitentiary for four years. Yesterday in the Federal court he was arraigned on a charge of introducing and selling liquor in the Indian Territory. He made a nice talk to the Judge and succeeded in creating the impression that he was a light offender in this class of crime, and was sentenced to forty days in jail. On his way back to jail Smith boasted to the guard of his good fortune, saying he had been in the whisky pedling business for ten years and anticipated going to the "pen." The court was informed of his remarks and set aside the sentence of yesterday and gave him four years at Detroit, Mich.

Magnificent Gift to Menomonee.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., July 4.—The Mabel Tainter Memorial Building, which has cost $100,000, a gift to the people of Menomonee, erected by Capt. Tainter, the millionaire lumberman of that place, in memory of his daughter, was opened last night. The building embraces an auditorium for the Unitarian Society and for lectures, operas, and dramas, also a public library, reading-room, and club-room.

Simoni
$25.00 Suits
Moved Down
to the $15.00
Counter.

$15.00
Cutaway Suits
$8.00.

"THE PUTNAM."

Stay With You Sale.

Just renewed our lease for another term of years. We are bound to give you the best goods and lowest prices to be had.

$30.00
Business
Prince Albert
Suits
Down to
$20.00

A Dozen Styles of the Finest
Three-Button Cutaway Suits
We ever had on our counters, worth $25.00, $28.00, and $30.00,
"MOVED DOWN"
To the $15.00 counter. If they don't go at $15.00 we move them down to the $8.00 table.

Don't buy a dollar's worth of Clothing until you have looked through our "Stay With You Sale" this July.

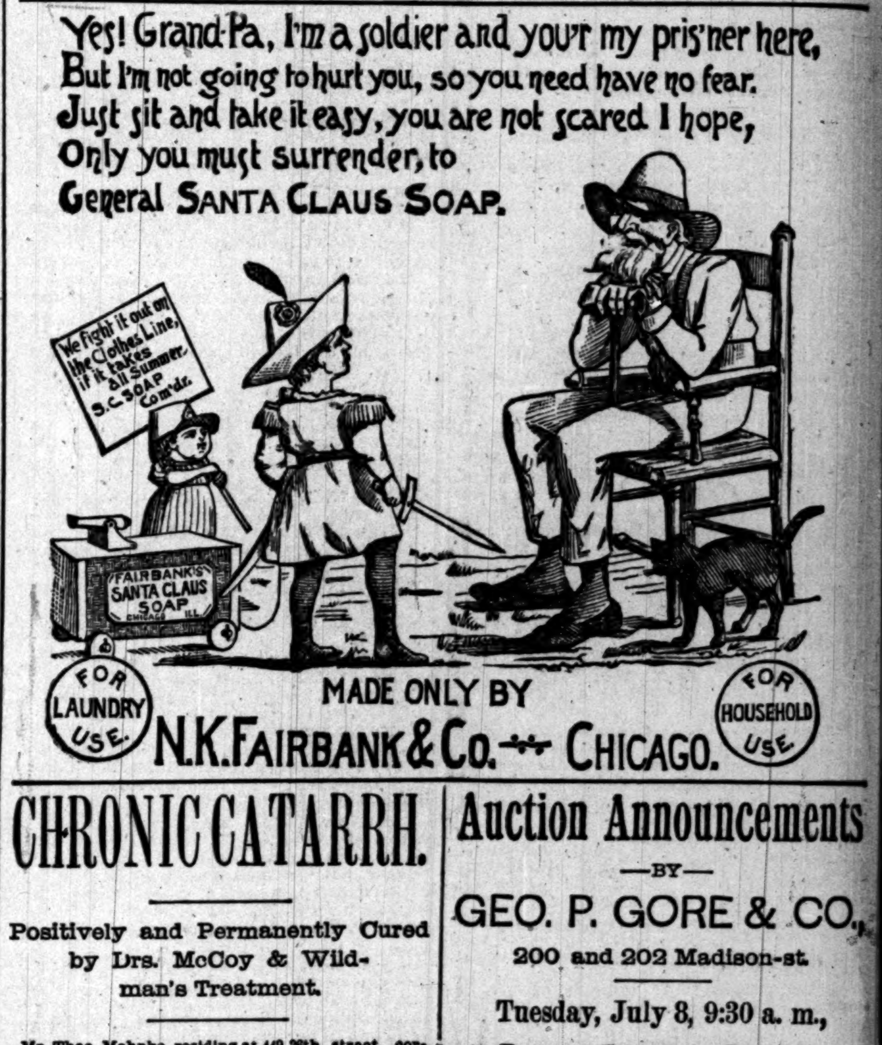
Vacation Comfort Clothing.
Flannel Lounging Coats, $3.00.
Cheviot, Linen, Silk-Stripe, Lawn, Pongee, and Flannel Outing Shirts, $1.50 to $7.50.
White Flannel, Checked Flannel, Queen's Cloth, Mohair, and Alpaca Coats and Coats and Vests, $1.50 to $12.00.

GREAT BIG MEN'S
Thin Coats and Vests, sizes 44 to 54, $1.50 to $12.00.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

Putnam Clothing House

131 and 133 Clark-st. 113, 115, 117 Madison-st.



Yes! Grand-Pa, I'm a soldier and you'r my pris'ner here,
But I'm not going to hurt you, so you need have no fear.
Just sit and take it easy, you are not scared I hope,
Only you must surrender, to
General SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

We fight it out on the Clothes Line, if it takes all Summer. S. C. SOAP Com'dr.
FAIRBANK'S SANTA CLAUS SOAP CHICAGO ILL.
FOR LAUNDRY USE.
FOR HOUSEHOLD USE.

MADE ONLY BY
N.K.FAIRBANK & Co. CHICAGO.

CHRONIC CATARRH.

Positively and Permanently Cured by Drs. McCoy & Wildman's Treatment.

Mr. Theo. Mahnke, residing at 449 26th street, corner of Butler, is a well-known and popular young man, and is engaged this warm weather in mixing mint juleps, sherry cobblers, etc.

"I have been bothered with catarrh of the nose and throat for several years, and, in spite of all I did to get rid of it, continued to grow worse.

"My nose became so stopped up that I could not breathe through it at all.

MR. THEO. MAHNKE, 449 26TH STREET.
Cured of Chronic Catarrh by Drs. McCoy & Wildman.

"My throat annoyed me very much, as there was a constant desire to hawk and spit. I raised great quantities of thick mucus.

"I was also troubled to a great extent with ringing and buzzing noises in my ears like a locomotive letting off steam.

"My appetite was poor. I had severe and prolonged headaches, and could not sleep at night on account of the dropping of mucus, which would cause choking sensations.

"I was subject to dizzy spells, and was easily excited. My memory was also very defective, and it was very difficult for me to remember the most important subjects.

"DRS. M'COY & WILDMAN CURED ME.

"I read of some people who had been cured by Drs. McCoy & Wildman's treatment of ailments similar to mine, and I placed myself under their care, and the result is entirely satisfactory to me. I have not felt so well for years as I do now, and owe it all to the scientific manner in which Drs. McCoy and Wildman dispense their medicine and treat their patients."

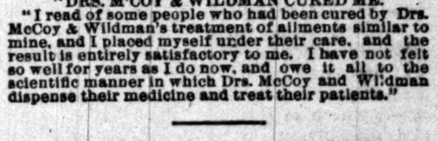
Drs. McCOY & WILDMAN,
224 STATE STREET,
(Corner of Quincy).

SPECIALTIES—ALL CHRONIC DISEASES, including Throat and Lung Diseases, Consumption, Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

CATARRH CURED.

Office hours—9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 4 p. m.; 7 to 8 p. m.; Sundays only from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

L. Manasse, Optician,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.



Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.

Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.

Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.

Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects' Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc

The largest stock in the Northwest.

Your large Illustrated Catalogues on application

SOLD FOR CHARGES
2 Fine Mules,
1 Double Wagon,
1 Set Double Harness,
Saturday, July 5, at 10 a. m.,
At 260 North Clark-st., on the premises.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

TO RENT
—IN THE—
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
Third story office. Apply to
WM. C. DOW,
20 Tribune Building.

GENEVA OPTICAL CO.,
Manufacturers and Importers of Optical Goods,
33 Washington-st., Chicago.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.

Tuesday, July 8, 9:30 a. m.,
Absolutely
Peremptory
Sale
—OF—
200 cases Straw and Derby Hats,
850 Men's, Youths', and Boys' Suits,
1,250 Single Coats, Pants, Vests, etc.,
FOLLOWED BY
A Well-Assorted Stock of Dry Goods.

Wednesday, July 9, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Slippers,
Including an Extra Choice Line of Samples.

Thursday, July 10, 9:30 a. m.,
Crockery & Glassware.
—ALSO—
100 Cases Starch.

On Same Day at 10 a. m.,
At Western Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
204 and 206 Madison-st., Chicago,
An Assorted Stock of Candies
From CRESCENT CANDY CO., Toledo, O.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By Pomeroy, Son & Co.,
Auctioneers, 80 and 82 Randolph-st.

Our regular sale will take place
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK.
BIG LINE OF
Parlor Furniture, Carpets, Folding-Beds, and General Household Goods, both new and second-hand.
POMEROY, SON & CO.,
Auctioneers.

H. J. FURBER & CO.
Our Store
Will Be Open
All Day
Saturday,
July 5th.
138 140 142 144 STATE ST.

CHAS. W. BARNE
Derby and Straw Hats.
Unsurpassed for quality [illegible] style. REMOVED to
223 STATE-ST.

Candy
Try the experiment of [illegible] $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a box of [illegible] PREPAID by express from [illegible] east to Boston west, of the best in America. Address
C. F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, [illegible]

$30.00
Business
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Suits
Down to
$20.00

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Coats, $3.00.
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AT 10 O'CLOCK.
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ROY, SON & CO.,
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Be Open
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5th.
44 STATE ST.
AS. W. BARNES'
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passed for quality and
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experiment of sending
r $3.50 for a box of candy
by express from Denver
on west of the best candy
Address
F. GUNTHER,
Confectioner, Chicago

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Part Two.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

WHERE STUDENTS FIGHT.

SCARRED FACES ARE COMMON SIGHTS AT HEIDELBERG.

Slight Quarrels Among Members of Different Societies Are Often the Pretext for Bloody Encounters—The Ridiculous Figure Cut by a Student with His Wounded Nose in a Sling—Description of One Duel at Heidelberg.

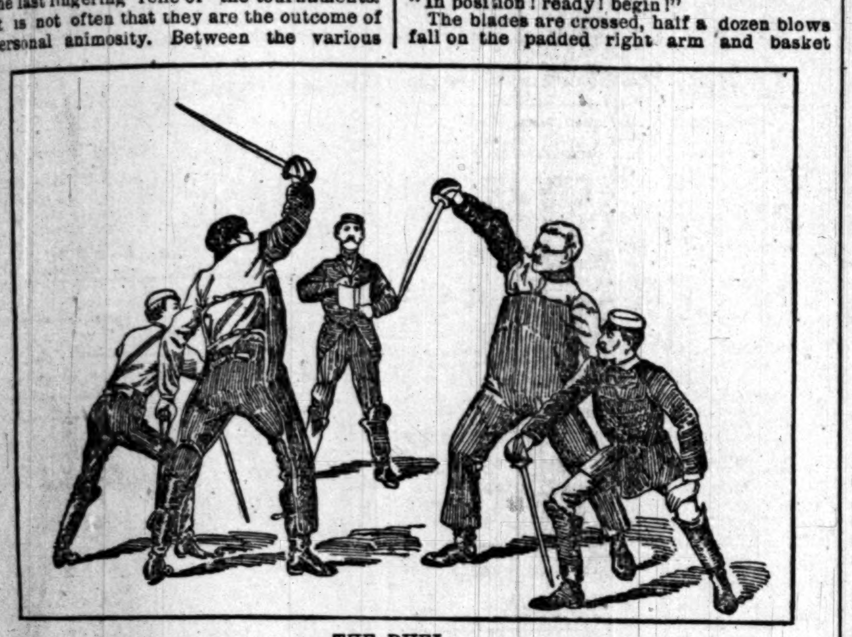
The American tourist who "does" Germany for the first time and who spends a few days in some university town—Heidelberg, Bonn, Jena, for instance—is much surprised, not to say awed, at the picturesque appearance of the corps students, says Alexander E. Sweet in the New York *Herald*.

What surprises the American tourist most is the scarred condition of the average student's face. Some have four or five, or even more, slashes, principally on the left side of the face. With others the forehead and nose have suffered most, and occasionally one is seen with a broad red scar from the roots of the hair to the chin. Some of these scars are healed, others are more recent, while in some cases the face is bandaged and covered with sticking-plaster, thus indicating that the sufferer has quite recently engaged in a duel.

The most ludicrous appearance is that of the student who has recently had his nose slashed, and is compelled to go about with his nose, not in a sling precisely, but covered with the thumb of an old glove. It is so suggestive of a masquerade that it is difficult to keep a straight face while looking at the victim.

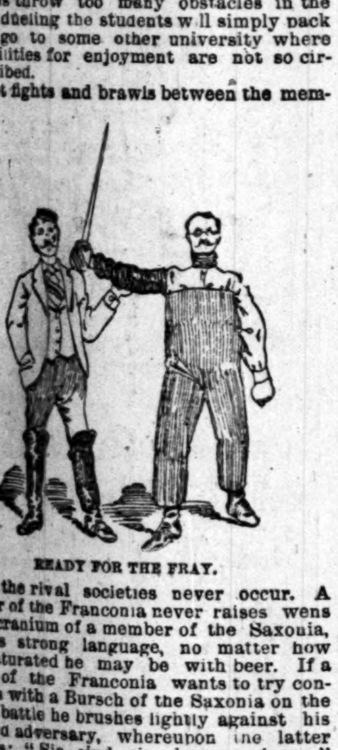
A Matter of Society Jealousy.

These student duels are almost every-day occurrences at Heidelberg or Jena, and are the last lingering relic of the tournaments. It is not often that they are the outcome of personal animosity. Between the various societies at a German university there is always a jealousy. In fact some of them are hereditary foes.


THE DUEL.

Not unfrequently does it happen that every member of the Franconia, for instance, from the President down to the youngest freshman, is pitted against a corresponding number of the Saxonia, and a whole day, in which twenty or more duels are fought, is taken up in fighting it out. In summer these tournaments take place in the woods. I have witnessed twenty-three duels on a bright summer day in a lovely spot near Baden-Baden.

Theoretically dueling is forbidden by law. Practically it is carried on under the very noses of the authorities, just as hazing and cane rushes prevail at American universities. In the Hirsch Gasse, across the Neegar from Heidelberg, dueling is going on almost every day in the week. The students spend a great deal of money in these small university towns, and if the authorities throw too many obstacles in the way of dueling the students will simply pack up and go to some other university where the facilities for enjoyment are not so circumscribed.


READY FOR THE FRAY.

Street fights and brawls between the members of the rival societies never occur. A member of the Franconia never raises wens on the cranium of a member of the Saxonia, nor uses strong language, no matter how supersaturated he may be with beer. If a Bursch of the Franconia wants to try conclusions with a Bursch of the Saxonia on the field of battle he brushes lightly against his proposed adversary, whereupon the latter remarks: "Sie sind ein dummer junge" ("You are a stupid fellow"). They exchange cards, and the challenged party's second calls next day and arranges for the fight.

If either were to as much as raise his cane to the other the offender would be expelled from his own club—another lingering gleam of the sunshine of the Middle Ages. Fist fights, cane rushes, and hazing are simply incomprehensible to the German student.

A Duel at Heidelberg.

With these preliminary remarks I will describe one of a dozen duels which I witnessed one day on the Hirsch Gasse at Heidelberg.

Imagine a large, well lighted hall, used Sunday for dancing purposes. Sitting at the table are thirty or forty students, wearing their jaunty caps, smoking, drinking beer, and discussing the coming tournament. Off to one side is a sedate-looking old gentleman, threading some curved needles. On the table is a basin of water and a large sponge. This old gentleman is "the doctor." Were it not for him many of the duels would result fatally, for a severed temporal artery would result in a funeral were it not for the presence and skill of the doctor.

The two principals, assisted by their friends, are making their toilets at opposite ends of the large room. This is no such simple affair as the uninitiated reader may suppose. When the German student fights a duel he does not imitate the ancient Briton, and, as a preliminary proceeding, remove all his clothing. He merely removes his coat and vest, and his friends proceed to inclose him in a thick, well padded leather garment that protects him from his chin to his knees. It is divided at the lower end and strapped around each leg separately, so that he can walk a little, but not gracefully.

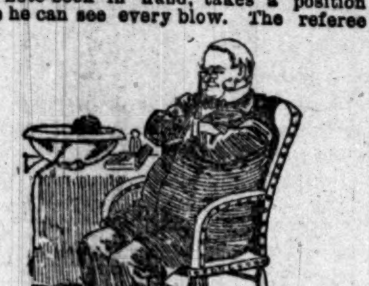
The Armor.

The next step is to protect the neck. If the neck were exposed an occasional severed jugular vein would soon cause the duel to cease to be regarded as a pastime. A thick, black silk bandage about twelve feet long is wound around his throat, partly covering his chin.

The duelist's right arm is next attended to. In fighting most of the blows fall on the right arm. A gauntlet, which is not only padded but contains a small chain, is drawn on. The arm is also swathed in silk bandages, and no blow, no matter how powerful, can injure or lame the fighting arm of the duelist. A pair of wire goggles, without glasses, protects the eyes, and the fighter is now ready for the fray. His head is the only vulnerable portion of his body.

The two combatants present a truly ludicrous appearance. They are led out into the middle of the floor and the schlaegers are brought out. The schlaeger is a light, thin bladed sword, with a large basket hilt. The last six inches of the blade is as sharp as a razor. The end of the blade is not pointed but square, like the broken-off blade of a pocket knife. There is no thrusting allowed, and all the cutting is done with the last ten inches of the blade.

The schlaeger is placed in the right hand of each duelist, who rests his heavily-bandaged arm on the shoulder of a friend. The referee, note-book in hand, takes a position where he can see every blow. The referee decides all disputes between the seconds and makes a complete record of the fight, when it began, how many wounds received by each duelist, and the nature of the cuts.


THE CYNICAL DOCTOR.

The second, also armed with a schlaeger, stands to the left of the principal, and very close to him. The second plays an important rôle. Many a dangerous blow is warded off by the skillful second, who, however, must always give a reason for calling the round.

In the duel which I am describing the combatants were members of two crack societies, the Franconia and the Vandalia.

Auf Die Mensur.

The referee asks the combatants if they are ready? The seconds reply they are, whereupon the referee looks at his watch, and says in a loud voice:

"Auf die Mensur! fertig! los!" That is, "In position! ready! begin!"

The blades are crossed, half a dozen blows fall on the padded right arm and basket hilts. "Halt!" calls Franconia's second. His principal's blade is bent. The first round is over. The bent blade is straightened, and once again the referee calls, "Auf die Mensur! fertig! los!"

Several rounds follow without any result. "Halt!" suddenly cries Vandalia's second. "Your man is hit." And sure enough the blood is trickling down the Franconia's forehead. The doctor, with his sponge, and the seconds gather round the wounded man. The referee records a blutiger, which is any cut that sheds more than three drops of blood. This particular blutiger does not amount to anything.

In the next round a tuft of Vandalia's hair flutters in the air, but, although the wound is an inch and a half long and bleeds freely, no artery having been touched, the fight proceeds.

"Look out for his tief quart," whispers Vandalia's second to his principal. It seems that the Franconia's pet cut is a tief quart, or a kind of an under-switch, with which he has already placed several opponents hors de combat. It is risky to try tief quart, as it leaves the head exposed.

There is a fierce exchange of blows, and Franconia, his whole face covered with blood from a gaping wound two inches long across the forehead, staggers back. Franconia has tried his tief quart and failed, and he has got a lively reminder not to try it again.

"Is the cut an abfuhr?" asks Franconia's second. An abfuhr translated is "a lead off." When the man is "led off" by the doctor to be repaired the duel is over. The doctor is appealed to. He decides that the wound is not sufficiently dangerous to justify leading off the combatant, and the next round is called.

There is a grim smile of triumph on Vandalia's face as he looks at his opponent, who is almost blinded with the flow of blood. Vandalia's second whispers to his principal to keep on looking out for another attempted tief quart, but his principal does not pay much attention to the warning. He feels that he has won the fight. Both principals are covered with blood, but Franconia is as defiant as ever. He gulps down a glass of wine, and his second whispers something in his ear.

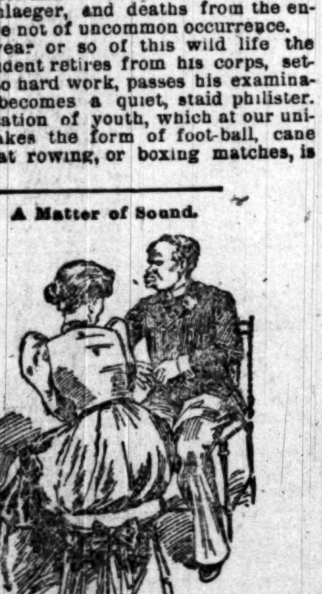
"Auf die Mensur! fertig! los!" and once more the keen blades flash. Suddenly there is a thundering "Halt!" from Vandalia's second as he throws his arm around the swaying body of his principal. Franconia has got in that much dreaded tief quart at last, and Vandalia's face is laid open with a diagonal slash that will require eight or ten stitches.

Vandalia has lost the fight and the doctor is busy ligaturing arteries and sewing up wounds—a somewhat ghastly sight; but which has no effect in dampening the martial ardor of the next two candidates who are preparing for a similar ordeal.

Not all schlaeger duels are as bloody as this one, while others are even worse. On the other hand, some are entirely bloodless. In this respect it is very much like some of our prize fights. It often occurs that the saber and the pistol are substituted for the schlaeger, and deaths from the encounters are not of uncommon occurrence.

After a year or so of this wild life the German student retires from his corps, settles down to hard work, passes his examination, and becomes a quiet, staid philister. The intoxication of youth, which at our universities takes the form of foot-ball, cane rushes, boat rowing, or boxing matches, is over.

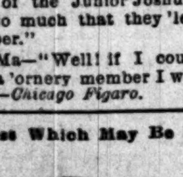
A Matter of Sound.



Mr. Nicodemus (to Miss Liza Jane, who had asked about his recent movements)—"Yes, I was at the meeting of the Junior Joshuas, an' they liked my talk so much that they 'lected me an honorary member."

Liza Jane's Ma—"Well! if I couldn't a bin 'lected more'n a 'ornery member I woud'n' a bin 'lected ertall."—*Chicago Figaro.*

"Darkness Which May Be Felt."



—*Life.*

Insist on getting Cook's Extra Dry Champagne if you want a pure article; there are no headaches in it.

DUMPS AT THE CITY-HALL.

"THE GANG" MOURNS BECAUSE FITZGERALD'S CANDIDACY IS POPULAR.

Appearances Indicate That He Will Be a Hard Man to Beat for the Nomination for Sheriff—Frank Lawler's Ticket—The Situation in the Several Districts—Carter H. Harrison's Attitude Toward a Congressional Nomination from the Third District—Political Notes.

The City-Hall wing of the Democracy is in the dumps because Lieut. William Fitzgerald's candidacy for the Sheriff's office is so well received by the party at large. The boys in the water office a week ago were inclined to underestimate his strength. He didn't have a corporal's guard of votes, so they said, and by the time the convention met he would not come one, two, or three. But Fitzgerald bided his time and said nothing. The same influences that gave him 150 votes and more in the Cook County convention wheeled in behind him. His campaign was progressing. Ordinarily candidates for office, during the incipiency of their campaigns at least, show that their hearts are in touch with those of the common people by affecting attire of the crop of last year and tiles of the most ancient vintage. Their footgear looks rusty and red in the absence of blacking, and there are instances on record when candidates, previous to invading the old Fifth Ward, have daubed their boots with stove blacking. Not so with sweet Willie Fitz. He has not descended to any of these petty larceny tricks at all. Willie is dressed up. His raiment is of the finest, and there are no evidences that he intends to deceive the Democratic party of Cook by donning threadbare attire. He is, according to Joe Day, the best-dressed man in Chicago, and Col. Dolan says Mr. Fitzgerald is beyond the range of mortal vision. He is out for the office now, and it will take the combined efforts of the City-Hall brigade and all the tax-eaters to beat him.

The opposition is trying to unite on John Hopkins, but unless all indications are deceitful Fitzgerald can beat John for the nomination. The contest for this place is going to be quite animated, and the man that lays Willie out will have to be able to make a world-beater of a race, for Willie is not soft game any more. It would seem as if he was going to be on Gen. Palmer's ticket after all, despite the fact that the General does not want him.

In the Several Districts.

Martin J. Russell says with much emphasis that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for Congress this fall in the First District.

Every Democratic eye is now turned on William T. Baker of the Board of Trade. This gentleman would be an acceptable candidate to the Democracy because he possesses the one thing more needful than all others in Democratic politics—towit: a mighty smooth bank account.

Larry McGann bids fair to be the nominee in the Second, although there is rather more than a possibility that Mr. Lawler may relinquish his designs on the Sheriff's office and in the interest of harmony agree to go back to Congress. Mr. McGann is the Superintendent of Streets and Alleys, etc., and by indirection, at least, Commissioner of Public Works. Whatever Larry McGann says goes with Mayor Cregier, despite the protests of the comatose Commissioner of Public Works. The Mayor relies largely on Mr. McGann's political and business sagacity, so much so, in fact, that the City Hall does not want Larry to go to Congress. Still all this could be obviated, because the new Congressmen do not take their seats until December, 1891, unless there be a called session of Congress—quite an improbability. This would leave Mr. McGann free to boost Mayor Cregier again in the spring of 1891. With McGann and Lawler out of the road it would be well to keep an eye on Corporation Counsel Darrow, who is credited with the possession of great political ambition. It will hardly get down to Darrow, though. Mr. Lawler's political pool ticket reads: "Sheriff first, with Congress in the place," and those best informed as to the situation say Mr. Lawler will save stakes by winning the place money.

Jonathan B. Taylor seems to be the coming man in the Fourth. Mr. Taylor's strong hold on the affections of the party is evidenced by the fact that, although twice nominated and defeated for Congress, the Democracy—at least the working element therein—will listen to no name other than his.

The Gallant Eighth.

The Republicans in the Fourth Senatorial District will make up a ticket shortly. Q. J. Schott, Senator Mamer's secretary, wants to be returned to the House. The gentleman comes from the Eighth—the gallant little Eighth—that has furnished more Republican officeholders in proportion to the number of Republican votes therein than any other section of country of the same size in the United States, the State of Ohio not excepted. Mr. Schott is a member of the State Central Committee now, and ought to be willing to give somebody else a chance. If the Eighth must have a member of the House, and it generally must, what is the difficulty with P. J. Meany? "Comrade" John Meyer of the Eleventh has been spoken of. The comrade made a record for himself during the last session. He was Chairman of the Committee on Municipal Affairs, and that organization "hived" and strangled a number of important bills. Its action relative to such bits of legislation as the Telephone bill have caused some criticism rather unfavorable to the Chairman. Robert E. Jenkins, a well and favorably known citizen of the Twelfth, might be induced to accept the nomination. His record in public and private life would be a guarantee of his conduct in the Legislature. The Democrats have a number of candidates, all of them descendants of the prehistoric kings. Among them are "Daisy" Quinn, Mat Murphy, and Jimmy Gleason, and other gentlemen of note.

Johnny O'Brien, in the Fifth Senatorial District, has served notice on his constituents that he must have a place right quick and intimates the Senatorship would about fit him. This announcement has disturbed the equanimity of Mr. Joseph Peruvian Mahony, who has, up to this time, been regarded as the possessor of a cinch on the nomination. Johnny will be appeased with a clerkship of a court or some other little nomination, and make a quitclaim of his interest in the Senate to Mr. Mahony. Mr. Wisner, the deadly foe to pool-rooms and horse races, wants to go back to Springfield, and J. G. Schumacker desires to study statesmanship during the winter.

This is about the condition of affairs on the Republican side of the house: It is said that James Monahan, the incumbent of the office, can be renominated if he only bats his eye. Mr. Monahan has up to this time said he could not accept a renomination, and in this aspect of affairs the friends of Ald. Schwerin of the Tenth, who developed such great strength at the last municipal election, are asking him to run. With Mr. Monahan out of the race the nomination would go to Ald. Schwerin, it is believed. Ex-Representative James Monaghan, who lives in the same precinct as Senator Monahan, thinks he ought to be sent back to the House. He holds a position as Deputy Coroner now, but does not seem to be satisfied with it. Such is not the course of politics, particularly on the Southwest Side. Ex-Ald. Weber's nomination is within the possibilities. Kirk Eastman may loom up as a candidate yet.

Some of the Democratic papers continue to name Washington Hesing as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District. Mr. Hesing is a Republican who believes in the Republican tariff doctrine and in the Republican idea of electoral reform. He was a delegate in the last Republican Convention of the Fourth District, and supported Mr. Adams.

CARTER HARRISON'S POSITION.

Conditions Under Which He Would Accept a Congressional Nomination.

A few weeks ago THE TRIBUNE said that Carter H. Harrison would not be a candidate of the Democratic party for Congress in the Third District, but that he would like to be a citizens' candidate on a moderate tariff-reform basis. Mr. Harrison in an authorized interview confirms those statements in the main. In reply to a question as to whether he would be "a Democratic nominee for Congress in the Third District" he said:

"I will not accept a nomination from the party. It has treated me badly, and besides I will not lead a forlorn hope for it."

"Would you accept a nomination for Congress under any circumstances?" he was next asked. He replied:

What a man might do under certain circumstances and conditions is one thing and what he would do at another time is another thing. I am not a candidate for Congressional honors. I would consider an election unfortunate unless it came in such a manner that I could have a reasonable expectation that my services would continue for several terms. I would not want to be simply a "Congressman," but I would want to be a useful member of the House, and this cannot be in one term of service. Under no circumstances would I accept a partisan nomination, which could bring but one term.

If the citizens of the Third Congressional District desire my services, without regard to party, and if their wishes were expressed in such manner that I could have a reasonable expectation that my services would continue several terms, I might conclude to comply with their wishes in the matter.

The Tariff.

On the question of the tariff Mr. Harrison said:

"I am satisfied the people require a reform in the tariff and a reduction of taxes. The Republicans are willing to do this as a general thing, but on a line of protection. The first move of Mr. McKinley was for protection—high protection, even to the extent of prohibition in some instances. If the Senate passes the bill sent to it from the House without great modifications it will retire the Republican party from power."

"What would you favor yourself, Mr. Harrison?"

"To answer that question in short is impossible, except to say I would reduce the burdens of the people. Had the Republican party prepared a bill looking strongly to a reduction of taxation and a general reformatory policy it would have forced the Democrats into the advocacy of a policy of free trade, which, in my opinion, would have entailed defeat at the next Presidential election, but with the Republican party supporting the McKinley bill the Democrats can adopt a plan of strong reform and mild free trade, and they can win as they did in 1884."

"What do you think of the proposed Federal Election law?"

"I am in favor of leaving elections to the local constituencies. I think the remedy to prevent fraud by officials appointed from Washington is wrong. I think the occasional frauds that may be committed had better be borne than to fly to the greater evil that the system of Federal control may produce. My idea is that the theory of the Constitution vests the control of elections in State authority."

Mr. Cleveland's Mistake.

On the silver question he said:

I still assert that the demonetization of silver was conceived in iniquity, and I am in favor of doing away with it absolutely and entirely. My theory is that the true policy of Congress is to restore silver to where it was before the bill of demonetization of 1873 was passed. There is no cry more false than that silver is cheap. It is equally fair to say gold is dear. A badge of servitude has been put upon silver and the people have been led astray by the goldites and by the terms they use in discussions of the subject.

Our duty is, as a great and growing country, in which there is vast trade expansion, and which expansion is increasing day by day—our duty is, I say, to give a sound metallic currency to the people to be used as a medium of exchange in their business affairs. Our duty, too, as a silver-producing country, is to put silver on its feet, fairly with gold, and then if we can not support it there we can bring about a new raitio of value between it and gold.

At present our whole country marches to the time set by seaboard plutocrats, and we of the West are the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for these combined plutocrats of England and the Eastern States. Mr. Cleveland was elected on a platform of generously dealing with silver, and I believe he lost popularity greatly by his failure to meet the views of his party upon this question.

Compulsory Education Law.

About the Compulsory Education law, he said:

I do not think it should be a party question. The law should be modified and both parties should unite in doing it. It is an unfortunate thing when issues of this kind are dragged into partisan politics. Before knowing it one party or the other becomes committed to something more or less bad and which it cannot sustain.

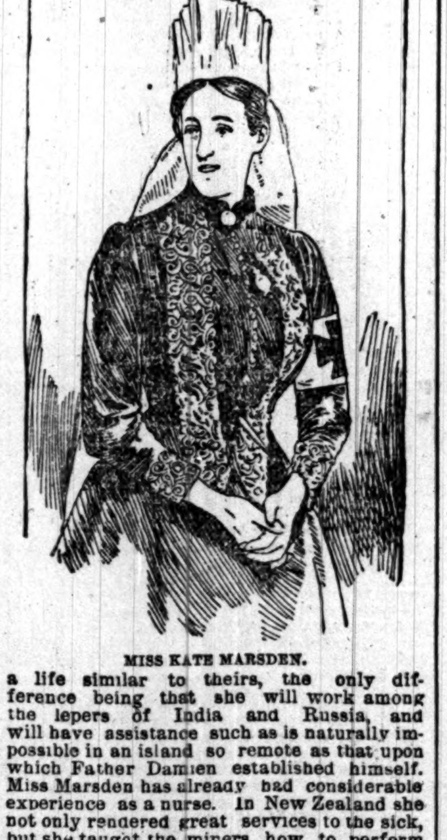
Of Gen. Palmer's nomination he said:

I am not quite certain that it was a strong move to nominate Gen. Palmer for the United States Senate. It may weaken the energy of some men of similar aspirations. On general principles I believe it would be good Democratic policy to make a declaration through the convention giving the adherence of the party to two or three or more individuals for candidates for the office of United States Senator. For example, instead of nominating Gen. Palmer alone it would have been wise to have nominated several others as well and let the best man win. The sale of the Senatorial toga is as common in some States as the sale of fat cattle at the stock yards. It will be a good idea for the Democratic party to name several candidates, and thus make the disgraceful barter of the Senatorial office more difficult than in the past. Especially in a State like Illinois, whose northern and southern interests are sometimes diverse, should there be several candidates named by the convention.

MISS KATE MARSDEN'S NOBLE WORK.

About to Consecrate Herself to the Nursing of Lepers.

When Sister Gertrude left for the leper settlement at Molokai it was hardly expected that her heroic action would be emulated soon, and especially by one of her own sex, but, as we should remember more often than we do, the number of persons who are willing to help their fellow-men is not, after all, so very small. Father Damien went to Molokai, Sister Gertrude followed him, and now Miss Kate Marsden, whose portrait we publish today, is about to enter upon a life similar to theirs, the only difference being that she will work among the lepers of India and Russia, and will have assistance such as is naturally impossible in an island so remote as that upon which Father Damien established himself. Miss Marsden has already had considerable experience as a nurse. In New Zealand she not only rendered great services to the sick, but she taught the miners how to perform ambulance duties, and was an active propogator of the "first aid to the injured" principles. In the Bulgarian war she was conspicuous as one of the most efficient and devoted of the Sisters of Mercy, and was given a decoration by the Czar. Since this time Miss Marsden has been much in favor with the Imperial Government and has obtained special permission and facilities from the Czarina for an elaborate inspection of leprosy in Russia. She will be accompanied in her Russian travels by a Dr. Duncan, who is a medical official of St. Petersburg, and all hospitals and prisons will be opened to her. The Princess of Wales has evinced lively interest in Miss Marsden's work and has been influential in arranging matters so that she may continue her investigations in India after Russia has been fully gone over. Miss Marsden will also visit the leper settlement at Jerusalem.


MISS KATE MARSDEN.

Through by Daylight.

For the accommodation of teachers and their friends the Chicago and Northwestern railway will run a special daylight train to St. Paul, leaving the depot, corner of Wells and Kinzie streets, at 9 a. m. Monday, July 7. Excursion tickets, allowing stop-over if desired, are now on sale at No. 208 Clark street and the depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

OUR FLOUR BARRED OUT.

PROHIBITORY DUTIES LEVIED ON IT IN CUBA.

Spain Thinks This Country Will Admit Sugar Free of Duty Anyway and Proposes Now to Shut the Cuban Market to American Flour—A Suggestion to Western Congressmen—More Indian Scouts Wanted—No Colored Cadets at the West Point Military Academy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 4.—[Special.]—The Western farmers are now face to face with the condition of which Mr. Blaine spoke when he told the Northwestern millers that the remedy was in their own hands. According to the news received here the increase voted on American flour by the Spanish Cortes goes into effect July 5. It amounts to nearly 90 cents a barrel, enough practically to shut out importations from the United States. When the word first came that the prohibitory duty was to be laid on American flour doubts were expressed at the Spanish Legation here because, it was said, in view of the intention of the United States to throw its markets open to Cuba for sugar such a course would hardly be advisable. But the members of the Legation did not know the situation in their own country. The Spanish statesmen are satisfied that they are going to have free sugar anyhow and they go right ahead with their program of shutting out American flour.

Few of the Western Congressmen have been home lately because the party struggles going on in the House would not permit their absence. Affairs are not so strained now and it might pay some of them to go home and find what the feeling is in their districts. At the rate legislation is going forward a Tariff bill with free sugar up to 16 in it is not likely to become a law in time to cheapen sugar any this fall. One great point of the free sugar champions was that by throwing off the duties they would enable the house wives to get their sweetening one and a half and two cents a pound cheaper during the fruit-canning season this year. That was a practical argument which might have saved a good many close districts where the high rates in the McKinley bill were making the path to reelection a rocky one. Now no one pretends that a tariff law will be enacted in time to have any direct effect on the fall campaign. When the free sugar squad begins to understand this its zeal may be lessened and it may show more respect for the Secretary of State's reciprocity ideas. On one point the free sugar men have taken a praiseworthy stand. It has been agreed by the Western men in the House that if a reduction be made on sugar it will be for the benefit of the consumer or else there won't be any tariff bill passed. The Senate Finance Committee, while denying free sugar to the consumer, made it free to the refiner, and thus played into the hands of the Sugar Trust. The refiners who compose the trust are against Mr. Blaine's plans because the remission of the duties up to 16 by reciprocal arrangement is almost as harmful to them as an outright repeal.

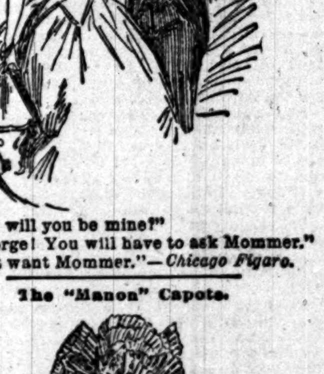
Increasing the Number of Indian Scouts.

In view of the recent indications of trouble with the Indians the War Department has approved a request from Gen. Ruger, commanding the department of Dakota, to increase the number of Indian scouts at Fort Custer from six to thirty. This makes the third increase in the number of Indian scouts authorized during the present year. Gen. Ruger was previously authorized to organize a company of 100 Indian scouts at Fort Keogh, Mont., in response to an urgent request from a number of officers who advocated the use of Indians as soldiers. This company is organized purely for experimental purposes and the department is now anxiously waiting to hear the results. Gen. Merritt was also given a chance to see what he could do with Indians as soldiers, authority having been given for the organization of a company of 100 within his department, but it will be some time yet before any results are reported.

No Colored Men at West Point.

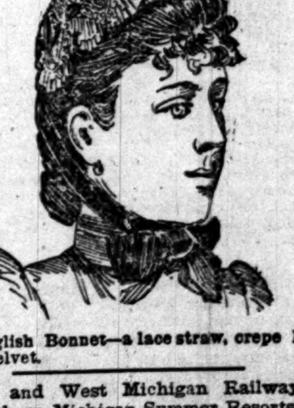
For the first time in several years the colored race is unrepresented in the West Point Military Academy. Unless, therefore, there should be some appointments of this kind from civil life there will be no more colored officers added to the army for at least five years, for it will be another year before there can be any admissions to the academy and four years then before any appointments can be made to the army. There are only four colored officers now in the army: Second Lieutenant Charles Young of the Ninth Cavalry, who graduated last year; Second Lieutenant John H. Alexander of the same regiment, a graduate of '87; Allen Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, an appointee of President Cleveland, and Chaplain Henry V. Plummer, Ninth Cavalry, appointed in 1884. From all accounts these officers are performing their duties well and to the satisfaction of their commanding officers. Not a word of complaint, so far as known, has been made to the department against any one of them. They are all serving with colored regiments.

He Drew the Line There.



"Marie, will you be mine?"
"O, George! You will have to ask Mommer."
"I don't want Mommer."—*Chicago Figaro.*

The "Manon" Capote.



An English Bonnet—a lace straw, crepe lisse, ribbon velvet.

Chicago and West Michigan Railway to Northern Michigan Summer Resorts.

Commencing Monday, July 7, the Chicago and West Michigan railway will open its new line to Traverse City and all Northern Michigan summer resort points. Train will leave Chicago daily, except Sunday, with through sleeper, at 4:40 p. m., arriving at Traverse City at 6 a. m., connecting with boats arriving at Charlevoix at 11 a. m., Petosky 1 p. m., Arbor Springs 1:30 p. m., Mackinaw Island 6:30 p. m., St. Ignace 7 p. m.

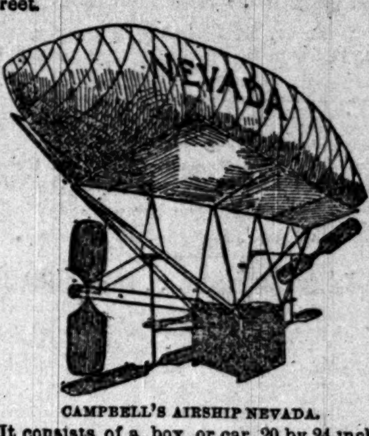
Leave Chicago at 9 a. m., arrive at Traverse City at 11:05 p. m. Leave Chicago at 10:10 p. m., with through sleeper to Grand Rapids connecting closely with parlor car at Grand Rapids for Traverse City, arrive at Traverse City at 1 p. m. Returning trains leave Traverse City at 6:15 p. m., with through sleeper, daily except Saturday, and arrive at Chicago daily, except Sunday, at 8:05 a. m. Leaving Traverse City at 7 a. m., arrive at Chicago at 7:55 p. m.

The equipment of our train service will be unexcelled. Trains depart from and arrive at the Michigan Central depot, foot of Lake street. For further information address William A. Gavett, Acting General Passenger Agent, Grand Rapids, Mich.

A SHIP TO NAVIGATE THE AIR.

The Queer Construction Evolved from the Brain of Mr. Peter C. Campbell.

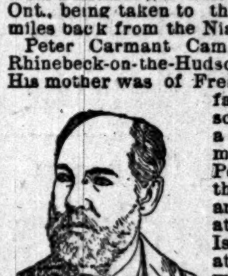
Buffalo *Express*: The *Express* has published a good deal about Campbell's airship. Today we print a picture of it, and a good portrait of the inventor. The machine shown was built during the last winter by Adolphus Mitchell, a carpenter, at No. 332 Clinton street.



CAMPBELL'S AIRSHIP NEVADA.

It consists of a box or car, 20 by 24 inches inside measurement; the floor is solid, but the sides are of coarse woven wire. This car hangs between light, strong, timber arms, which extend in pairs outward and upward, from opposite sides, like the outriggers of a boat. A long horizontal steel rod joins their outer ends, and forms a center of support upon which are hinged a pair of wings, as shown in the drawing. These wings are of silk, stretched on bamboo frames, and may be raised or lowered at any angle. Above all is the cigar-shaped gas-bag. Four two-bladed paddle-wheels are provided, two at either end. Each fan-shaped blade is capable of independent revolution on its axis. An electric motor, to be placed in the car, is to furnish power, through simple gearing and leather belting, for revolving the blades. The whole weighs 120 pounds without the motor, which is expected to weigh about 50 pounds. The balloon will hold 15,000 cubic feet of gas, and for the trial trip will be filled from a natural-gas well near Humberstone, Ont., being taken to the place—only a few miles back from the Niagara—on a wagon.

Peter Carmant Campbell was born at Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson Aug. 11, 1832. His mother was of French descent and his father of Scotch descent, the latter being a descendant of the famous Duke of Argyll. Peter was educated at the Episcopal Institute and Military Academy at Stapleton, Staten Island, and was graduated therefrom in 1850, when he became apprenticed to the watchmaker and jeweler's trade in New York. After serving four years, or at the age of 22 years, he went into the business for himself, and established a jewelry store at No. 339 Fourth avenue, New York. He has ever since been engaged in this business, though he has devoted much of his time to studying and inventing airships and balloons.


PETER C. CAMPBELL.

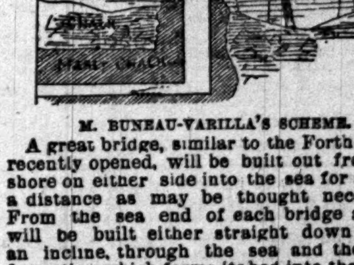
As to the professor's aeronautical inventions, during his life he has invented five or six ordinary balloons and three airships. Of the latter he claims to have made both the largest and the smallest ever constructed, the largest being the one now stationed in New York, the gas-bag of which was attached to the airship that sailed away with Prof. Hogan and never since was heard from. This machine weighs 360 pounds. The professor claims that it was successfully sailed Dec. 8, 1888, at Coney Island. The smallest ship is one of six diminutive models made by the professor, the longest of which is six feet in length. These models are capable of being sailed. They are run by a sort of clockwork of the professor's invention. They may be wound up and set a-going in a hall or parlor, and their paddle-wheels may be so set that they will sail back and forth in a certain space all day long. These models their owner now has packed away among many similar possessions.

TO JOIN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The French Engineer's Combined Channel, Bridge, and Tunnel.

New York *Sun*: French genius threatens to teach the English how to get rid of the inconveniences of insularity without sacrificing its national insurance features. There are no insurmountable engineering obstacles in the way of a tunnel beneath the channel from Dover to Calais, and such a work would undoubtedly have been begun long ago but for the fear that in case of war the tunnel would form an easy route for an invading army. A long bridge has also been suggested and plans for it have been drawn, but although the danger of invasion by it was lessened, as compared with a tunnel, it was not removed, and besides, by interfering with navigation on the high seas such a bridge would introduce a new element of difficulty and make it necessary to obtain an international agreement to allow of its construction.

Now, however, M. P. Buneau-Varilla comes forward with a proposition which offers to the British heart at once the safety which it craves and the extended facilities which its commerce demands. He proposes what is called a "mixed solution" of the difficulty, a "bridge-tunnel scheme. The accompanying sketch illustrates his idea.


M. BUNEAU-VARILLA'S SCHEME.

A great bridge, similar to the Forth bridge recently opened, will be built out from the shore on either side into the sea for as long a distance as may be thought necessary. From the sea end of each bridge a shaft will be built either straight down or on an incline, through the sea and the chalk formation which forms its bed into the marly chalk below, where numerous borings have already proved that a tunnel can be easily and safely constructed. This tunnel will be driven through from bridge to bridge, proper elevators will be put into the shafts, and there you are! In time of peace, through express trains from Dover to Calais in an hour, with unlimited freight and passenger transportation possibilities. In time of war, two or three British cannon shots smash the bridge, another knocks the shaft and its elevating machinery into smithereens, and there you are again, with the tight little island as snug as a bug in a rug.

This scheme presents, according to the claim of its author, sustained by the general opinion of engineers, less difficulty, either from an engineering or a financial standpoint, than either a simple tunnel or a bridge alone. Bridges like those proposed, except as to length, have already been built, and the manner and cost of their construction are definitely known. As for the tunnel, it will be simply a straight cut through soft but impervious material.

The real difficulty in the construction will be, M. Varilla says, with the shafts from the ends of the bridges down through and below the sea. The depth of water will probably be from 75 to 100 feet, which is not a serious matter, but the sea is very rough, and means of preserving the works during construction and maintaining them afterward will have to be specially devised.

The task of raising and lowering cars through the shaft will not be so great as it is done on similar elevators in several places, notably at canal lifts in different parts of France.

M. Varilla asserts that the total cost of his bridge-tunnel will not exceed $50,000,000, and that it can be completed within six years. Only England and France will have anything to say about it, because the bridges will not be carried out into the sea beyond the limits of the jurisdiction of each country. That M. Varilla's scheme has merit is indicated by the general attention it has excited in England and France among both laymen and scientific men.

NOT SO DULL AFTER ALL.

PRICES ON WALL STREET HAVE A TENDENCY TO ADVANCE.

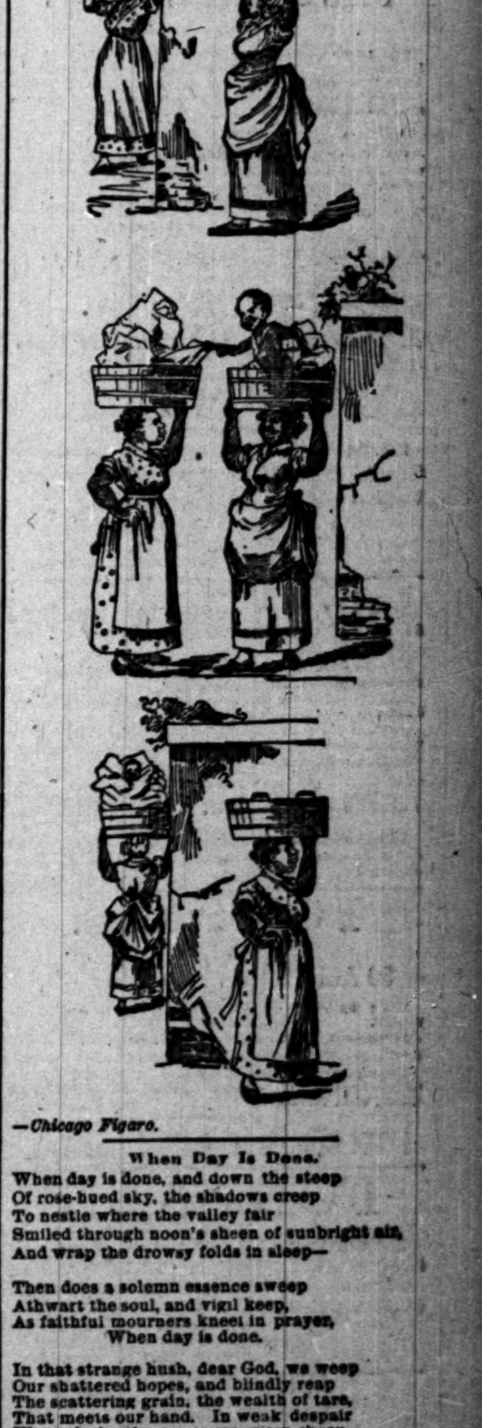
The General Effect of Holidays Hardly Apparent—July Disbursements Pass Off with Only One Mishap—Pacification of Chicago Freight Troubles the Cause—It Is Reported the Atchison Will Pay Its Three Per Cents—Trusts Fall Into the Background.

NEW YORK, July 4.—[Special.]—Both Friday and Saturday of this week being observed as holidays the length of recess in the market might be expected to result in decided speculative dullness. The tradition in this instance has been observed, but in spite of the inactivity the tone of the trading was very strong and prices have on the whole tended to advance in a creeping way. Professional the character of the market, no doubt, but it received some assistance in the form of buying by the foreign element, and it would seem that the July investor has been more prompt and liberal than usual in turning his attention to the better class of railway shares. The July disbursements passed off with only one slight mishap, a large amount of money has been released for investment, and the money market suffered little disturbance, gravitating lower at the close of the business with a fairly easy condition.

Silver can scarcely be counted as a factor in producing these results. Indeed, it was known that no action could be expected in Congress until next week. The real influence which supported the market and warded off bear attacks was the more favorable prospect for a pacification of existing rate troubles both east and west of Chicago. Meetings of the Western managers and of the Central Traffic Association were held in Chicago and satisfactory progress is reported in the desired direction. Equally effective is the negotiation of an alliance between the Atchison and Missouri Pacific, which, while it is understood to apply only to traffic, is believed to involve a more intimate relationship and more stable basis than is customary in such arrangements.

Furthermore, it is stated semi-officially that the Atchison company will pay the 3 per cent it has carried on its income bonds, though the announcement will be delayed until August. As a result of these influences the bear party was decidedly unwilling to take any chances of a sudden rise, and the early part of the week witnessed an irregular business, in which such stocks as St. Paul, Atchison, Rock Island, the Vanderbilts, and Lackawanna were the principal features. The latter stock was, indeed, very strong, and its influence extended to Reading, in regard to which it was stated that a union of hitherto discordant elements had been effected, and that the company's securities would be better supported, particularly since an advance of coal prices and increasing demand in the trade gave a basis for such a movement. Among the specialties Hocking Valley was conspicuous, and advanced on the improving condition of the property. New England was active and strong at the close of the week, on the prospect of its obtaining an independent railroad connection with New York City.

It was noticeable that the trusts fell into the background. The meeting of the Sugar Trust Monday was marked by the blunt announcement of its management that no information as to the finances or affairs of the concern or its probable reorganization would be afforded unless such action was forced by the certificate-holders. This is certainly not calculated to increase confidence, though the price, under free manipulation, was steady at between 71 and 73. Lead Trust was a little more active and showed some strength. The difficulties in the way of the payment of the dividend on Chicago Gas were cleared away, but the price of shares has been merely steady, this suggesting that the manipulative influences in it are for the time quiescent.



—*Chicago Figaro.*

When Day Is Done.

When day is done, and down the steep
Of rose-hued sky, the shadows creep
To nestle where the valley fair
Smiled through noon's sheen of sunbright air,
And wrap the drowsy folds in sleep—

Then does a solemn essence sweep
Athwart the soul, and vigil keep,
As faithful mourners kneel in prayer,
When day is done.

In that strange hush, dear God, we weep
Our shattered hopes, and blindly reap
The scattering grain, the wealth of tare,
That meets our hand. In weak despair
We seek thy throne, as wayworn sheep,
When day is done.

—*Josephine Puell Spoonts.*

NEW TRANS-CONTINENTAL ROUTE.

Via Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railroads.

Through Pullman sleeping-car leaves Chicago daily at 5:30 p. m.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis.
For Fargo, North Dakota.
For Helena and Butte, Montana.
For the Yellowstone Park.
For Spokane Falls and Tacoma.
For Portland, Oregon.

Best route to Seattle and all North Pacific coast points.

The scenic line to California via Portland and the Shasta Route.

Tickets on sale at 207 Clark street and Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison streets, Chicago.

CHEMICAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK,

Chemical Bank Building,
85 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Capital..............$350,000
Additional Liability of Stockholders 350,000

M. McNEIL, President.
R. C. VEASEY, Vice-President.
G. A. BODENSCHATZ, 2d Vice-Prest.
A. J. HOWE, Asst. Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

M. McNeil, Prest. McNeil & Higgins Grocery Co.; Robert Vierling, Prest. Vierling, McDowell & Co. Iron Works; Geo. B. Marsh, Prest. St. John & Marsh Co., Lumber; W. F. Burrows, of Libby, McNeil & Libby (incorporated), Packers; Otis Jones, Sec'y Hicks Stock-Car Co.; G. A. Bodenschatz, Prest. Ashland Brown Stone Co.; R. G. Stevens, Grain Elevator & Feed Mills; Walter Tod, of Bouton & Co., Iron Founders; Jacob Hirsh, Hirsh, Eison & Co., Wholesale Clothing; John G. Bodenschatz, Treas. Bodenschatz Bedford Stone Co.; E. C. Veasey, Vice-President.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Edward L. Brewster & Co., Stock Brokers,

Cor. Dearborn & Monroe-sts.,

Members Chicago Stock Exchange,
Members New York Stock Exchange

We carry Local Securities on margins and loan money on approved collaterals.

MORGAN PARK.

If you have not yet investigated the merits of this most delightful suburb do so without further delay. The great system of street improvements, now under construction and projected, are not surpassed by anything in Chicago. The Chicago Central Railroad will be in operation Oct. 1, thus securing to us the finest transportation facilities (three independent trunk lines). These lots are positively being sold below acre prices, but this will continue for a very limited time only; consequently advise you of this last opportunity of securing them at present prices.

$200 Up—Terms Easy.

Undoubtedly the cheapest and choicest residence property in Cook County. Call for plats and particulars. ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

CITY OF CHICAGO BONDS.

City of Chicago Bonds dated July 1st, 1890, payable in twenty years (20) and bearing three and one-half (3½) per cent interest, payable semi-annually, will be sold at par and interest until further notice.

These Bonds will be issued in sums of $100, $500, and $1,000 and can be registered in the name of the purchaser.

Subscriptions for this issue will be received at the offices of the City Comptroller and City Treasurer and also at the Chicago National Bank,
Atlas National Bank,
Metropolitan National Bank,
National Bank of Illinois, and at
S. A. Kean & Co.'s Banking House,
Up to July 10th, 1890.

Subscriptions by mail will receive due attention.

A check for five per cent of the amount subscribed for will be required as a deposit.

Bonds will be ready for delivery July 10th, 1890. W. J. ONAHAN, City Comptroller.
Chicago, June 27, 1890.

TO RENT.

381-385 Wabash-av.,

Just south of Harrison-st., the elegant 6-story building now occupied by Deimel Bros., furniture dealers. 70 feet frontage; fine display windows, superior light, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators. Long lease and special terms to one tenant.

SNOW & DICKINSON,

Renting Dept., Exclusive Agents,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

SALT LAKE CITY.

The 1890 census will give us 45,000 and rapidly increasing. The present demand for Real-Estate Loans is good at 7, 8, and 10% NET, from 2 to 5 years' time. First Mortgage on Inside Business and Residence Property of sound value.

I desire to correspond with any seeking such investments from $1,000 to $25,000; full information gladly given. Loans negotiated and interests of Eastern money-lenders carefully looked after without extra cost. JOSEPH P. BACHE, Salt Lake City, U. T.

References:
JUNIUS MULVEY, 60 Honore Bldg., Chicago.
McCORMICK HAR. MACH. CO., Chicago.
McCORMICK & CO., Bankers, Salt Lake City.

FOR SALE. ACRES.

Choice acres adjoining the Stickney Tract. For particulars as to prices, terms, and location inquire of

A. LOEB & BRO.,
120 La Salle-st.

July Investments.

Our English Office has ordered this week $50,000 of our bonds at 6% and $50,000 at 5%.

Our bonds and the mortgages securing them are as well known in England as here in Chicago.

Bonds secured by carefully selected mortgages held by trustees, open to inspection, are about the best investment that human ingenuity has thus far conceived.

Farmers Trust Co., 112 Dearborn-st.

July Coupons now being paid at our office here and also at Manchester and Salford Bank, Limited, Manchester, Eng.

FOR SALE.

30 ACRES IN TENTH WARD.

Viz.: 10 acres S. W. corner 27th-st. and Kedzie-av.
10 acres S. E. corner 27th-st. and St. Louis-av.
10 acres N. W. corner 31st-st. and Lawndale-av.

Near churches and schools and accessible by railroads and street-cars. Price, $100,000 and taxes, etc., for 1890.

PETER GEDDES, 31 Nassau-st., New York.

FOR SALE.

20 acres and 30 acres on Twenty-second-st. Boulevard and Belt Line, near street cars, fine and ripe. $3,100 per acre.

W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED.

Certificates Issued Bearing

10% Per Annum 10%

Interest Payable Semi-Annually.

We have several hundred depositors who are realizing this handsome interest whose names we will furnish. Also names of gentlemen in Chicago who have visited us.

Gilt edge real estate mortgages placed in depositors' hands as security.

BANK OF MINOT, MINOT, N. DAK.

PAVING BONDS FOR SALE.—THE CITY OF DAVENPORT, Iowa, will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder on July 16th, at 10 a. m. in the Council Chamber of said city, one hundred and fifty-eight six per cent interest-bearing paving bonds of the denomination of five hundred ($500) dollars each, payable in New York, Chicago, or Davenport, Iowa.

Said bonds to run seven years, but to be payable sooner, at the option of the city.

Provided that said bonds shall not be sold for less than par.

The city reserves the right to reject any and all bids. All communications to be addressed to S. F. Smith, Chairman of the Finance Committee.

By order of the City Council.
JOE L. HEBERT, City Clerk.

6% TO INVESTORS, 6%

DEBENTURES OF

Red Oak Investment Co.,

RED OAK, IOWA.
Organized 1876.

SECURED BY FIRST MORTGAGES ON

CHOICE IOWA FARMS,

Deposited with Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago, as Trustees, where interest semi-annually (May 1st and November 1st) and principal are payable. Inquire of

C. W. SPALDING, Manager,
215 Dearborn-st. CHICAGO, ILL

JOHN J. MITCHELL, P't. WM. H. MITCHELL, 2D V-P.
JOHN B. DRAKE, V.-P. JAMES S. GIBBS, Cashier.
B. M. CHATTELL, Assistant Cashier.

Illinois Trust and Savings Bank,

"ROOKERY" BUILDING,
Under State Jurisdiction and Supervision.

Capital and Surplus.......$2,000,000

This bank is a legal depository for court funds, and is authorized to act as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Trustee, Conservator, Assignee, and Receiver for estates, corporations, and individuals.

Invites confidential interview with parties contemplating the creation of trusts by will or otherwise. Investments of trust funds kept separate from the assets of the bank.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

Circular Letters of Credit issued, and Exchange drawn on the principal cities of the world. Makes Cable Transfers.

DIRECTORS:

JOHN McCAFFERY,	JOHN B. DRAKE,	GEO. STURGES,
L. Z. LEITER,	W. H. REID,	WM. G. HIBBARD,
WM. H. MITCHELL,	JOHN J. MITCHELL,	J. C. McMULLIN.

LOBDELL, FARWELL & COMPY. (INCORPORATED) FINANCIAL AGENTS. OWINGS BUILDING.

DIRECTORS:
GILBERT B. SHAW, CHARLES H. DEERE,
WILLIAM D. PRESTON, GRANGER FARWELL,
EDWIN L. LOBDELL.

Walker & Wrenn, Stock Brokers,

Cor. La Salle and Quincy-sts.,

Members New York Stock Exchange,
Members Chicago Stock Exchange,
Members Chicago Board of Trade,

Buy and sell on the above Exchanges all classes of securities and carry same on margins.

Money to loan on approved collaterals.

THE UNION TRUST CO. BANK,

N. E. Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Capital and Surplus, - - $800,000

4 per cent interest allowed on savings deposits.
Interest paid on daily balances to merchants, manufacturers, and individual accounts, subject to check.
Issues demand and time certificates bearing interest.
Receives and discounts commercial paper.
Directors—J. H. Pearson, E. F. Pulsifer, James Longley, G. M. Wilson, S. W. Rawson.

F. H. WATRISS, J. B. BREESE,
D. M. CUMMINGS.

WATRISS, BREESE & CUMMINGS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

111 and 113 Monroe-st.

Stocks and Bonds bought, sold, and carried on margin.

Members of New York and Chicago Stock Exchanges.

Jas. B. Galloway,
Francis O. Lyman, { Late with Peabody,
James Patton, { Houghteling & Co.

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Real Estate Loans & Investments.

BUILDING LOANS A SPECIALTY.

Real Estate Bought and Sold on Commission. Business Property Managed.

TACOMA BUILDING.

C. V. BANTA, JR. J. H. RATHBONE.

C. V. BANTA, JR., & CO., STOCK BROKERS

(Members of Chicago Stock Exchange).

170 Dearborn-st. Telephone No. 686.

Local Securities bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.

First Mortgages for Sale

FIRST MORTGAGE, $16,000, $8,000 in one year, $8,000 due in two years; guaranteed; interest, 7 per cent.

FIRST MORTGAGE, $9,800, payable in six semi-annual payments; interest, 7 per cent, guaranteed.

$30,000 Purchase Money Mortgages, in sums of from $1,000 upwards; interest, 7 to 8 per cent, payable semi-annually; all guaranteed.

B. F. JACOBS,
No. 99 Washington-st.

A SPECIAL FUND

To loan on real estate in amounts from $3,000 up at 6%.

NO COMMISSION.

Smaller loans also made at reasonable rates.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,
94 Dearborn-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate.
H. A. HURLBUT,
88 Washington-st.
REED & HURLBUT,
11 Pine-st., New York.

MONEY TO LOAN

On improved city property at lowest rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

The best bargain on the West Side in income paying property. Pays 12%. For particulars call on or address
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO.,
144 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE.

One of the choicest corners on State-st., modern building; $100,000; paying over 6 per cent. Terms. Only principals need apply. Three houses on Sixteenth-st., east of Michigan-av., $6,000 each. Both of these pieces are very cheap at prices a year ago.
CHAS. KOZMINSKI & CO., 168 Washington-st.

Money to Loan

AT LOWEST RATES.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS,
201 Tacoma Building.

HENRY C. FREEMAN,

Civil and Mining Engineer,
142 Dearborn-st., Room 8, Chicago.

Examines and reports on mines and processes. Acts as special or permanent advising engineer. Consultations on mining questions and treatment of ores.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash Av., Chicago.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, July 4.—Closing—Consols, money, 96 5-16; do account, 96⅜.

United States 4s, 124; do 4½s, 105; A. & G. W. 1sts, 38⅝; Canadian Pacific, 83¼; Erie, 27; St. Paul common, 76⅝; Reading, 24; Mexican Central new 4s, 76¾. Bar silver, 47 13-16d per ounce; money, 3½@3¾ per cent.

Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months bill 3⅜ per cent.

PARIS, July 4.—Three per cent rentes, 90f 97½c for the account.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, July 4.—COTTON — Steady; middling, 6 7-16d; sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 6,200 American.

BREADSTUFFS—WHEAT—Firm, demand fair; holders offer sparingly. California No. 1 7s 1d@7s 1½d per cental; red western spring 7s 1d@7s 1½d; red western winter, 6s 11d@6s 11½d. The receipts of wheat for the past three days were 231,000 centals, including 76,000 American.

CORN—Steady; demand good; new mixed western, 3s 7½d per cental. The receipts of American corn for the past three days were 112,600 centals.

OMAHA, NEB., July 4.—CATTLE—Receipts, 800; not enough to make a market; few sales made at 5c to 10c advance. Fancy 1,350@1,600-lb steers, $4.30@4.45; prime 1,250@1,475-lb steers, $4.10@4.40; good to choice 1,150@1,350-lb steers, $3.80@4.20; good 1,050@1,250-lb butchers' steers, $3.70@4.10; fair 900@1,000-lb steers, $3.60@4.00; common 800@1,800-lb steers, $3.35@3.70; fair to good cows, $1.50@2.15; good to choice cows, $2.20@$3.10; fancy cows, $2.90@3.50; heifers, $2.25@3.50; yearlings, $2.00@3.55; feeders, $2.80@3.50; stockers, $2.60@3.25; canners, $1.00@2.10; bulls, $1.75@3.50; oxen, $2.25@3.50; calves, $2.00@5.50.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Discrimination at Lincoln Park.

CHICAGO, July 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Will you kindly advise through your "Voice of the People" column of THE TRIBUNE why it is and by what law or authority the park policemen at Lincoln Park are empowered to exclude from the park, in the evening, bicycles, whether equipped with lantern, bell, or otherwise; also why Lincoln is the only park where they are entirely barred out in the evening. RAMBLER.

Union Pacific Railroad.

H. H. L., Omaha, Neb.:

1. Stock, $60,868,500. Bonds, $115,405,712.
2. Three and a half per cent in 1884.
3. The subsidy bonds were originally a first mortgage, but by an act of 1864 the company was allowed to issue an equal amount of its own bonds having a first lien on the road, the subsidy bonds thereafter being a second mortgage.

The names of the directors of the railway at the time of its completion were: Oliver Ames, Thomas C. Durant, John J. Cisco, Cornelius S. Bushnell, Josiah Bardwell, Benjamin E. Bates, John Duff, Sidney Dillon, H. G. Dexter, H. C. Crane, H. S. McComb, William H. Macy, John F. Tracy, John B. Alley, C. A. Lombard, Jesse S. Williams, James Brooks, Hiram Price, G. D. Webster, D. L. Harris.

Catholics and the Public Schools.

CHICAGO, July 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some foolish persons, preachers as well as others, seem to take it for granted because an absurd Roman Catholic here and there throughout the United States inveighs against the public schools and denounces them as godless that the Roman Catholics as a body are opposed to the public school system. Nothing could be further from the truth. A glance at the list of grammar and high school graduates published in the Chicago daily papers during the last week will furnish ample refutation of the foolish notion. Unmistakably Roman Catholic names make up one-third of the list. It is certain that of the graduates the Roman Catholics have their full proportion on the basis of their members compared with the whole population. And it is a silly absurdity to say that the church threatens excommunication or refuses the sacraments to those of its members who patronize the public schools. If the church authorities did as the foolish preachers say Rome would lose 50 per cent, or more of its members. It is doubtful, however, if the other churches would be the gainer thereby. Agnosticism and unbelief would. A CATHOLIC.

Standing Trains in Front of Douglas Place.

CHICAGO, July 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The writer and other residents of the vicinity of Douglas place (Thirty-fifth street and Lake avenue) desire to call the attention of Mayor Cregier to another gross violation of the citizens' rights and privileges by the Illinois Central railroad company, and to request him to see without delay that the wrong complained of is righted at once and not repeated. During this heated term the little park surrounding the Douglas monument is frequented by crowds of people, particularly by women and children, in the evening to catch a breath of fresh air coming from the lake and look upon its cool, refreshing waters.

Early this morning a long train of freight-cars was placed upon the track in front of the park, and between it and the lake, and allowed to remain there all day and during the entire evening, thus obstructing the people's view of the lake and completely shutting them off from the cool, refreshing breeze, which is one of the luxuries of life this intensely hot weather. Query: Did the Illinois Central select the park front rather than the lake frontage of private residents on the presumption that the city officials, whose sworn duty it is to look after such matters, would not molest it? The Mayor is the servant of the citizens, and it is his sworn duty to see that their rights are fully protected. Will he do his duty now that his attention is called to this matter?

DOUGLAS PLACE.

P. S.—July 2, 8 a. m. The cars referred to have not been removed yet.

Ideas of a Farmer.

MONMOUTH, Ill., July 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—As a farmer I write you. You cannot take up a paper that does not give advice to the farmer. The farmer is bound to be kept where he is, getting poorer every year, as long as everything is combined against him.

Our butchers here pay 1½ cents and 2 cents for beef on the foot. The consumer has to pay 12½ cents [for choice cuts]. Butter has been as low as 6 cents [?] owing to Armour's and other bogus butter being sold, and we had to take our money in trade at that. Potatoes were so low there was no market for them. Hogs cannot be raised for the price paid for them. Lard is of no account as long as Fairbank and others can manufacture it (or something they call lard) and flood the country. It is all right for Armour and Fairbank and others to throw on the market cottonseed oil and what they please, but have it branded so the poor man will know he is not eating the cotton-oil article.

As far as taxes are concerned, if our cattle are pastured in another town we are taxed for them in the town where we live. If Mr. Pullman cannot be made to pay in the State where his parlor and dining-room cars run as personal property, why cannot he be made to pay on them where he lives and not let the taxes all fall on the farmers? [Eighty per cent of the farmers' taxes are local and not State taxes.] Judge Brewer of Kansas, now of the Supreme Court, granted a restraining order preventing the County Treasurers of about seventy-five counties from collecting taxes levied on Pullman palace, drawing, and parlor cars operated on the railways of that State. The company refuses to pay because its cars are used in inter-State commerce. If such men do not pay it comes out of the farmer; he must stay at home and work while Pullman takes a tour in Europe. As such men are not made to pay their just taxes we farmers think he is traveling at our expense.

Senator Stanford wants the Government to loan money to farmers whose land is mortgaged. Let him and others who are running the Pacific roads pay the just dues they owe the Government on the roads and the farmers will get along. At the time Lamar was made Judge of the Supreme Court it was said openly that Stanford and Stewart voted for him provided the Pacific road was not molested by the Democrats.

I would like my farmer friends to write a letter for THE TRIBUNE and let the country know we are awake and do not need protection—only against fraud. Make corporations pay their just taxes. Let farmers elect their Legislatures a few years. That is the only way to right a wrong.

JAMES WATSON.

The Cause of Heat.

CHICAGO, July 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The question is how do we account for this extra supply of heat? The demand is simple and the explanation so easy that is surprising that, given our school system and the Signal Service reports, the question should be seriously propounded by the average intellect, but the schools and the Signal Service are not yet closely connected; consequently the inquiry is rather general. All of our heat comes from the sun and stars and is 519° Fahr. of absolute temperature or 58° Fahr. of mean temperature. Some authorities credit the stars with about two-fifths of the supply, others are inclined to be more liberal to the sun, but they all agree that at 461° Fahr. all energy ceases for the same reason that they allow that 2 and 2 are 4—viz.: the requirements of the mental constitution recognized and respected. This supply is circulated by the great ocean currents and distributed by the air.

What speculation does in economics, what religion does in ethics, the great ocean currents do in physics. They effect rhythm in temperature—i. e., they minimize the range of the fluctuation in temperature. With them the range of mean temperature between the poles and equator is about 80° Fahr.; without them it is estimated it would be 200°. The distribution is effected by aqueous vapor by conduction and convection. The distribution by conduction is effected by contact; in meteorology the equable climate is an effect where this is dominant. The distribution by convection is analogous to the operations of credit in finance. It may be by diffusion, when a genial effect may be experienced, or it may be by concentration, when destruction in some form is the general result. The modes of heat by convection on account of the processes taking place in the upper regions of the air are not well understood.

Mr. Tyndall gives us a clear indication in the direction of probability when he says that "in the formation of one pound of water from aqueous vapor a quantity of heat is given out sufficient to melt five pounds of cast iron." While of course there is an enormous demand for heat in these upper regions of air, yet where a set of conditions prevail which have for their function the concentration of liberated latent heat, deserts, hot winds, tornadoes, and heated terms are accounted for in a generally satisfactory way. And every desert does have its regular supply of liberated latent heat; the hot winds of Kansas and our heated terms are due to liberated heat from Mexico's and Arizona's summer rains.

That a tornado receives its energy at the top is perfectly clear to the observer. The Manitoban cold wave is easily used up by heat liberated from heavy rains on the Pacific coast. When the public schools and the signal service become joint account the explanation of a heated term will not be generally required.

Rains the current week have been general from the Northwest Territory to Mexico, attended by low temperature for those regions. Add their loss from their normal of temperature to our normal and our excess will be accounted for. If there should happen to be a general condensation of securities throughout the West and by convection the whole supply be concentrated on New York a hot time would be experienced in Wall street. Heat is conserved by water and distributed by air.

Health is conserved by commerce and distributed by credit. CONSTANT READER.

Placing the Lake-Front in Charge of the Park Commissioners.

CHICAGO, July 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice the Executive Committee of the Directory of the Columbian Exposition has passed a resolution asking the City Council to enact an ordinance placing the Lake-Front, as it now exists, in the hands and under the control of the South Park Commissioners. Will you please inform the readers of THE TRIBUNE whether an abandonment of the proposed project of filling a site out in Lake Michigan is implied in this action? I ask this in no spirit of captiousness, but simply to be informed in regard to the Fair.

While I still think the decision of both the Commissioners and Directors in the matter of a site unwise and impracticable, and submit to the will of the majority "without a dissenting voice," at the same time, if you will allow me, I would say that while I submit I am far from being convinced and do not believe a dual Fair will ever be held in Chicago, I think the Directory will see yet that the holding of one portion of the Fair upon the Lake-Front and another upon Jackson Park never will answer. I think they will see yet that dividing the Fair not only will work great harm, but that it will jeopardize the success of the Fair, if it does not insure its certain failure.

With one portion located at Jackson Park and another portion on the Lake-Front I cannot see where the United States is coming in—where it is going to locate its exhibit, unless it divides up to accommodate both locations or where foreign governments or our own State governments are going to locate theirs, unless they too divide up and locate half at one place and half at the other; and this they cannot be expected to do. Then there is the question of the agricultural and stock interests. Will they submit to being switched off by themselves? Will they not rebel, and can we afford to let them rebel? Are not these interests too great, and can we afford to take the risk of causing disaffection among them? Must we not look largely to these interests for success, in this Fair? In dividing we weaken. This is a law of nature and no decision of either the World's Fair Directory or Commission can change it. Today we are all at sea. No one in this city knows where the World's Fair is to be held, more than he did three months ago. This should not be. It ought not to be. It produces distraction and confusion—it unsettles and it weakens.

I know it is said that by holding the Fair near the center of the city, we will increase greatly our receipts, but I differ from the directory in this. As I said in a former communication, I think the crowded state of our streets and thoroughfares incident upon the holding of the Fair "down-town," so to speak, will drive away hundreds of thousands who would attend if the Fair were held outside of the city, where there is ample room, and where, I think, it should be held. Then there are other hundreds of thousands who would come to one great, grand Fair held as a unit who will not come to a divided Fair. Holding this Fair at Jackson Park and the Lake-Front would be like holding one part at Randall's Island in New York and the other at Staten Island, had New York secured the Fair. They are nine miles apart—possibly a little more—with excellent water communication between the two for boats making twenty miles per hour. Now any one can see how dividing up the Fair between those two points would have weakened a Fair held in New York. Chicago wants a resort to run to the same as Coney Island at New York. In this it is lacking. In this it always has been lacking. Should the Fair be held at Jackson Park in its entirety this would give Chicago such resort, and it is my opinion that the receipts of the Fair held there evenings, not to speak of daytimes, would be greater than if held upon the Lake-Front.

There is one other point I would like information upon: If the proposition to fill the Lake-Front is abandoned, how much is it proposed to ask the Legislature to authorize the city to raise for Fair purposes? If a site is to be made at the Lake-Front by filling I understand the Legislature is to be asked to authorize the raising of $10,000,000. Am I correct? C. HOLMES.

No Means of Saving the Drowning.

CHICAGO, July 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Sunday afternoon, June 3, 1888, John Joyce was drowned in the lake at Garfield Park less than fifteen feet from the bank before the eyes of upwards of a thousand spectators, including four park policemen, who stood and watched his struggles. When at length he was dragged from the water by some boys the officers gave no help, and did not even assist in keeping the crowd back. After a fatal delay physicians were found and began the attempt at resuscitation. The onlooking mob pressed so hard that the movements of those who were trying to produce respiration were impeded.

On reaching the scene I forced the crowd back, and after much effort induced the gray-coated statues to allow the hard-working physicians greatly needed space. But the officers were unable to be of help because they were totally ignorant of what men in their position ought to be thoroughly informed about, and that is, the proper method of treating those rescued from the water. They were further useless because they had no appliances useful in such cases, and did not know where to obtain them. All these facts were brought out at the inquest, and the Park Commissioners were censured for not having any life-saving apparatus in the parks and for not having the park servants taught what to do in such cases. I took especial pains to inquire, and found that the officers had never received one word of instruction regarding their conduct on such occasions, although accidents are common to those using the boats. A twenty-five foot rope would have saved poor Joyce, and, as it was, had the officers gone straight to work upon him, instead of allowing ten precious minutes to be wasted, while the crowd hunted up physicians, he would probably have lived.

I am informed that a similar state of affairs was brought to light by the distressing case at Jackson Park Sunday afternoon. Something is terribly wrong when men drown within a few yards of hundreds who would help if any means to work with were provided. It is said that owing to a splendid life-saving corps no lives have been lost in the Serpentine in Hyde Park, London, for twenty years, although the visitors can only be estimated by the score of thousands, who row, sail, tip over, and fall in and would drown if Cook County park boards held the reins of power. The lakes in our parks are all absurdly deep, the excavations being carried down a great distance to obtain material for mounds. It was stated at the Joyce inquest that the lake at Garfield is ten feet deep a yard from the shore and having twenty to twenty-five feet of water in the central portion. Over this—and the same is true of all our parks—thousands upon thousands row every day, and, of course, the majority are by no means expert boatmen. From the use of the boats a large revenue is obtained.

Cannot something be done to compel the Commissioners to at once establish in all the parks well-equipped life-saving stations, and also—and which it would seem is even more important—to instruct the men what to do in such emergencies as the ones referred to? THE TRIBUNE published some time ago an admirable article, fully illustrated, giving instructions which all ought to receive. Let that be printed on cards and placed conspicuously in the parks, and let the officers have an occasional drill with a manikin or a Park Commissioner, and learn just what to do and how to do it. They should above all things be made to clearly understand that when a person faints or is rescued from the water the crowd must be kept back, and free open space kept perfectly clear of idle gazers while life is being saved.

It is a disgrace to Chicago to see the brutal disregard of decency in this respect which is displayed at every accident, and both city and park police do not seem to think it at all necessary to prevent it. I hope THE TRIBUNE will use its influence to put in force something of the nature suggested in this letter.

ALFRED C. THOMAS.

Nominal Fare Rates to Jackson Park.

CHICAGO, July 3.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—In presenting the united site—the Lake-Front and Jackson Park—to the Commissioners for the World's Fair Mr. Peck guarantees that the Chicago corporation will not only join the places in such a way as to be practically one, but that the cost of transportation from one place to the other shall be included in the admission ticket to the grounds.

Surely there must be some mistake here; it cannot be that the directors have given sufficient thought to the matter, or that they have any idea of the magnitude of their undertaking. They have neither the means nor the legal authority to carry out such a gigantic operation, and if they could do so they would bankrupt the Exposition.

[What Mr. Peck is reported to have said to the Federal Commissioners is as follows, and he only professed to speak for himself, as the Board of Directors has not acted on the question:

Mr. Palmer—Would you say that you could take care of all the transportation?

Mr. Peck—We think so.

Mr. Palmer—I have heard it discussed informally that an admission to the gates—say at Van Buren street—would entitle the holder to conveyance to Jackson Park. Is that contemplated?

Mr. Peck—We believe we can make arrangements to that effect with those owning the steamers and running the cars.

Mr. Palmer—If that could be guaranteed it would add much to the attendance.

Mr. Peck—We will guarantee this: Either the transportation will be free or at nominal price.

Five or ten cent fares would hardly be considered more than "nominal."]

Can it be supposed for one moment that the Illinois Central, the Michigan Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, the cable road, and the elevated railway would surrender their roads to the management of the World's Fair? or, if they did, is it possible to believe that the corporation could manage them to advantage? If they do not get possession of the roads, at what figure would the roads be willing to carry the public to and from Jackson Park and the Lake Front? The distance to be covered—both ways—is eighteen miles. Suppose they are willing to carry the public for ten cents for the round trip per head, how would the figures stand?

The number of admission tickets sold at Paris was 30,000,000; at 10 cents a head that would cost the World's Fair $3,000,000. Does any intelligent man who knows anything of such matters believe that the directors of the Exposition could afford to pay that amount out of the gate receipts. The entire profits of the last Paris Exposition proper, the most successful and best managed ever held, were only $1,600,000—$1,400,000 less than the Chicago corporation proposes to pay for transportation. But they would not only bankrupt their own treasury by such a proceeding and add immensely to their labors and anxiety, but they would cut off one of the most profitable sources of revenue for a large number of their fellow-citizens; which leads me to remark that it is a great mistake to fancy that sticking the Fair in the heart of the city is going to be an advantage to the public. For every dollar that the Board of Directors will get from *night* visitors, tradesmen and those engaged in transportation will lose three.

Let me explain. The *additional* profits made by the public carriers of France by the Paris Exposition was as follows: The main railroads of the country, sixty-six millions; local transportation in Paris, tramways—street railroads—one and a half millions; omnibus companies, four millions; cab companies, five millions; private stages, half a million; 300 spring vans, run by any one who could get a horse, made from 20 to 100 francs per day, some of them making as high as $50 a day for some time before the close of the Fair; the circular railway around Paris carried as many as 30,000 per day during the Exposition and increased its earnings over six millions, etc.

In addition to this there was a small narrow-gauge railway, running from the machinery gallery to the Esplanade des Invalides, built by the great Decanville company, which netted them over a million dollars. Then there were 170 yards of the experimental sliding railway that carried 118,000 passengers, and cleared nearly a quarter of a million. Both these roads were taken in as special features of the Exposition and paid for in addition to the admission fee, and were the most popular and most enjoyed of all the attractions. Now, the present transportation idea of the directors would, if carried out—which it cannot be—knock on the head all those novel and profitable transportation enterprises.

The directors are evidently getting "rattled" by the everlasting cry of "hurry up." They must take time to cool off, and get some one around headquarters who can deal with particulars. The directors are too much taken up with big generalities to study out details, but big generalities won't run the World's Columbian Exposition. D. R. GOUDIE.

Her Preference.

They stood on the beach by the billowy sea,
And it seemed that the swift hours raced;
For he was in love and so was she,
And his arm was around her waist.

They watched the sails in the moonlight glow
As the ships went sailing by,
And they softly conversed in whispers low
And with many a tender sigh.

"Oh, how I wish that we owned a yacht,"
Said he in a wistful tone.
"How happy we'd be, and how bright our lot,
As we sailed o'er the seas alone!"

It was time right then, as it seemed to her,
Her preference to avow;
"For my part," said she, "I think I'd prefer
A wee little smack just now."
—*Somerville Journal.*

National Educational Association Meeting at St. Paul.

For the accommodation of teachers going to St. Paul the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway has arranged for a train to leave the Union Passenger Station, Chicago, Monday, July 7, at 9 p. m., taking breakfast at Portage, and reaching Kilbourn at 7:45 the following morning, where a stop of four hours will be made for a boat ride on the Wisconsin River and a trip through the Dells. The train will leave Kilbourn at 11:45 a. m., giving an afternoon ride along the west bank of the Mississippi River, passing Lake Pepin in daylight, reaching St. Paul at 8 p. m. Other trains leave Chicago at 8 a. m., 5:30 p. m., and 11 p. m., running via direct line through the summer resorts of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and along the Mississippi River. Electric-lighted trains, Pullman sleepers, parlor-cars, and dining-cars.

For further information, for tickets, sleeping-car berths, or parlor-car tickets, apply to Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway ticket office, Nos. 207 and 209 Clark street, Chicago.

Health, Habits, and Manners of Boys.

These all receive especial attention at Kenyon Military Academy, Gambier, Ohio, where boys are prepared by efficient masters for college or business. The symmetrical training of the whole boy is the object of the school.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 276-278-280 W. Madison-st., a large number of students have commenced the special summer term, and many more are expecting to begin the first of the week. Unusually good advantages are offered to all desiring to do grammar school work, as well as to those who are ready to begin the shorthand or business course. Pleasant rooms, experienced teachers, moderate rates of tuition, and thorough work in all departments, coupled with the fact that the school has been established and in successful operation nearly twenty years, should help you in deciding where to attend. Come Monday morning prepared for work. The office is open at 8 a. m.
F. F. JUDD, Principal.

ATHENÆUM SPECIAL SUMMER SCHOOL. Six weeks' course. Offers best advantages to public school pupils from 5th to 8th grades. Young women prepared for teachers' examinations. Thorough business and shorthand college course. The leading Munson School in Chicago. Algebra and geometry classes begin July 7, 1:30 p. m.; also Latin and German classes. Drawing classes, Tues., Thurs., Sat., 9 to 12 a. m. School of Elocution, daily classes. Privileges of gymnasium and use of library for a year without extra charge.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

BROWN & HOLLAND, SHORTHAND INSTITUTE, Pitman system. 26 Haymarket Theater Building.

ELOCUTION SUMMER SCHOOL BEGINS JULY 1; special rates; free advantages. Send for circular. H. M. SOPER, Athenæum, 50 Dearborn-st.

JOHN McCARTHY, PROFESSOR OF STAGE dancing. 70 Monroe-st.

MESMERISM TAUGHT IN 3 LESSONS BY PROfessional mesmerist. Address 273 E. Indiana-st.

SHORTHAND — THE CHICAGO ATHENÆUM maintains the leading Munson School in the West. Dictation in all systems. Business correspondence a specialty. Visitors welcome.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, AUDITORIUM BLDG (Congress-st. elevators), IS OPEN ALL SUMMER. Also summer course at Asbury Park, N. J.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ILLINOIS, WISCONSIN, and Iowa for that wonderful machine, the "Rapid" typewriter; sells at $70; the touch of a key raises the paper and returns its carriage instantly; work in full view; most rapid machine made; big commission. STONE & SNIDER, General Agents, 230 La Salle-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—16 NEW SPECIALTIES, ALL fast sellers; no experience necessary; big money; sample free. Address E. C. BREWSTER, Holly, Mich.

LADY AGENTS—TO SELL STAMPING PATTERNS; outfit free. S. B. Pattern Co. So. Bend, Ind.

PORTRAIT AGENTS!—DO YOU VALUE FINE work, accurate likeness, prompt service, low prices? Then deal with the largest copying house in the country, SHEPARDS, 296 Wabash-av., Chicago.

WANTED—A FEW BRIGHT, ACTIVE AGENTS to sell Elgin and Waltham watches. Big money for hustlers. Room 15 McVicker's Theater.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL A NEW HARDware household article; every family buys them. 49 Walnut-st., West Side. WM. CARPENTER.

$200 TO $500 PER MONTH AND EXPENSES to experienced men and women agents; write at once; I want you. Address A C 48, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st.

FOLDING-BEDS TILL YOU CAN REST; ALL kinds. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 383 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FURNITURE OF A FLAT of 5 rooms, including sewing machine; must be sold at once. 3650 Wentworth-av., drug store.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURniture, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of hotels and private residences purchased without delay. W., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM, FURNISHED FLAT, near 18th-st. and Wabash-av.; good and nearly new furniture; all outside rooms; moderate rent. H. BITTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—ALL NEW FURNITURE IN HOUSE No. 2087 Wabash-av., completely furnished and full of roomers.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

HOSPITALS.

HOME FOR LADIES EXPECTING CONFINEment. Advice in all female diseases. Babies adopted. Strictly confidential. DRSS. SCHWARZ (Czarra), 279 W. Adams-st., late 371 S. Halsted-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—ST. BERNARD DOG—Name and address of owner on collar. Liberal reward for return to E. R. LEDTERMAN, 416 West Jackson-st.

LOST—BUNCH OF KEYS; FINDER WILL BE rewarded by returning same to E. J. PILGRIM, care H. C. Morey & Co., 83 Washington-st.

LOST—IF PARTY WHO FOUND PACKAGE IN Madison-st. car July 4, 7:30 a. m., containing S. & W. 38-cal. revolver in leather scabbard will return same to owner a liberal reward will be paid for this keepsake. W. S. GILBERT, 115 Dearborn-st.

LOST—JULY 3—A SOLDIER'S DISCHARGE, LEAVING Court-House, and a blank with it. Return same to JAMES WARD, 2714 Wallace-st. and receive reward.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF JAMES BELL, WHOSE ADDRESS in May, 1875, was 194 East Van Buren-st., Chicago, was or had been employed by Mr. Riggins, bookbinder, Franklin-st., also by Mr. Cox, Monroe-st., and Rand & McNally, Madison-st., will communicate with R. Hewlett, Esq., Solicitor, 31 Essex-st., Strand, London, giving full particulars of his parentage and family and otherwise to establish his identity, he will hear of something to his advantage, or in case of his death any one forwarding particulars will be properly rewarded.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ARE AS GOOD PROPerty as real estate. Am offering special inducements to purchasers during the summer months. Terms as easy as you can get on real estate. Goods delivered on first payment. GEO. E. MARSHALL, diamond importer, 110-112 Wabash-av.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—CINCINNATI, $5.50; LOUISVILLE, $5; Toledo, $4; Cleveland, $7; Indianapolis, $3.50. All other points in proportion; today only. McKENZIE & FREY, Ticket Brokers, 79 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—OCEAN BRINE AND ELECTRIC baths; also Swedish movements given and taught. Central Music Hall. Rooms 47 to 51. Hours 9 to 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GROCERY CLERK in store; long experience. M 18, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WOULD LIKE A POSItion at writing in some real estate office, by sober and steady young man. F. AVERY, 164 E. Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; 3 to 4 hours a day; speak German; reference. Address M 61, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — IN MERCANTILE house or office by shrewd young man; good education; best references can be produced regarding character, ability, etc. Address M 70, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers, also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class; some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AT GILL'S SELECT bureau; find a superior selection of accurate and rapid stenographers, from good to experts. 726 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENGLISHMAN, MARried, as coachman. Best of reference. S 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN, MIDdle-aged man; is first-class every way; ten years' experience. Address JOSEPH CHAPMAN, 91 West Madison-st., Room 56.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman; is sober, willing, and good driver, and can give good references. M 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman. Best city references. M 80, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED stenographer; willing to do office work. Address D W 52, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR BILL CLERK and general office work. Address M 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A NEWS AND CIgar stand; experience necessary. Virginia News Stand, Rush and Ohio-sts.

WANTED — GERMAN REGISTERED DRUG clerk at once 886 Lincoln-av.

Stenographers.

WANTED—GOOD STENOGRAPHER AND TELegraph operator. Address, stating experience and salary wanted, M 59, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN, ON SALARY OR COMmission, to handle the NEW PATENT CHEMICAL INK ERASING PENCIL. The greatest selling novelty ever produced. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days; another $32 in two hours. We want one energetic General Agent for each state and territory. Sample by mail 35 cts. For terms and full particulars, address THE MONROE ERASER MFG. CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

WANTED—THREE FIRST-CLASS TEA, CIGAR, and spice salesmen who have an established trade in either Wisconsin, Michigan, or Northern Indiana; give last house represented and average sales. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED — SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary, and expenses to sell line of silver-plated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free. Write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

Designers.

WANTED—AT ONCE—A FIRST-CLASS ARCHItectural draughtsman for Chicago office. Address S 179, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—NON-UNION IRON MOULDERS AT Union, Fulton, Risdon, and National Iron Works, San Francisco; wages $3.50 per day and steady work guaranteed; cost of transportation refunded to steady and good men. Address Lock-Box 12, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

WANTED—MECHANICS OF ALL KINDS AND laborers. Apply at once to WM. DEERING & CO., Clybourn and Fullerton-avs.

WANTED—PHOTO ARTIST, A GOOD RETOUCHer and operator, to go to Omaha, Neb., to take charge or assist in a flourishing gallery. Meet the proprietor at 149 South Water-st. on Saturday from 3 to 5 p. m. Must have good references.

WANTED—AT ONCE—BY NORTH STAR IRON WORKS, Parish Mfg. Co., Ashland, Wis., a good patternmaker, a good mechanical draughtsman, good machinists, good molders, and a good machinery blacksmith.

WANTED — BOILERMAKERS — GOOD, RELIable men; steady employment. Call or address THE BROWNELL & CO., Dayton, O.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS JOB DYER ON SILK and woolen dresses, etc. Apply to WM. PICKHARDT & KUTTROFF, 209 Michigan-st.

WANTED—FLORIST—A FIRST-CLASS PRACtical young man, with good recommendations, to run a flower store, to go out West. M 83, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—$75.00 to $250.00 A MONTH CAN BE made working for us. Persons preferred who can furnish a horse and give their whole time to the business. Spare moments may be profitably employed also. A few vacancies in towns and cities. B. F. JOHNSON & CO., 1009 Main-st., Richmond, Va.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO CARRY TRIBUNE routes. A good opportunity to earn a few extra dollars. Must have day work. Apply to M. C. EAMES, 4 Tribune Building.

WANTED—A MAN WELL EXPERIENCED IN obtaining real estate and building loans; must be a hustler and give good references. Address M 48, Tribune.

WANTED—ARTISTS; AIR BRUSH; CALL 9 TO 10 a. m. and 3 to 4 p. m. 75 Madison-st.

WANTED—$10 TO $25 PER DAY MADE BY agents; new good selling novelty; secure territory. Cleveland Hose Handle Co., Cleveland, O.

WANTED—REAL-ESTATE SOLICITOR; LIBERal pay to good man. Room 22, 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER, REMINGton operator, for railroad position. Experienced. $50. 219 Dearborn-st.

Domestics.

WANTED—BY AMERICAN FAMILY OF TWO A neat girl for general housework. 3917 Langley-av., second bell.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR KITCHEN AND LAUNdry and one for second work. 2513 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SWEDISH girl for general housework; small family; good wages; references. Apply 4000 Ellis-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS FOR A family of six; wages $5. Address, with references, MRS. M. H. STORY, Lake Geneva, Wis.

ACCOUNTANTS.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 152 Clark-st., Room 523.

BUSINESS CARDS.

PENSIONS UNDER NEW LAW. APPLY TO W. W. CALKINS, Attorney, Inter-Ocean Building.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—FINE YORKSHIRE TERRIERS, also fox terriers and spaniels. At barn, 3336 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CINCINNATI, $5.50; LOUISVILLE, $5; Toledo, $4; Cleveland, $7; Indianapolis, $3.50. All other points in proportion; today only. McKENZIE & FREY, Ticket Brokers, 79 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
40 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING-ROOM.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

FOR SALE—VICTOR SAFETY BICYCLE, 1889 pattern; good condition; price low. Chicago reference given. Address E. P. BAKER, Oregon, Ill.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EIGHTEEN
CHOICE
LOTS.
DOUGLAS PARK.
East front lot on State-st., near 34th, 24 feet frontage.
Call on
J. P. WHITE & SON,
Owners,
R. 13, 95 and 97 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—5 houses, 7 and 8 rooms, bath, gas, closet, etc.; modern; 50th-st., on car line; 5-cent fare; $3,500 to $3,600; terms $300 down, $35 monthly, which includes interest. Why pay rent? Own your own home.
WM. H. MOFFITT, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIGGEST BARGAIN IN THE CITY—Must be sold to close an estate; lots on some of the best South Side avenues at $55 to $67 per ft., worth $100, with all street improvements in and paid for, both steam and cable cars; property all around this has been sold for $80, while this property had not been on the market. T. P. KEEFE, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property, valuations given on application; taxes paid and assessments adjusted for non-residents without cost. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property, vacant and improved; sites with railroad and dock for sale or lease; will build to suit tenants; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Michigan-av., near 46th-st., 50x161.
Van Buren-st., near Loomis, 100x120.
Greenwood-av., near 54th-st., 40x164.
Wabash-av., near 34th-st., 100x164.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY; or will lease. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE INvestments in all parts of city call on HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $20,000—Ground leased for 99 years without revaluation at 6 per cent net; substantial bond to put up first-class building inside of a year; a good investment for this amount.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT TO BUY BUSINESS corners it will pay you to call on us before purchasing anywhere else. WM. WINSTON & CO., N. E. cor. Halsted and 63d-st.

FOR SALE—AN ABSOLUTE SACRIFICE; ONE OF the finest mansions in the city; cost over $80,000; mortgaged $27,000, will sell for one-half cost, and will take clear property for equity. Address S 16, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST INVESTMENT IN THE market today! A 99-year school lease with buildings on State-st. near Monroe; rented to one tenant for five years from last May at a net rental of $7,000 per year; will be on the market for a few days only; price $92,500; pays over 8 per cent net. Apply to
JACOB WEIL,
166 Dearborn-st.,
First National Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—48X125, WABASH-AV., NEAR 31ST-ST.
50 feet on Ellis-av., near 63d-st.
50 feet corner Indiana-av. and 45th., with 3 stone residences; rent for $60 each.
25x122, State-st., near 34th; improved.
D. P. KINSELLA & BRO.,
Room 20, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—Michigan-av., between 24th and 25th-sts., 42 or 88 ft. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE JUST BEing completed on one of our South Side subdivisions; $200 down and balance in small monthly payments; secure a home and save rent.
WALDEN & MULVANE, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—Woodruff Hotel, corner Wabash-av. and 21st-st., large lot in rear; rented to pay a good interest on the price asked. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—Beautiful 10-room house; detached; 3208 Lake Park-av.; possession at once; price $12,500. Inquire of owner, 51, 170 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—Corner, Wentworth-av. and 22d-place, 50x110; business property, now paying good rental, worth $15,000; to a quick buyer $12,000. $4,000 down, balance easy.
WM. H. MOFFITT, 152 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 34TH-ST., 50 feet at $550. J. G. BRONSON, 809 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES; LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., BETWEEN 15TH AND 16th-sts., 3-story and basement brick, with two-story brick barn. $25,000 for short time only.
WM. BROWN, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 607.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, 4 CHOICE LOTS on 55th-st., South Side. ELKAN W. FISHELL, R. 608, 218 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—ELEGANT STONE front houses, 2980 and 2982 Lake Park-av. G. G. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
CHOICE LOTS, 25X200,
FRONTING GARFIELD PARK.
On Central Park-av., near Adams-st.
Also
300x180, on Colorado-av., near Garfield Park.
And also
Choice lots near the park as follows:
Monroe-st., near Homan-av., 125x180.
Adams-st., near St. Louis-av., several lots.
Park-av., between Kedzie and Homan, 25x125.
Jackson-st., near W. 40th-st., 25x125.
Corner one block from Garfield Park, being the corner of Fulton-st. and Davlin-av., 35x100, $1,500.
Corner Grand-av., near 40th-st., two lots, $1,800.
Hamlin-av., fronting the park, 25x175.
Davlin-av., near Fulton-st., 25x100, $750.
Corner Ayers-av. and Kinzie-st., 50x150, $1,500.
Hamlin-av., near Ohio-st., 50x125, $1,200.
Corner Tinkham-av. and Glenview, 26x125.
Lawndale-av., near Huron-st., 25x125, $800.
Chicago-av., near Ridgeway-av., 48x125, $1,300.
Chicago-av., near Springfield-av., 72x125, $1,800.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
Harrison-st., near Hoyne, 2-story house, $4,500.
Paulina, near Van Buren, 8 rooms, $3,500.
Park-av., near Leavitt, house and 30 feet.
Jackson, near Lincoln-st., house and 36 ft.
Sangamon, near Jackson, house and 30 ft.
Washington-boulevard, west of Union Park, lot 43 x132, with splendid house, 2-story frame and stone cellar; also barn.
Monroe-st., near California-av., brick flats.
Warren-av., modern house, near Francisco, $6,500.
Wentworth-av., store, near 57th-st., $5,000.
Corner store on W. 12th-st., $22,500.
75x217, Austin-av., near Wood-st., with good house.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—
FINE FACTORY SITES.
N. Elizabeth-st., adjoining the tracks on the south, 143 feet, with two buildings, brick and frame, all can be bought for $16,500.
N. Wood, s. e. cor. Austin-av., 150x100, with 3 2-story buildings, now renting for over $800 per month, can be had for $15,000.
W. Harrison, between Halsted and Desplaines, 80 or 100 feet.
S. W. cor. Clinton and Ewing, 60x100, with 2 good 4-story bric[illegible] all for $25,000.
S. Jefferson, near Harrison, 45 feet, for $300 per foot.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.
Here is the cheapest flat building on the West Side near two lines of cars; 3-story brick, with bay windows, 6 rooms each, east front; rent $70; price for a few days, $7,000.
Madison-st., west of 40th-st., 4 lots for $1,600 each; cash.
Here is an elegant corner residence for a physician; 2-story and cellar and attic pressed brick, with stone trimmings, nine or ten rooms, in beautiful condition; new 2-story brick barn; south front, on one of the best West Side avenues; property worth $10,500; price $9,000; must be seen to be appreciated.
Call and get one of our catalogues.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS—
$5,000—775 Monroe-st., 10-room brick house.
$5,500—157 S. Robey-st., 10-room stone front.
$7,500—1062 Adams-st., 10-room stone front.
$8,500—744 Adams-st., 11-room stone front.
$10,000—758 Adams-st., 11-room brick and stone.
$15,000—756 Adams-st., 3-story flat building.
Apply to J. GUY OWSLEY,
245 Ashland boul.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—
FINE MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.
300 ft. frontage on river and Division-st.; railroad connections can be had at bargain.
214 ft. frontage on Polk-st., near Desplaines; will loan money to improve the property.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS BARGAIN—
Nos. 428, 508, and 510 West 12th-st.,
4-story and basement brick stores and flats.
Lots 25x124 to alley.
Incumbrance $10,000 each.
Will sell equity for $7,000.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Two-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city; owner, corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE THREE-STORY building, 50x100 feet, with adjoining buildings and sheds, located at 66 to 72 Ogden-place; complete in every detail, with engine and boiler; formerly occupied by the Goodrich Mfg. Co. Inquire at office of Chicago Nickel Works, corner Ontario and Franklin-sts.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., N. W. CORNER FRANcisco, 125x150 ft.; unimproved; a bargain if taken at once. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
At auction Saturday, July 5, 10 a. m., at [illegible] door of Court-House, 30 lots at South Englewood. For particulars apply to
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—
An elegant factory site on W. 14th-st., between Lincoln and Robey, 300 or 600 feet, only $60 per foot.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
Washington and Halsted,
155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK RESIDENCE [illegible] Harrison-st., near Oakley-av.; cheap; on [illegible] terms. SAWYER & McFARLAND, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Three-story pressed brick; also stone-front store suitable for meat market, dry goods, millinery, hardware, or plumbing business; elevation of [illegible] highest in city, Western-av. and Huron-st. [illegible] Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., BETWEEN SACRAmento and Francisco-sts., facing south, [illegible] at a bargain if taken at once. GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN MANUFACTURING block; price $110,000; pays 8 per cent net. [illegible] STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BETWEEN RIVER AND HALSTED-st., investments. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight room brick cottages, [illegible] finished in first-class style; elevation of ground highest in the city; refer to people who have bought; inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—40 OR 90 FT., WITH ALLEY ON [illegible] and rear, 10 and 12 N. Green-st.; a fine factory [illegible] cheap. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS NEAR DOUGLAS PARK—
Douglas Park-boulevard, near Kedzie-av., [illegible]
Trumbull-av., near Ogden-av., 25x100.
HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—EASY PAYMENTS—16-room house, arranged for two families; Monroe-st., east of Western-av. M 38, Tribune office.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—34 ST. JAMES-PLACE, EAST OF Clark-st., near Lincoln Park and artesian well—fine new 10-room rock-faced, detached residence, hardwood finish, with all modern conveniences; lot [illegible]; open for inspection Sunday; price $14,000. C. S. JOHNSON, Owner, 536 Division-st. Telephone 3,100.

FOR SALE—ORCHARD-ST., NORTH OF WRIGHTwood-av., desirable two flat dwelling, well arranged, in perfect order. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 LaSalle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
COR. SHERIDAN-AV. AND 64TH-ST.
100X165.
This can be had at a bargain if taken at once; near World's Fair site. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
[illegible] Grand-blvd., near 41st-st., $235.
[illegible] Greenwood-av., near 54th-st., $135.
[illegible] Prairie-av., near 76th-st., e. f., $25.
[illegible] Wabash-av., corner 77th-st., $35.
[illegible] Wabash-av., near 77th-st., $25.
[illegible] Wabash-av., near 62d-st., $65.
[illegible] State-st., near 60th, cheap.
H. A. HULBURD, 38 Metropolitan Blk.

FOR SALE—JACKSON PARK—SIXTY-THIRD-ST. —Some choice bargains; sure to advance. Woodlawn, several choice corners, at prices that will pay to buy now. S. F. BOUTON, 217 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME AND COMPLETE NEW house, 13 rooms, lot 45x150, in the best situation in Kenwood—No. 4842 Washington-av.; easy terms. Modern homes built anywhere on small cash payments. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD—THE TWO elegant detached pink Kasota and brown-stone front residences nearing completion at the northwest corner of Grand-boulevard and 44th-st. To be ready for occupancy the 1st of August. Finished throughout in various hardwoods; special design mantels and sideboards, sanitary plumbing, porcelain-lined bath-tubs, open wash-bowls, slate sinks and laundry tubs; houses heated throughout by hot water heat. Considering the location and the advancing prices on this popular thoroughfare I will give the best bargain in a detached home in Chicago. A. MENDEL, R. 39, 177 La Salle.

FOR SALE—THOSE FINE RIDGE LOTS AT 79TH-st., on St. Lawrence, Rhodes, and Vincennes-avs. Can be had in bunches of six or more at acre prices. Also lots at St. Lawrence-av. and 79th-st., Pullman, Cheltenham, South Kenwood, Stony Island-blvd., Constance, Washington Heights, and Brighton Park; very liberal terms. E. A. CONGDON, 92, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST LOT IN KENWOOD, 75X150. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—NEW MODERN HYDE PARK HOMES near cable and railroad, $4,000 to $12,000; same built to order. J. A. COLEMAN, 801 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON 75TH-ST., NEAR CHAMplain-av.; only $750 each Saturday. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY. LARGE list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FINE CORNER, 90X60, COTTAGE Grove and Bowen-avs., $50,000; terms to suit; present rental, $2,500. Call on Fireman's Insurance Co., 80 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STONY ISLAND-AV., NORTH OF 69th-st.—50 ft. at only $120; take it at once. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—NO. 357 41ST-ST.—TWO-FLAT BUILDing, desirable and cheap at $8,000. Good list of residences and lots in Kenwood and Hyde Park. W. P. BUTLER, 461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 400 FT. PRAIRIE-AV. frontage, north of 69th-st.; every improvement in; $32 per ft. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—200 FT. ON STATE-ST., S. W. COR. 79th-st., at $35. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—50 FT. ON CHAMplain-av., cor. 69th-st.; only $30 a ft., worth $40. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
2 fine lots on Wentworth-av., near 53d-st.; cheap. 5 fine lots on Paxton-av. and 75th-st.; $600 per lot; worth $800. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—48 FT. ON 75TH-ST., near Paxton-av.; only $62.50, if closed now. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A few Stony Island-av. lots at a bargain.
3¼ acres on 75th-st.; choice.
B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—325 FEET FRONTING WASHINGTON Park, north of 58th-st.; can sell today at $155 per ft.; finest residence property on the South Side; can sell in 50 or 100 ft. lots. H. DALEY, 94 Washington-st. Phone 2510.

FOR SALE—OWNER RETURNING TO CALIFORnia next week offers 50 ft., Jefferson-av., 1.3 ft. north of 55th-st., $125 per ft.; 50 ft., Berkeley-av., 100 ft. south of 44th-st., $125 per ft.; 206, 208 44th-st. near Drexel-blvd., cozy and elegant 7-room new stone-front houses, $6,000 each, rented until May next. D. F. BACON, Douglas House.

CICERO REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—LOTS—CHICAGO—LOTS
AT
SOUTH RIDGELAND.
245 LOTS ALREADY SOLD.
We have left
¼-mile choice LOMBARD-AV. frontage.
¼-mile choice RIDGELAND-AV. frontage.
¼-mile choice 12TH-ST. frontage.
TWO SECTION LINES
only 7½ miles from the Court-House,
EAST OF OAK PARK.
Main sewer already laid on
RIDGELAND-AV.
LOTS—$275—UPWARD.
Payments $7 down and $7 per month.
SOUTH RIDGELAND STATION
is within 1,500 feet of the property.
The CHICAGO & NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R.
having absorbed the
WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINE,
CHICAGO & GREAT WESTERN R. R., and
CALUMET TERMINAL,
are making vast improvements and have many more projected.
The location of their
Grand Central passenger depot is the
most convenient of any in the city.
There are now fifteen (15) daily trains between this station and South Ridgeland.
THE ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
which has commenced building on Madison-st., has also a right of way on 12th-st.,
past this property.
South Ridgeland lies only ¾ of a mile northwest of the recent purchase of
THE GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,
the building of which, with several other
MAMMOTH MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES
in the same vicinity, insures the
RAPID DEVELOPMENT
of this property and the consequent
INCREASE IN VALUE.
We do not sell property with
BRASS BANDS, BEER, DANCING, or
balloon ascensions, with a lot tied
to the balloon for the one
who gets it.
All this costs money, and at the
PRICES AND TERMS
for which we sell we cannot afford
SUCH FOOLISHNESS.
We have the property, and if you mean business,
call at our office, it will cost you
nothing to see it.
REMEMBER! Lots for $275 upward, on $7
monthly payments, with
sidewalks, trees, and graded streets, and
MAIN SEWER LAID WITHIN
ONE BLOCK OF THE CHEAPEST LOTS.
Interests of non-residents given particular attention.
Business references furnished on request.
Call or write for plats.
SUTLER LOWRY,
507 Tacoma Building, Chicago.

FOR SALE—5 2-5 ACRE BLOCK ON 12TH-ST., subdivided, south of Oak Park. Address S 92, Tribune office.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 59th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R. dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 152 La Salle-st. or No. 6531 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern, handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payments. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14 American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 586 Chestnut-st.; J. M. YOUNG, 6663 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—16-ROOM HOUSE, IN four flats, on School-st., near 45th; rents for $31 per month; price $2,700. Easy terms. A. E. CASE, 116 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—1, 2, OR 3 LOTS ON LOOMIS-ST., NEAR 59th; $500 each; ½ cash, balance small monthly payments. M 32, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM HOUSE, EAST FRONT, LOT 50 feet wide; on Winter, near 65th-st.; price $3,200; also other property for sale, vacant and improved. ISAAC DRAKE & CO., 6308 Wentworth-av.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE OF 18 ROOMS ON LAKE shore at Edgewater on corner lot having 150 feet front on Sheridan-road. J. G. BRONSON, 509 Tacoma Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
EVANSTON AND VICINITY.
WE HAVE A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY, IMPROVED AND VACANT, ALSO SEVERAL DESIRABLE ACRE TRACTS.
Buyers should call on us, as we are posted, having been here twenty years.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BRAINERD, ON C. AND R. I. R. R. DUMMY BRANCH.
CHOICE LOTS—CHOICE HOMES.
We are offering lots near depot, schools, and churches to parties who desire good society and wish to buy homes or as investments at exceedingly low prices and on easy terms; houses built if desired. Plats sent free at any time. [illegible]TTLESTON & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., R. 57.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON EASY TERMS AT FERNwood, Roseland, and Pullman; convenient to good schools and churches; free plats, etc. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE HOUSES AND LOTS in choice location; easy terms. C. W. RICHMOND, 151 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK PROPERTY—LOTS also houses and lots. F. M. FOX, 165 Fifth-av., Room 8.

FOR SALE—FEW MORE CHOICE LOTS LEFT AT WEST KENILWORTH. [illegible] & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE HOUSES, LOTS, BLOCKS, and acres. I own a large interest there and can give low figures and offer great inducements to those who will build. Free ride to see property. C. E. BROWNE, 41 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AND ACRES NEAR CHICAGO; easy terms. Write or call on us for plats and descriptions. R. W. HYMAN JR. & CO., 184 Dearborn-st., Room 1, Chicago.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
BARGAINS IN ACRES.
5 acres at 93d-st., Fernwood.
20 acres at 99th-st. and C. and E. I. R. R.
10 acres on Fullerton-av., near station.
20 acres corner 55th-st. and Kincaid.
2 acres on West 16th-st.
8 acres at 87th-st. and Illinois Central R. R.
5 acres on 67th-st., Chicago Lawn.
5 or 10 acres on Western-av. boulevard and 45th-st.
10 acres at 47th-st., near Western-av. boulevard.
10 acres on Crawford-av., at 45th-st.
10 acres on 47th-st., near Crawford.
10 acres at 123d-st.; very cheap.
10 acres at 111th-st. and Johnson-av.
20 acres at 59th-st. and Kedzie-av.
80 acres on Ashland-av., between 119th and 123d-sts.
80 acres in Section 17, Calumet.
60 acres at Morgan Park.
142 acres on the Grand Trunk R. R., near Blue Island.
160 acres on 95th-st., at Evergreen Park.
80 acres at 39th-st. and Santa Fe R. R.
400 acres south of Blue Island.
80 acres in Sec. 17, Worth, on Terminal R. R.
320 acres at Hammond, Ind.
160 acres cornering on the Stickney tract and railroads.
The above are offered at prices which will insure a profit to purchasers.
A small map of the city with particulars relative to any of the above acres sent on application.
The interests of non-residents carefully looked after.
B. F. JACOBS,
Real Estate and Loans,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
HAMMOND AND VICINITY.
327 ACRES, 1¼ MILES FROM 5 R. R. DEPOTS, IN HAMMOND.
45 ACRES, WITH DOCKAGE AND RAILROAD.
120 ACRES ON NICKEL-PLATE R. R.
80 ACRES, 5¼ ACRES, 60 ACRES, 512 ACRES.
PRICES $100 TO $1,000 PER ACRE.
FOR MANUFACTURING AND FOR HOMES FOR MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN.
J. P. WHITE & SON, OWNERS AND AGENTS, ROOM 13, 95 AND 97 CLARK-ST.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES—
119TH-ST.,
cor. Center-av. A choice tract at $200 per acre
below value for a quick sale.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
ACRES AND LOTS.
Lots.
Acres.
South.
West.
North.
Lots.
Acres.
South.
West.
North.
Lots.
Acres.
JAS. JAY SMITH & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 612.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN ACRES—
15 acres, Stony Island-av.; $500 less than others ask in same vicinity.
17 acres, Lakeside, near depot and Sheridan-drive.
Acres, Clarendon Hills, beautifully located; less than one-half price adjoining pieces.
80 acres, Lake County, Indiana; $20 per acre; near R. R. station, including improvements.
1,200 ft. near State and 82d-sts.; less than $20 per ft.
Room 34, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY C. F. COLLOT & CO., EXCLUSIVE Agents, 78 Dearborn-st.
TWO GRAND BARGAINS.
80 or 160 acres on C. and N. W. R. R., near Maywood; adjoining property will be subdivided immediately, and the depot is to be erected at this point.
10 acres on 87th-st., near Dauphin Park, at $4,000 less than market value. Who wants it?

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRES—
40 acres corner 55th and Kedzie-av.
20 acres on 63d-st., near Chicago Lawn.
6⅔ acres, State-st., near 85th.
6⅔ acres, Wabash-av., near 86th.
6⅔ acres, Michigan-av., near 85th.
6⅔ acres, Indiana-av., near 86th.
6⅔ acres, Michigan-av., near 87th.
Bunch 23 lots in Chicago Lawn.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
Room 301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES—
CHICAGO LAWN,
Corner Crawford-av. and Fifty-sixth-st.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
ACRES
On the North, South, and West Sides. Call at South Side office, 155 La Salle. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

FOR SALE—1,775 FT. ON PROSPECT AND EVERgreen-avs., between 94th and 95th-sts., being 8 acres; streets macadamized, sewer and water, stone sidewalks, only one block from Longwood station on C., R. I. R. R., 38 trains daily, elegant houses being erected in the vicinity. This tract can be bought for less than what raw acres are being sold at in immediate vicinity. For particulars call or address HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES—
NEAR STICKNEY,
Northwest corner Crawford-av. and Seventy-first-st.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—NOTICE—WE ARE THE OWNERS OF and exclusive agents for several hundred acres adjoining Union Transfer Co. property, at the Stickney tract. Manufacturers desiring location for their plants will do well to investigate. We offer from five acres to five hundred-acre pieces. ROGERS & BACON, Room 416 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST ACRES—NEAR STICKney tract in Palos; 360 acres at $215 per acre. Address M 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—5½ ACRES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near Tracy-av. in the grove; 5½ acres, Morgan Park; acres in Worth and Calumet. C. S. ROBERTS, R. 502 Phenix Building.

FOR SALE—$12,000—5½ ACRES (50 LOTS) ON W. 12th-st.; will retail for double. Also 5 acres (50 lots) on lake shore (south), $[illegible]; will retail for $5,000. JAMES B. HOGUE & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—STICKNEY ACRES—
A big bargain in Sec. 36; 80 acres at only $600 per acre, worth $1,000; investigate this. Also several other choice pieces in or near Stickney improvements. SIDNEY LOEB, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES THE FINEST IN CICERO, seven miles from Court House; Wisconsin Central runs through the land; can have depot on the ground; it is treed (1,000 in) and all platted, and only four blocks south of Madison-st.; terms the very best, and at a price below any adjoining acres; this is a choice property; act quick and secure this bargain. S 141, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
80 acres in Town of Worth, in Sec. 7, 37, 13, on Calumet and Terminal R. R., near junction of Wabash R. R. and adjoining the proposed car-shops. SIDNEY LOEB, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE "MOUNTAIN," 92D AND State-sts., 10 acres at $2,750; step right up if you want them. C. G. ROSENBLATT, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—TEN, TWENTY, FORTY, OR AN eighty-acre tract, lying between Chicago Lawn and Stickney property; ready for subdivision. ROGERS & BACON, Room 416 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—5 2-5 ACRE BLOCK ON 12TH-ST., subdivided, south of Oak Park. Address S 91, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ACRES—ANY AMOUNT TO SUIT. The World's Fair will make acres double in value. Send for price list. PERRY RUSSELL, Room 55, 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, NEAR MILWAUKEE-AV. on Irving Park blvd. Big profit in subdividing. M. WATKINS, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES IN CICERO ON C. B. AND Q. and new Ill. Cent. R. R. at Crawford, Hawthorne, Morton Park, La Vergne, and Riverside. G. S. HUBBARD JR., 12, 115 Monroe-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE TO THREE sections of excellent level land in Western Nebraska; free from incumbrance; near the Union Pacific railway; $5 per acre, or will exchange for equity in good Chicago property; I will assume incumbrance equal to two-thirds of the value of the property. Address A B 157, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
A very desirable and improving ranch property in extreme Northeastern Colorado—5 sections—with one mile of water frontage; adjacent to a town of importance on the Union Pacific railway; for sale at $4 per acre or will exchange for Chicago property, or good farm property in Illinois. A B 156 Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, SOUTH SIDE central business property; salable offerings pushed. JAMES W. ADAMS, 401, 402, 403 Chemical Bank Building, 85 Dearborn-st. All local and outside moneyed connections.

WANTED—BRICK OR FRAME HOUSES ON CAR line worth from $2,000 to $5,000; must be cheap; that can be sold on terms $200 to $500 down, balance monthly; positively I can sell anything that is a bargain. WM. H. MOFFITT, 152 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made. HEPER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—SALES OF CHICAGO PROPERTY can be satisfactorily made through the office of HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE FROM OWNERS, small acre tracts and other property; will push sale; no commission unless sale is made. WM. BROWN, Room 607, 167 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS, SOUTH SIDE—WE can give the seller benefit of both offices. 155 La Salle, and cor. Halsted and Washington. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

WANTED—HOUSE 9 OR 10 ROOMS, NOT BASEment; south of 35th-st., north of 60th; east of State. Not over $6,000, one-third cash. In neat American neighborhood. M 51, Tribune.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUAtion; West Side; 125x100, 80x140, 60x140, and 125x100. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITHOUT REVALUation, 4th-av., just south of Van Buren-st., 50 ft. 3d-av., north of Polk-st., 50 ft., $[illegible] per annum and taxes. Wabash-av., bet. Harrison-st. and Hubbard-court, 120 ft. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—1,000 ACRES OR ANY PORTION; finest timber land; perfect title, clear; worth $20 per acre; also 100 lots in Bismarck, Capital of North Dakota; clear; worth $100 each; merchandise wanted; might add some cash; describe. S 18, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR LUMBER OR BRICK OR for sale cheap for cash, the finest lot on Ellis-av. 66x228. Good 10-room frame house and barn north of 39th-st., east front. Address M 47, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID SECTION OF land in Western Nebraska, near a great railroad, unincumbered, for a pleasant suburban home near Chicago. Price, $6.00 per acre; will assume an incumbrance equal to the value of the land. Address M 63, Tribune.

WANTED—TO TRADE—A FARM IN CENTRAL Illinois, clear of incumbrance, for a nice, clean stock of furniture from $2,500 to $3,500. McHUGH & CO., 214 Main-st., Peoria, Ill.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAgo real estate; property examined at once; funds on hand; call for rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

A SPECIAL FUND TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate, without commission, at 5 and 6 per cent; no delay; money on hand. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6, and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans), made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
AT LOWEST RATES ON
IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
No delay. Will loan in amounts
of $2,000 and upwards.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON SECOND MORTGAGES ON improved property, on first mortgages on unimproved lots, upon manufacturing plants, livery outfits, teaming companies, etc., etc., at bottom rates; get my prices before borrowing. W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., main floor.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY ON HAND—LOWEST RATES; LEAST expense. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT. Special rates on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 85-87 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., first floor.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—
Money on real estate security in sums of $10,000 and upwards, at current rates. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTG. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

I CAN PLACE $100 TO $2,500 ON FIRST MORTgage at 10 per cent and 5 years time; from $2,500 to 5,000 at 9 per cent, and amounts over $5,000 at 8 per cent; all first-class security. Refer to any bank in the city. E. STEIMBACH, Tacoma, Washington.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

WANTED—A PARTY READY WITH $12,000 IN cash wants an acceptable person with same amount of cash to join him in the purchase of one of the choicest and cheapest properties in Cook County, which can be sold for a handsome profit at once. Address M 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOR INVESTMENT, SOME STOCK in a good country bank. M 86, Tribune office.

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, diamonds, sealskins, or any security; low rates; honest dealing. KNOWLTON, 167 Dearborn, Room 402.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING AN EXCELLENT knowledge of business and an extensive acquaintance in Boston, New York, and Chicago would like to engage in a reputable and paying business where capital would not be needed from him; highest references. Address with particulars P, Algonquin Club, Boston, Mass.

A REGULAR PHYSICIAN OF MANY YEARS' EXperience wishes to find a good location for the practice of medicine and surgery. Will pay for information. Address MEDICUS, care of postmaster, Tignish, Prince Edward Island.

CARROLL, IOWA, OFFERS RARE INDUCEments to parties who will engage in any kind of industries that will employ labor; free sites and other substantial encouragements. To learn its facilities, address Enterprise Club, Carroll, Iowa.

ELEVATOR TO LEASE—PROPOSITIONS TO lease for one year or for term of years, the Union Elevator at Council Bluffs, capacity seven hundred and fifty thousand bushels, will be received up to July 8, 1890. Address GEORGE F. WRIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer, Council Bluffs, Ia.

FOR SALE—A VINEGAR FACTORY, LOCATED in the City of New Orleans, Louisiana; distilling process; capacity, 20 brls. per day; in full running order and first-class condition. For particulars address JOHN T. POYES, 390 Josephine-st., New Orleans, La.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STEAM PRINTING plant in Chicago; two cylinder presses, two Gordons; 8 hp. steam engine; 32-inch paper cutter; full line job and body type, largely new; racks, stones, etc.; a complete office. Address P 143, Tribune.

FOR SALE—AN ESTABLISHED DAILY AND weekly newspaper in one of the most progressive cities of the South, abounding in new enterprises and possessing a climate unexcelled. Present earnings $800 to $1,000 per month. Price $6,000. Write for particulars. Box 701, Brockton, Mass.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR store, opposite Grand Trunk depot. Inquire J. & H. JOSEPH, Polk-st. and 4th-av.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—AN A1 STOCK OF hardware in splendid location on West Side; cheap for cash, or will take part cash, balance in real estate; reason for selling have two stores. Address S 127, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FOR $5,000 (TO SATISFY CLAIM), plates and 30,000 copies Webster's Dictionary, worth $20,000; reprint unabridged edition not bound; fortune for active man; favorable contract for binding already made. M 9, Tribune office.

HAVE ABOUT $2,000; WOULD LIKE TO INVEST in general store, grocery, or restaurant, in good location within five miles of Chicago City-Hall. Send full particulars to MISS E. GRIFFITHS, Cheltenham, Cook County, Ill.

I HAVE A LITTLE MONEY AND WANT SOME good-paying business. What have you? Give full particulars and state about how much money would be required. Address M 20, Tribune office.

SMALL AND CHOICE STOCK OF BOOKS AND stationery; fine fixtures. Bought at Sheriff's sale. Splendid location for business. Make a bid. Address G. B. RICHARDSON, Elgin, Ill., or see goods at 168 Dearborn-st. (First National Bank Building), Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG LAWYER WANTS TO GO in with an old, well established lawyer on fair terms. J. H. POAGE, Catlettsburg, Ky.

$35 CLEARED WEEKLY BY INVESTING SEVeral hundred dollars and services to travel with popular lecturer. Address LECTURER, 265 E. Indiana-st.

$1,000 STOCK OF MILLINERY GOODS AND good will of the business for sale or trade for real-estate. Address TITUS & JACKSON, Muscatine, Iowa.

$3,500 BUYS A HALF INTEREST IN A WELL established and paying saw and planing mill and furniture factory; one who can take charge of books and sales department preferred. Address THOS. GORDON, Cainsville, Mo.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. OF CHICAGO-AV.—A few single, front, and suites of rooms, with board. References. Also, first-class table board.

376 EAST CHICAGO-AV.—COOL, DESIRABLE furnished rooms, with good board.

South Side.

3223 CALUMET-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms, with board; near cars.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL, 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Elegant location; well ventilated rooms, excellent table; very desirable place for visitors.

HOTEL RUTLAND—282 EAST INDIANA-ST.; 10 minutes' walk from corner Madison and State-sts.; newly furnished and splendid table board; travelers, transients, and regular boarders will find pleasant, quiet, and agreeable accommodations at this hotel; prices reasonable. MME. DU BOIS SMITH.

HOTEL LAFAYETTE, MADISON AND DESplaines.—New house and respectable; excellent table; rooms large and light; elevator and all modern conveniences; $1.50, $2, and $2.50 per day.

HOTEL DEARBORN, 396 TO 404 STATE-ST.—200 elegant furnished rooms; bath-room, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

PALACE HOTEL—176 S. CLARK-ST., COR. MONroe; entrance on Clark-st.; elegant rooms, 50c, 75c, $1 a day; $2.50 to $7 a week; square from P.-O.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ARDENNE, CELEBRATED CLAIRVOYant and palmist, 47 South Peoria-st., gives life chart and names in full; family troubles and love affairs a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed.

445 W. MADISON-ST., NORTHWEST CORNER Throop, now Waverly-place, 3d floor—MME JOY, the famous fortune-teller, clairvoyant, and healer, reveals secrets in business, love, marriage, divorce, disease; helps all in trouble; brings the separated together; causes speedy marriages; tells you how to gain riches, etc.; IDDO CHARMS for business, health, love, and success. Consult MME. JOY. She will bring you luck; advice to ladies, 50c and $1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—2554 PRAIRIE-AV., 12-ROOM MODern brick house; east front; fine mansard and 2-story brick barn; all in first-class sanitary condition; would rent cheap to good tenant for one to three years. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—10-ROOM HOUSE, 128 33D-ST., $65; 9-room modern house, 3212 Graves-place, $50; 237 Bowen-av., 9 rooms, $35; 5127 Rhodes-av., 9 rooms, $45; 5208 Lake Park-av., 10 rooms. Apply 5135 Rhodes-av. or 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—ON PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 41st and 42d-sts.—A nice 8-room cottage, with 40-foot lawn; rent $35 per month to good tenant. WALLACE HECKMAN, 79 Dearborn-st., City.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 8 rooms; modern improvements; one block from Garfield Park; $30. Would sell on monthly payments. J. HOGUE, 177 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—263 PARK-AV., 11-ROOM HOUSE and cellar; every convenience; $45. W. LISLER, 69 Dearborn-st., Room 44.

North Side.

TO RENT—528½ EAST DIVISION-ST., NEAR Lake-Shore drive, 3-story and basement rock-faced residence of 11 rooms, newly frescoed, papered, and tinted; dining-room and double parlors on main floor; kitchen, laundry, and servants room in basement; linen closets, electric-bells, speaking tubes, and all modern improvements; one or two years' lease; $83.33. Possession at once. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—NEW 10-ROOM HOUSE; WILL furnish for a good tenant if desired. 5127 Woodlawn-av. Keys 5209 Kimbark-av.

Summer Resorts.

FOR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE, FITTED with modern appliances, with large, spacious grounds, fine large elms, good fruit, nice stable and carriage-house, and small cottage on grounds for man who has care and charge of the place. Centrally located in the beautiful City of Northampton, Mass. Just the place for family desiring to locate to educate daughters at the Burnham Classical School or Smith College. Will rent for term of years to the right party. For further particulars inquire of OLIVER WALKER, Real-Estate Agent, Northampton, Mass.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ARMOUR FLATS—
DEARBORN, BUTTERFIELD, 33D AND 34TH-STS.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 LA SALLE-ST.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE, MODERN front 5-room flat in No. 1625 Wabash-av. to good paying tenant; $30.50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS—2013 AND 2015 SOUTH STATE-st.; newly papered and grained; $14 up. WM. D. McKEY, 177 La Salle-st., Room C.

West Side.

TO RENT—NEATLY FURNISHED 3-ROOM FLAT, 425 West Madison-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE "MARQUETTE," CORNER Rush and Ohio-sts.—7-room flat, finished in hardwood, with all modern improvements; steam heat, hot water, janitor service, telephone, etc. J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TO FAMILY OF ADULTS—COMpletely furnished new 7-room modern flat for three or four months; handsome furniture, piano, etc. Call between 2 and 5 p. m. Flat 7, 159 Locust-st.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH—7-ROOM flat; light and convenient; steam heat, janitor, etc. J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 5 AND 6 ROOM FLATS, NEW and modern, heat, passenger elevators, janitor, etc. Call at 18 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—390 GARFIELD-AV.—5-ROOM FLAT; modern; will rent cheap. J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY-FURNISHED SIX-ROOM flat; all conveniences; for 3 months; North Side; 4 parties would take board if agreeable; must decide immediately; 45 Pine street, flat E.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, 4431 Champlain avenue; $27.50 per month; inquire 4433.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED SINGLE AND double rooms. 52 E. 16th-st., near Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1925 WABASH-AV., NEWLY AND handsomely furnished rooms.

TO RENT—FINE FAMILY AND SINGLE ROOMS; central, 2210 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms. Call evenings. 3600 Indiana-av., Flat 19.

North Side.

TO RENT—PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIana; rooms, $3; transients, 50c up. Restaurant by F. Compagnon, late chef Chicago Club.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE LARGE FRONT ROOM well furnished; all modern conveniences. 197 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT room, second floor; $4 per week to permanent parties. 374 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—STORES.

West Side.

TO RENT—STORES IN NEW BLOCK, WESTern-av. and Huron-st., suitable for meat market, dry goods, millinery, hardware, or plumbing business. Apply to OWNER, on premises daily, including Sundays.

South Side.

TO RENT—3506 INDIANA-AV., CORNER 35TH-st.; store 15x30; $22.50. SNOW & DICKINSON, corner Dearborn and Washington-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND FLATS IN NEW BUILDing on 63d-st. near E. I. R. R., by WM. WINSTON & CO., N. E. cor. of Halsted and 63d-st.

Lake.

TO RENT—STORE, 5015 SOUTH HALSTED-st.; good point for boot and shoe dealer. G. S. THOMAS, 177 La Salle-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ELEGANT OFFICES, 2D floor, over entrance to Haymarket Theater, possession Aug. 1; also several offices on 3d and 4th floors same building. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted, 155 La Salle.

TO RENT—FINE FRONT OFFICES, 2D AND 3D floors, 155-7 Washington-st. Apply to janitor or room 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FINE PRIVATE OFFICE IN NEW Chemical Bank Building, 85 Dearborn-st., with gas, janitor, etc. W. E. SLOSSON, Suite 315.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE; FURNISHED; connected with law office. Suite 51, 94 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS—
14,000 sq. feet of floor room on 3d-av., near Harrison, on 2d and 3d floors, with freight and passenger elevators; 15 horse-power; 3 or 4 years' lease. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

TO RENT—LOFTS—
Cor. Washington and Union; 6,000 to 8,500 sq. feet floor room; elevators, steam heat, and power. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts., 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
STORES, OFFICES, LOFTS, BUILDINGS AND HOUSES FOR RENT IN ALL PARTS OF THE CITY.
CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY A SPECIALTY.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
GROUND FLOOR OFFICE, 83 DEARBORN-ST.

TO RENT—
WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SOUTH SIDE RENTING AND HAVE A FINE LIST OF HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES. PARTIES ON THE LOOKOUT PLEASE CALL AND GET OUR PAMPHLET.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.
and
3920 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—
Furnished lodge-room in Haymarket Theater Building for Saturday and Monday nights; all other nights taken at present; see janitor in the building. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts., 155 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
On the West and South Sides; see list at either office, 155 La Salle or cor. Washington and Halsted. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD MODERN house of about 10 rooms in desirable South Side location, near I. C. R. R. or cable. Will take two or three years' lease. M 68, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO BROTHERS AND sister, large furnished room, with chamber connecting, in private family, between Loomis, Robey, Adams-sts., and Washington-blvd. Can furnish first-class references. M 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED flat or suite of rooms suitable for housekeeping; reference given. Address M 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSES AND FLATS and stores on the North and South Sides. We can give you the benefit of both offices, 155 La Salle and cor. Washington and Halsted. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED lodging room for single gentleman, within ten minutes' walk from Monroe-st. and Fifth-av. M 73, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I HAVE $500; CAN CONtrol more; want partner with established business; real estate or any legitimate snap. Address with particulars S 117, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $800 CASH IN A first-class lunch-room in business center. References. M 81, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Practices in all courts. Advice free.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, cyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME
We now have nearly ONE HUNDRED (100) second-hand pianos in our warerooms, taken in trade for new KNABE, KROEGER, FISCHER and other instruments.
We must dispose of them at once, as our store is undergoing extensive alterations and these pianos are in the way. Then again, 100 second-hand pianos are just about that many more than we care to have about the store. Our stock includes such makes as the

Knabe,	Fischer,	Decker,
Hardman,	Steinway,	Kranich & Bach,
Chickering,	Hallet & Davis,	Mathushek,
Haines,	Gabler,	Wheelock,
Bradbury,	Behning & Son,	Pease,
Emerson,	McPhail,	Lester,
Lighte,	Lyon & Healy,	and others.

This assortment embraces grands, squares and uprights, many of them in excellent condition, ranging in price from $25 to $250.
The attention of music teachers, schools, convents and seminaries is invited to some very good squares and grands in this collection, which will answer their purposes quite as well as new instruments, while costing but a fraction of the price.
Correspondence and personal inspection invited.
LYON & HEALY.
Warerooms, State and Monroe-sts. Factories, Randolph-st., opposite Union Park.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON, and KIMBALL PIANOS and KIMBALL ORGANS.
ONE PRICE. EASY PAYMENTS.
SALE OF SECOND-HAND SQUARE PIANOS,
Monday, June 30, and until sold.

1 Hicks	$75	1 Delmer	$95
1 Hale	100	1 Lighte	110
1 Lighte	115	1 Chickering	135
1 Miller	135	1 Emerson	140
1 Hazelton	175	1 Knabe	200

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS, $150, $160, $175, and upwards. ORGANS $10 to $50.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Pianos tuned and repaired.
W. W. KIMBALL CO., State and Jackson-sts.

VOSE & SON'S PIANOS,
DECKER PIANOS,
SCHAAF PIANOS,
KROEGER PIANOS.
LOWEST PRICES. EASIEST TERMS.
New pianos to rent with privilege of purchasing.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
Pianos stored, tuned, repaired, and removed by
PRACTICAL WORKMEN.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WM. E. WHEELOCK & CO.,
237 State and 55 Jackson-st.
Manufacturers of the CELEBRATED WHEELOCK piano and wholesale and retail dealers in pianos; cash or time payments. Pianos exchanged. First-class instruments to rent. Second-hand uprights cheap—Chickering, Wheelock, Weber, Kimball, etc. Squares at all prices from $25 up.

BAUER PIANOS—BAUER PIANOS—
Peck & Son Opera Pianos, Jacob Bros.' pianos.
Lowest prices. Terms to suit.
New pianos for rent.
Old instruments taken in exchange.
JULIUS BAUER & CO.,
156-158 Wabash-av.

REMOVED—
We are now thoroughly established in our new warerooms, with an assortment of over four hundred pianos to select from.
PRICES AND TERMS WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.
Special bargains in second-hand pianos.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
219 and 221 Wabash-av.

STECK, CONOVER & COLBY PIANOS
for sale by
AYRES & WYGANT COMPANY,
Proprietors
"REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC,"
on terms enabling any one to purchase. New Pianos for rent. 182-184 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
SOLD AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
CASH OR EASY TIME PAYMENTS.
PIANOS TO RENT.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
B. SHONINGER CO. 225 STATE-ST.

$100 BUYS GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO; EASY payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$115 EACH—THREE UPRIGHT PIANOS. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$100 EACH—TWO BAUER PIANOS; EASY payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 BUYS EMERSON PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, Corner West Madison and Morgan-sts.

J. O. TWICHELL
HAS REMOVED
From 150 State-st. to 223 Wabash-av.
Pianos slightly damaged in moving will be sold at reduced prices.
223 Wabash-av.

$175 BUYS LARGE, ALMOST NEW GABLER upright grand piano; easy payments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—
A very handsome cart or coupe horse, dark chestnut, absolutely sound, and without fault; will be sold very cheap. Please see coachman, rear 2019 Indiana-av.

FOR SALE—A FEW FINE HORSES, CONsisting of two pair of coach or carriage horses, one pair cobs (extra fine), a high-headed fast road mare, one extra family mare for 2-seated carriage, and some odd horses. The above are a choice lot and every animal will be guaranteed exactly as represented. Please call at the stable before 10 and after 3. H. C. VAUGHN, Calumet Club Stables, rear of 1927 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car-barns.

FOR SALE—A FEW KENTUCKY AND NEW York saddlers left from last car; also few business horses for sale very cheap. Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

GO TO BIRDSELL'S, 377 AND 379 WABASH-av., and see something elegant in Derby novelties.

FOR SALE—A FINE SADDLE PONY, YOUNG, sound, and kind; safe for any one to ride. H. C. VAUGHN, Calumet Club Stables, rear 1927 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINEST ROAD MARE IN CITY, color sorrel; sound; 8 years old. Barn 3336 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY—STYLISH phaeton; also horse or pony. SMITH, 417 Dearborn-av.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE A LARGE ASSORTMENT of good second-hand engine lathes, iron planers, shapers, drill presses, milling machines, punches, shears, etc., taken in exchange for our tools; will sell them cheap. We have in stock and in process of construction a full line of above machines new of the latest improved designs. THE LODGE & DAVIS MCH. TOOL CO., 68 and 70 S. Canal-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOUR SECOND-HAND HAzleton tripod boilers of 300 h. p. each. Address SWIFT & COMPANY, Station A, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—TO BUY SECOND-HAND IRON lathes, planers, punches, shears, steam hammers, and other iron working machinery. Address A Z 34, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE—
Has just completed its new 6-story building for storage of furniture; storage taken very low; 15 years under one management; private compartments. 79, 81, and 83 Van Buren-st.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—
Largest, oldest, and safest in the city.
Moving and packing furniture a specialty.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,379.
S Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
GEORGE PARRY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LADIES: FOR $2 WE CAN FIT YOU WITH A nice, reliable, glazed Dongola button shoe, in opera and common-sense lasts, A, B, C, D, and E widths; greatest bargain ever offered; mail orders promptly filled; 40-page catalogue free. NEELY BROS., 152 West Madison-st.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY—MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call. DR. J. F. KENNERT, 41 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement; DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—
The firm of Morper & Dernburg has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. John C. Morper continuing the business at the old stand.
MORPER & DERNBURG,
Division-st. and Clybourn-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CINCINNATI, $5.50; LOUISVILLE, $5; TOLEDO, $4; Cleveland, $7; Indianapolis, $3.50. All other points in proportion; today only. McKENZIE & FREY, Ticket Brokers, 79 Clark-st.

OPIUM OR MORPHINE HABIT CURED—$1,000 reward for any case of opium or morphine habit that I cannot cure painlessly. I have made the treatment of these habits a specialty for the past twenty-three years. For particulars address DR. S. B. COLLINS, P. O. Drawer 691, or call at my office, Monroe-st., American Express Building, Room 27, Chicago, Ill., formerly La Porte, Ind.

WANTED—ALL SOLDIERS NOW DISABLED, and all soldiers' widows who labor for support, to send for blanks under the new pension law to J. L. McFARLAND, Washington, D. C.

WAGES AND BAD DEBTS OF ALL KINDS collected at once. 75 Fifth-av., Room 14.

STATE LINE,

BETWEEN NEW YORK, GLASGOW, AND MOVILLE (LONDONDERRY),
With Through Tickets at Reduced Rates to Liverpool, London, Dublin, Etc.
STATE OF NEVADA, 9 a. m., July 10.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 8 a. m., July 17.
Cabin passage, $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom; excursion tickets, $65 to $95. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier Columbia Stores, South Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y. For freight and passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents, 53 Broadway, New York.
JNO. BLEGEN, General Western Agent,
164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

1840 FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY 1890
OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE.

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE, every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Besides a weekly service (from Boston) every Saturday. THIS LINE HAS THE LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT FLEET IN THE WORLD. Its character, record, and general reputation for speed, comfort, and safety (having never lost a passenger in the 50 years of its existence) requires no comment.
F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept.,
131 Randolph-st. (under Sherman House).

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.

FRENCH LINE.

New York and Havre-Paris
IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of Baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI,
Gen'l Western Agent, 170 Washington-st., Chicago.

Cook's American Tours

AND EXCURSIONS,
Via Lake, River, and Rail.
Send for new program of "Routes and Rates." Season of 1890.
THOS. COOK & SON,
232 South Clark-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE

New York and Liverpool,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
Largest, Fastest, and Most Magnificent Steamers in the World.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen'l Western Agent,
32 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Co.

LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.

THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Duluth, and all intermediate points: Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 P. M.
For Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Charlevoix, Petoskey and Harbor Springs, etc., Tuesdays 1:30 P. M., Fridays 10:00 P. M.
Office and Docks, Rush and N. Water Sts., Chicago.

GRAHAM AND MORTON TRANS. CO.

Office and Dock, Foot Wabash-av.
Daily 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., extra trips on Saturdays 11:30 p. m., also Sunday excursions 10 a. m., to St. Joseph, Benton Harbor, returning same evening, connecting with Chicago and West Michigan Ry. for Grand Rapids and Northern points; Cin., Wabash and Mich. Ry. for Indianapolis and Southern points. Also agents for Saugatuck and Douglas steamer, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 6 p. m.

THE GREAT LAKE MICHIGAN ROUTE.
NORTHERN MICHIGAN LINE—Steamers every Tuesday and Friday at 8 p. m. for Milwaukee, Frankfort, Glen Haven, Leland, Northport, Omena, Traverse City, Elk Rapids, Norwood, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. James, St. Ignace, Mackinac, and Cheboygan. For Tourists' Guide and time-card address S. S. BURKE, Agent Northern Michigan Line. Entrance to office and dock from the east end of Madison-st. bridge and 126 Market-st., Chicago.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Twice daily for Racine & Milwaukee .. *9 a. m. *8 p. m.
Daily for Ludington and Manistee .... *9 a. m.
(Saturday boat leaves at 8 p. m.)
Daily for Sheboygan and and Manitowoc at ... *8 p. m.
Daily for Gd Haven, Muskegon, Gd Rapids ..... *7 p. m.
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, and Bay Ports, Mon., Wed., & Frid .. 8 p. m.
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports Tuesday and Saturday at .... 7 p. m.
*Sunday excepted. Office and Dock foot Michigan-av.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st. and principal hotels.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria Express	† 1:00pm	† 1:40pm
Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Express	† 1:00pm	¶ 1:40pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Council Bluffs Express	* 1:00pm	* 1:40pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 6:30pm	* 8:40 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 7:15 pm	* 8:05am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 10:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 10:30 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Council Bluffs Sat. Night Exp.	x11:00 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 6:50 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	* 11:00 pm	¶ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	* 11:00 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal and Adams-sts. City offices 207-209 Clark-st., Grand Pacific, Palmer, and Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Portland	* 8:00am ‖ 5:30pm ‖11:00pm *11:30am	*10:05pm ‖ 9:30am ‖ 7:00am * 7:00pm
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:00pm	‡ 7:00am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30am	1:45pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00pm * 7:30pm	* 1:15pm * 4:00pm *10:30am
Marquette & Lake Superior	* 7:30pm	‖ 7:00am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30am	* 7:00pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‖ 6:00pm ‖10:50pm	‖ 9:30am ‖ 6:50am
Dubuque, Iowa and Dakota points	*11:40am †10:50pm	* 2:30pm ‡ 6:50am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	†10:50pm	‡ 6:30am

†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.
For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

Depots, Lake, 22d, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark, 121 Randolph, Palmer, Grand Pacific, and Sherman House. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:30 pm	‖ 7:20am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 2:35 pm	* 4:25pm
Springfield Express	*11:40 pm	* 6:30am
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Riverview Express	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	‖ 1:00 pm	‖ 1:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x Cty Ex	‖11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	‖ 1:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‖ 4:15 pm	‖10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	....
Dubuque & Rockford Express	....	* 7:15 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES.

(NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. CO., LESSEE.)

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	*10:45 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†8:30 a m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†5:55 p m *9:20 a m *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m †10:45 p m	*9:20 a m †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	†8:30 a m *3:00 p m *5:00 p m *10:45 p m	†5:55 p m *1:55 p m *9:20 a m *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 p m	*10:15 a m

City Ticket Office, 205 Clark St., Depot Harrison St. & Fifth Ave.
*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily to Waukesha and daily ex. Sunday beyond.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.
City ticket offices, No. 188 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, Sherman House, and Auditorium Hotel. Depot, corner of Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:03 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	6:00 pm	9:05 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex.	11:40 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:40 pm	9:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:20 am

The Santa Fé Route

Chicago to Kansas City.
Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor Adams-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pekin, Galesburg, and Ft. Madison Express	† 9:10am	† 1:35pm
California Fast Express	* 4:40pm	*11:55am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	* 4:40pm	*11:55am
Joliet and Streator Vestibule	† 5:00 pm	† 9:50am
Kansas City Limited	* 6:30pm	* 8:50am
Atchison and St. Joseph Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50am
Denver Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 8:50am
Joliet Special	*11:30pm	* 8:35pm

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 8:25am	* 6:20pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30pm	* 1:00pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:20pm	* 7:15am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	* 5:20pm	[illegible]

RAILWAY TIME TABLES

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, principal hotels, Western Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Denver Limited (Vestibuled)	‖ 6:00 pm	‖ 8:00 am
Pacific Limited (Vestibuled)	‖11:00 pm	‖ 1:25 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	*12:05 n'n ‖ 6:00 pm ‖10:30 pm ‖11:00 pm	* 2:15 pm ‖ 8:00 am ‖ 6:50 am ‖ 1:25 pm
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	‖ 6:00 pm	‖ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Duluth	‖ 6:00 pm ‖11:15 pm	‖ 9:00 am ‖ 9:35 pm
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	* 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	* 6:45 pm ‡ 8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am * 5:00 pm ‖ 7:30 pm ‖10:00 pm	X1:50 pm * 4:00 pm ‖ 9:45 pm ‖ 6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am ‖ 3:00 pm ‖ 5:00 pm	‖10:00 am ‖ 1:50 pm ‖ 4:00 pm ‖ 7:30 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	*11:30 am ‖10:00 pm	* 1:50 pm ‖ 6:25 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‖ 3:00 pm	‖ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	‖10:00 pm	‖ 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, Princeton	*11:30 am * 3:00 pm	* 1:50 pm * 6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‖ 5:00 pm †10:00 pm	‖10:00 am ‡ 6:25 am
Ashland, Wausau, and Appleton	†10:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:30 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 3:40 pm *10:30 am *11:30 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	‖ 9:00 am	‖ 6:45 pm
Dixon, Sterling, and Clinton	* 8:30 am	* 6:10 pm
Lake Geneva and Williams Bay	* 8:05 am * 3:15 pm	* 9:52 am * 5:50 pm X9:45 pm
Lake Geneva	* 4:45 pm	* 7:25 pm

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only.
†Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Burlington Route

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.
Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:50 am	† 2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	* 2:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	* 5:50 pm	* 9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	* 6:10 pm	* 1:00 pm
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:30 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.

Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.		Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	*	12.00N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	*	6.00 PM	8.30 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	*	11.20 PM	7.15 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	†	9.00 AM	7.00 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	*	11.20 PM	8.00 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	†	5.00 PM	9.45 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"THE NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE."
New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.
"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph. Canadian customs offices at depot. Trains arrive and depart foot of Lake-st., as follows:

May 18, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:05am	† 7:55pm
Day Express	† 9:00 am	† 4:15pm
North Shore Limited Vestibuled	*12:20 pm	* 4:50pm
N. Y. & Boston Vestibuled	* 3:10pm	* 9:00pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†11:20am
American Express	† 9:00 pm	† 8:05am
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 pm	* 8:05am
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids Through Coach	† 9:00 am	† 7:55pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 pm	† 3:20pm
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sleeper	*10:10 pm	* 8:05am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern.
New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.
Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—65 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	† 8:00am	* 6:45pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:20am	* 6:45pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:10pm	* 9:10pm
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30pm	*10:10am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45pm	* 7:35am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30pm	* 7:00am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05pm	*11:10am

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

From Pennsylvania Station

Pennsylvania Lines.

Madison and Canal streets, Chicago.
Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the Station.

TRAINS LEAVE			
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	F	† 8:00am
	Penna. Special	F	*10:30am
	Fast Line	F	* 3:15pm
	Penna. Limited	F	* 5:00pm
	Eastern Express	P	* 5:20pm
	Atlantic Express	F	*11:30pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South		P	* 9:00am * 8:30pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago, F *7:00 am., P *7:30 am., F *9:45 am., P *5:00 pm., F *5:00 pm., F *9:30 pm.
F—Via Fort Wayne route. P—Via Pan-Handle route.
*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe street, foot of Twenty-second street, Thirty-ninth street, and Hyde Park. City office, 193 Clark street.
No extra fares are charged on Baltimore & Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:10am	† 6:10pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10am	* 9:45pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55pm	*11:10am
Pittsburg Limited	* 5:05pm	* 8:35am
Night Express	*10:40pm	* 5:50am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15pm	* 9:15am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban and funeral train time tables.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:30 a m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*10:45 p m
Day Express	*10:30 a m	* 6:25 p m
Atlantic and 2d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:10 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:30 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE

Cincinnati Line. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and the South at 9:05 a. m. daily, 8:35 p. m. daily.

MONON ROUTE

LOUISVILLE LINE. Trains leave from Dearborn Station for Lafayette, Louisville, Nashville, Chattanooga, and the South at 8:55 a. m. and 8:35 p. m. daily. Lafayette Accommodation, 3:05 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 5:30 pm	x 5:35 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 9:35 am	o 7:25 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 3:30 pm	x 8:05 am
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:30 pm	x 9:10 am
Col., Jamestown & Buf. Thro Ex.	x 7:55 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Big Four Route.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10 am	5:15 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	7:20 am

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex	9:55 p m	7:10 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad

Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00am	* 7:45pm
Evansville & Nashville Fast Mail	‖11:15pm	‖ 7:15am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:50pm	‖11:20am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15pm	* 8:15am

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:35 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 81 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

HOW WAR LOOKED TO ONE LADY VISITOR IN CAMP.

Unforgetable Lessons to Be Learned from Seeing the Soldiers' Sacrifices—Effect on a Woman's After Life—Mrs. Gen. Collis with the Army of the Potomac—Grant, Burnside, Meade, and Hancock—First Northern Women to Enter Richmond—New Words About Lincoln.

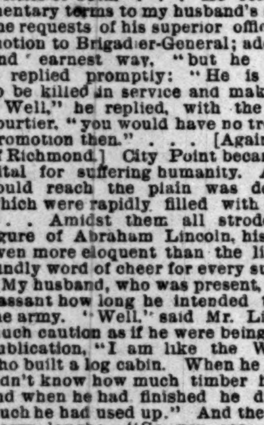
There are at least three aspects of campaigning—the front line man's experience, the general officer's softened lot, and the highly mitigated hardships of the lady visitor in camp. A fourth might be added—the romancer's view, unlike all the others, and, in truth, unlike anything that ever happened in the world.

The first-named class are in it and of it; the second of it, but not quite in it; and the third neither exactly in it nor of it, but near by, excited, interested, amused, sympathetic, touched, appalled, and richly instructed. The first two, the soldier and the officer, should never go in save when they must; when war is indispensably necessary to win lasting peace; but the last, the woman, should never miss the chance to be as near to the firing line as she can get without being in the way. The world is full of women who need the wisdom that war teaches; lessons of self-devotion, of heroic self-sacrifice, of patient toil, suffering—death itself—for duty's sake.

After such an experience it seems as if it would be impossible for any woman, fine lady though she be, to fret and lament over trifles, haggle over bargains, put on airs with "inferiors," envy the richer and ignore the poorer of her fellow-mortals. In short, it would surely teach her never to forget how short life is at best and how subject to great woes; a consciousness that will insure her a certain unfailing equanimity under the trivial hardships of peace. The woman who has followed her husband to battle; who has served humbly in hospitals; who has looked on wounds and death, should forever be able to emulate her of whom Bryant wrote:

> She met the hosts of sorrow with a look
> That altered not beneath the frown they wore.

"A Woman's War Record" (Putnam) by Septima M. Collis (wife of Captain, afterward Gen. Charles H. T. Collis of the Army of the Potomac) is a most readable book. Mrs. Collis (Miss Levy of Charleston, S. C.), married a Union Captain in 1861, and, as she puts it, loyally followed her state—the state of matrimony. The little book gives all the stages of war except the "stand up and take it" of battle itself. There are reviews, races, cavalcades, army balls—those where the music is not powder-noise and the arms not firearms—feasts that are not "hard-tack and salt-horse," or, worse, mere wind and water with hunger sauce—the making of havelocks which, by the way, never suited our soldiers because they impeded circulation about the neck—"camp life" at a recruiting station—news of the death of a brother (rebel) at Murfreesboro—journey alone in a train-load of drunken recruits and conscripts—service in sick-chamber at the front—tent-life in winter quarters—visits from Grant, Meade, Burnside, Hancock, etc.—later, a very close contact with the final assault on Petersburg, and last of all an entry to Richmond in company with a few Northern ladies, the very first to get there after the surrender. All this Mrs. Collis tells with charming naïveté in excellent English.


MRS. U. S. GRANT.

The young wife was evidently a pronounced belle; indeed, her portrait, given as frontispiece, shows a very pretty woman. Her beauty, courage, gayety, and cultivation must have made an alleviating feature in headquarters life; the pity is that headquarters is not the place where alleviation is most needed. Some of the scenes she gives—as where Gen. and Mrs. Grant surprise her and her husband sitting on the kitchen floor roasting oysters in the embers—are very gay. The whole gives war from the higher officers' point of view—about as near to war the "grim-visaged" as are the bygone tales of the Three Guardsmen and Charles O'Malley and the battle-paintings of Napoleon's campaign. About as near as the Baltimore oriole is to the carrion crow.

The most noticeable passages are those detailing interviews with Mr. Lincoln. Some of the anecdotes are quite new and most interesting:

> Mr. Lincoln wore a dress-suit, his swallow-tail coat being a terrible misfit; and it puzzled me very much to tell whether his shirt-collar was made to stand up or turn down—it was doing a little of both. . . . He referred in complimentary terms to my husband's services, and to the requests of his superior officers for his promotion to Brigadier-General; adding, in a quaint and earnest way, "but he is too young." I replied promptly: "He is not too young to be killed in service and make me a widow." "Well," he replied, with the bonhomie of a courtier, "you would have no trouble in finding promotion then." . . . [Again; after the fall of Richmond.] City Point became one vast hospital for suffering humanity. As far as the eye could reach the plain was dotted with tents which were rapidly filled with wounded men. . . . Amidst them all strode the tall, gaunt figure of Abraham Lincoln, his moistened eyes even more eloquent than the lips which had a kindly word of cheer for every sufferer. . . .
>
> My husband, who was present, asked him en passant how long he intended to remain with the army. "Well," said Mr. Lincoln, with as much caution as if he were being interviewed for publication, "I am like the Western pioneer who built a log cabin. When he commenced he didn't know how much timber he would need, and when he had finished he didn't care how much he had used up." And then added with a merry laugh: "So you see I came down among you without any definite plans, and when I go home I shan't regret a moment I have spent with you. . . . [Again; after Lee's surrender.] I formally presented Gen. Barringer. . . . "Barringer of North Carolina? General, were you ever in Congress? . . . There was a Barringer in Congress with me and from your State, too." "That was my brother, sir." . . . "Well! Well!" exclaimed the great and good man, . . . his heart welling up only to the joyous reminiscence which the meeting brought to him. "Do you know that that brother of yours was my chum in Congress? Yes, sir, we sat at the same desk and ate at the same table. . . . Well! Well! Shake again! . . . Do you think I can be of any service to you? . . . I suppose they will put you in the old Capital prison. I'm told it isn't a nice sort of a place, and I am afraid you won't find it a very comfortable tavern; but I have a powerful friend in Washington—he's the biggest man in the country—and I believe I have some influence with him when I don't ask too much. Now I want you to send this card to him, and if he takes a notion he may put you on your parole, or let up on you some other way. Anyhow, it's worth while trying." Then very deliberately drying the card on the blotter he held it up to the light and read it to us: "This is Gen. Barringer of the Southern army. He is the brother of a very dear friend of mine. Can you do anything to make his detention in Washington as comfortable as possible under the circumstances? A. Lincoln. To the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War."

The latest anecdote has previously appeared in print; but everything connected with Mr. Lincoln, his unfailing humor and good humor, his malice toward none and charity toward all, his gentle unsoldierly courage, his sturdy common sense—in short, his typical Westernism—is worth telling over and over, so that it may dwell not only in our books but in our hearts and those of our children forever.

American Farms, Their Condition and Future.

This is the latest publication of the "Questions of the Day Series." The editors of the series are evidently pursuing the wise plan of giving all sides a hearing on each question. The tone of the book may be guessed from the quotation on the title-page of Goldsmith's well-known lines:

> Ill fares the land, to hast'ning ills a prey
> Where wealth accumulates and men decay;
> Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
> A breath can make them, as a breath has made;
> But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
> When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

Following the same strain, the author asks:

> What is the trouble on the old farms? Why is a disease taking hold of agriculture in America? . . . The conclusion from a large number of farmers' incomes, furnished by the farmers themselves, strengthens our suspicion that something is wrong; that in this community of fine farms and intelligent farmers, the majority are supporting families . . . out of an annual income of less than $350. . . . Thousands of our land proprietors, on less fruitful lands, are, in this fair country, forced to meet the necessities of life for their families and pay the demands made upon them by society out of less than $250 a year. . . . What avail to bridge our oceans with floating palaces, to span our continents with the most magnificent rail trains, to stud our land with smoking chimneys—the product of the industries they represent reaching the grandest proportions—to pile up national wealth away beyond all precedent, if, for all this and with all this, the sons of the pioneers who hewed down the primeval forests and brought the lands under subjection are to become paupers in the midst of abundance, or to see their lands pass over to the control of avaricious capital?

The successive divisions of the work treat of "Importance and Possibilities of Agriculture," "A Far-Reaching Disorder" affecting it, its "Struggle," the "Impotence of the Remedies Proposed," "Taxation," "Politics," and "The Physical, Mental, Social, and Moral Considerations Involved." The list indicates how exhaustive and far-reaching is his treatment of this "burning question."

It is not possible in this notice to follow Mr. Elliott through his able, powerful arraignment of the present condition of things, nor to give his proposed remedies and the reasons he urges in their favor. Nor is it always needful, especially in the first instance, to propose a remedy when one assails an evil. You deal a strong blow when you simply state the case. If you girdle a tree you may leave it to fall of itself. If American agriculturists become convinced that while their country and their countrymen have been growing rich with unprecedented speed they themselves have at best barely held their own; delivery will follow discovery as sure as day follows darkness. They are not swift to move, but irresistible when started. As the poet says of the mills of the gods: "They grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small." (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Poetry.

Has the greatest picture been painted, the finest statue been sculptured, the noblest building been built, the most glorious music been composed, and the most beautiful poem been written? It would seem so, but this does not deter others from painting pictures, carving statues, and writing poems of less merit. The few—the very few—write their names on the peaks of the everlasting mountains, the many write theirs on the shifting sands.

Here are two small volumes of poetry, one from the rolling plains of Kansas and the other from the Quaker State.

The first, "Rhymes of Ironquill," shows an ingenious faculty for rhyme and rhythm, some humor of a broad kind (which consists in using such expressions as "Smith and Spot-'em have exuded from the State"), and—well, not much else. The best bit is the stanza at the end of the book:

> Oft the resonance of rhymes
> Future hearts and distant times
> May impress;
> Shall humanity to me,
> Like my Kansas prairies, be
> Echoless?

(Topeka: Kellam Book and Stationery Co.)

The second publication, "Gettysburg and Other Poems," is a collection of verses by Isaac R. Pennypacker. Many of them have appeared before; some new ones, however, are included in the collection. The piece that gives the title to the book was written in answer to an invitation to celebrate the dedication of the Pennsylvania monuments on the battlefield of Gettysburg. (By the way, Tuesday of this week was the twenty-seventh anniversary of this great and terrible three days' battle.) The poem has many fine passages; the theme could hardly fail to inspire a poet, particularly one with such patriotic sentiments as this author has.

There are a dozen or more shorter poems beside this ode, all of some merit, but not remarkable. Perhaps the finest and most poetic is the one called "A November Nocturne," which describes a flight of wild geese southward at night. Here is one stanza:

> Then stood we shivering in the night air cold,
> And heard a sound, as if a chariot rolled
> Groaning adown the heavens; and, lo! o'erhead,
> Twice, thrice the wild geese cried; then as they sped
> O'er field and wood and bay toward southern seas,
> So low they flew that in the forest trees
> Their strong wings splashed a spray of moonlight white.
> So straight they flew, so fast their steady flight,
> True as an arrow they sailed down the night;
> Like lights blown out they vanished from the sight.

(Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)

What I Remember.

Let us welcome a second volume of Thomas Adolphus Trollope's reminiscences. He begins this volume with the death of his first wife, Theodosia Garrow (who died in April, 1865, when he was 55 years old), and carries it down through years of joy and sorrow, success and failure, to 1889, when, with his second wife, Fanny Turner, he is settled in a little cottage in Devon, a hale and hearty octogenarian. Cheerful and contented, though his only and beloved child Bice (short for Beatrice) died eight years before, and, though in spite of his long years of literary work, he is comparatively poor.

At the time when it was considered probable that Florence would be made the Capital of Italy Trollope invested in the villa Ricarboli, upon which he spent a good deal of money, counting on the expectation that when Florence was the Capital he could easily sell it to advantage. Of course the selection of Rome for the seat of government tipped over his basket of eggs, as it did many another's, and he calculated his loss at $50,000—all he had.

Many are the curious things Trollope tells of, as, for instance, the extraordinary process discovered by an Italian, Efisio Marini, of reducing the substance of the human body to the consistency of marble, capable of receiving the highest polish. He says that portions of the brain thus treated resembled highly polished madrepore and the liver assumed the appearance of the most splendidly-colored red marble. Also he saw a hand and forearm so preserved as to resemble accurately, except for a certain livid pallor, that portion of a living body. He does not mention, what is a fact, that Marini died a few years ago without revealing his process to any one, so the art, if one may so call such a ghastly power, died with him.

Naturally, Trollope knew many celebrated and interesting people. Among others, he met Emerson at a dinner at Rome. Here is what he says of our philosopher:

> My first impression of Emerson was that he was an exceedingly dry man. His outward appearance as well as his manner gave me that idea; but it wore off in conversing with him. Of course his talk was mainly of Rome and things Roman—of which as might be supposed his appreciation was not very favorable. . . . Certainly his own mind was about as un-Italian a one as could well be imagined.

Later he mentions dining at the house of Mr. Marsh, then our Minister to Italy, in company with Gregorovius, Sig. Lanciani, "and Miss Hosmer, the sculptress, Gibson's pupil, an exceedingly bright-minded little lady." And all through his talk are sprinkled little glimpses of celebrities and amusing anecdotes of known and unknown people. The book shows the pleasing garrulity of a man of eighty with a happy literary faculty who has lived in interesting times, among interesting people; gay and gossipy reading for summer recreation. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

Ekkehard.

The novel is nowadays the favorite medium for conveying knowledge and ideas of all kinds, religious and irreligious, scientific and imaginative, and above all historical. In this last field the novel is especially successful. Would a dozen histories give one the vivid impression of Napoleon the man that one gets from the glimpses of him in Tolstoi's "War and Peace"? Who does not become intimate with Charles the unfortunate Stuart in Henry Esmond as he could not have been in any other way? In histories one feels that all that really existed in the early part of this century was Napoleon; that the struggle of Charles Stuart was all-important in his time; but in these romances we see the daily life of the people continuing. We see how little these celebrated persons really touch or mould historical events.

The scene of this story is laid in that picturesque corner of Germany between the Black Forest and the Bodensee, or Lake of Constance. These lines are quoted as best describing it:

> The land of Alemannia, with snow-capped mountains high,
> With its clear Lake of Constance, like to a deep blue eye,
> And wheat-fields waving, waving like flowing locks of gold,
> Seems like some German visage which, smiling, I behold.

In this romance of the tenth century the author, Joseph Victor von Scheffel, has walked in the footsteps of his more celebrated countryman, Ebers, in crystallizing a past age so that we may see it and enjoy it with the eyes of the present. After all, it is things that change, not people. The flirtatious, imperious, and pretty, widowed Duchess, Dame Hadwig, is not so very different from many a vain and frivolous woman nowadays, and yet she does not strike one as a nineteenth century woman placed by the author in the tenth century. According to the preface it would seem that the hero of the story, the monk Ekkehard, was a real character; that this serious, earnest, handsome young student and expounder of Virgil really lived and loved—yes, though a monk, he loved. And the story is about his love for the coquettish Dame Hadwig and the struggles he had in overcoming it, which he eventually did. The story is strong and picturesque, and interesting, too, in spite of the remoteness of the time. The invasion of the Huns is introduced. There is a graphic description of this swarm of short, flat-faced, sallow, silent mass of human beings, powerful only on account of their numbers, that in the tenth century descended like a flood upon the so-called civilized world, and as quickly disappeared. The account of them, with their squalid, nomadic life, their taciturnity and ferocity, reminds one slightly of the North American Indians.

The story is published in two small volumes. The name of the translator is not given, but the translation appears excellent, having evidently preserved the ruggedness and terseness of the original. (New York: W. S. Gottsberger & Co.)

Brief Notices.

"Java, the Pearl of the East," is the title of an attractive little volume of S. J. Higginson, in which the old Dutch island is pleasantly described. It appears to be a land of wonders, like most tropical countries, and to have been the home of a splendid material civilization, as shown by the superb ruins of its ancient temples and palaces. The natives are now Mohammedans, and, in spite of excellent schools established by their conquerors, cling tenaciously to their religion. The Dutch are not inspired by missionary zeal, and leave the Javanese native undisturbed in his faith, provided he pays without grumbling the enormous taxes imposed on him.

It is in this fertile island that the fable of the deadly upas tree took its rise. The upas (or, more properly, the anchar tree) has a poisonous sap which causes death if taken into the stomach; but its foliage has no more effect on the surrounding air than that of a maple tree, and must yield the palm for mischief-doing to our own poison oak. The whole story of the tree is the invention of a mendacious traveler who visited the island a hundred years ago; but the poisoned district over which the upas was supposed to have exercised its baneful spell really exists and is accounted for on the simplest scientific principles. Through the porous sand which lines the bottom of an extinct crater carbonic-acid gas is constantly forced up in such quantities that no life can continue when brought under its influence. The hilly margin of the crater and the absence of wind within it retain the gas in its place; and no wonder that the bones of the animals and birds which attempt to cross it whiten the plains. So in life—but we spare our readers the application. (Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 75 cents.)

"In Potiphar's House," by the Rev. J. F. Flint, necessarily suggests that old command "Thou shalt not commit adultery!" To the purely-reared youth of the present day it is as natural to keep this seventh commandment as to observe the sixth or the eighth. But there is a class below the best, especially among the sterner sex, who regard murder and stealing with abhorrence, but look upon the indulgence of the lusts of the flesh with a lenient gaze, considering them at the worst as "wild oats" which must be sown and will not have to be reaped.

The pleasures and the subsequent terrors of Potiphar's House and its inmates are well described, followed by a picture of the heaven of domestic bliss to which they only can attain who entirely shun this hell of licentiousness. Well-deserved praise is bestowed upon the White Cross Society, which is working for purity and leaning upon the same staff as the spotless knight, Sir Galahad:

> My strength is as the strength of ten
> Because my heart is pure.

Mothers and fathers with boys to bring up will learn much from this book; but the youths for whom it is written will probably think it something Biblical and uninteresting unless they look further than the title.

The author thinks that to mothers belongs the task of saving their sons from the first danger by *daring* to deal fairly and squarely with the evils of unchastity. (New York: John B. Alden.)

Elbridge S. Brooks, winner of one of the prizes offered by the Detroit *Free Press* for the three best serial stories, has published in book form the novel, "A Son of Issachar," which gave him his success. It is one of the most admirable of the tales of Bible days. "Ben Hur," Gen. Wallace's great hit in the same line, is not more instinct with the spirit of the time, the place, and the circumstances. The hero, Bar Asha, is the son of the Widow of Nain. His murder by Herod and miraculous restoration to life are among the early incidents of the narrative. The daughter of Jairus, also raised from the dead, may be called the heroine. The treatment of the personages and incidents is reverent and dignified, and the atmosphere of troubled Judea, tremblingly waiting for her deliverer and unconscious of his coming, is shown with thrilling reality. A more extended review will be given at a later day. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Notes.

Robert Louis Stevenson has left Samoa for England.

Mr. Robert Barrett Browning has given the MSS. of his father's poems to Balliol College.

F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, is the happy father of twins born at Sorrento, Italy, April 17.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie has been elected a Trustee of Cornell University in place of the late Judge Amasa J. Parker.

Sir Edwin Arnold is reported as having sold the American rights in his new poem, "The Light of the World," to Mr. Henry Deakin.

It is not a little odd that the house in Cheyne row, Chelsea, so long the home of Carlyle, the great denouncer of quacks, should become the property of a quack-medicine proprietor. The shade of the sturdy Scot should haunt him.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's home in Hartford, Conn., is the home of a poet. Every table is loaded with books; the walls are rich with pictures, etchings, and engravings, and every little corner has its own fragrant nosegay. Without the faintest sense of grandeur, there is everywhere an assurance of elegance and comfort.

It is said that the public schools of France make use of Irving's Sketch-Book as an English text-book, yet the illustrious author confessed his sufferings from the opinion of a Philadelphia critic, who, on reviewing the Sketch-Book on its first appearance, said that Rip Van Winkle was a silly attempt at humor, quite unworthy of the author's genius.

W. Clark Russell has been commissioned by the publishers to write a life of Admiral Lord Collingwood, the famous second in command at the battle of Trafalgar. Mr. Russell is a sufferer from chronic rheumatism, and is at present under treatment at Bath. Those who read his "Nelson," lately reviewed in these columns (already in its third American edition), must rejoice that his bodily affliction does not destroy his intellectual activity.

Carmen Sylva, the poet-Queen of Roumania, is so charmed with the works of Pierre de Loti that she has invited their author on a visit to Bucharest; it is not lawful for a French naval officer, unless on active service, to wear his uniform abroad; but the Minister of Marine, to show his sense of the Queen's compliment to French literature, has authorized M. de Loti to appear in uniform at the ceremony, and at any court fête to which he may be invited.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* hears that Tolstoi is seriously ill. "He has inflammation of the bowels; and, as those who have read his latest novel will be sufficiently aware, he has a bitter antipathy to doctors." There is danger, the *Gazette* fears, of his emulating the "Peculiar People" in declining to have medical assistance, in which event the world is likely to have nothing more from the pen of the author of "Anna Karénina." By the way, there is said to be a great demand for Beethoven's Kreutzer Sonata at St. Petersburg, perhaps because Tolstoi's is prohibited by the ever-careful Russian Government.

Only one volume of Ibsen's writings has as yet been published in French—that one containing "Ghosts" and "The Dolls' House." Ibsen has authorized Miles Menander Dawson to translate into English verse his metrical dramas "Brand" and "Peer Gynt." By Ibsen's admirers these books are considered the greatest productions of his genius. Mr. Dawson made his début as a translator last year in the *Statesman* in a version of Alexander Kjelland's novelette, "Elsie." Mr. Dawson informs THE TRIBUNE that his translation of "Brand" is now nearing completion, and may see the light before the holidays. "Elsie" is also to appear in book form this autumn.

Books Received.

MAY BLOSSOMS. By Lilian. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE FIVE REDEEMERS. By M. J. Barnett. Boston: H. C. Carter & Co.

A THOUGHTLESS YES. By Helen H. Gardner. New York: Belford Co. 50 cents.

VIVISECTION. By Albert Leffingwell, M. D. New York: John W. Lovell Co. 20 cents.

SCOUTING FOR STANLEY. By Thomas Stevens. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

CYPRESS BEACH. By William H. Babcock. Washington: William H. Babcock. 40 cents.

THE DAYS OF MY YOUTH. From the French of François Coppée. New York: Belford Co. 50 cents.

THE HOUSE OF THE WOLF. A Romance. By Stanley J. Weyman. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

ARMOREL OF LYONESSE. A Romance of Today. By Walter Besant. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros. 50 cents.

A SON OF ISSACHAR. A Romance of the Days of Messias. By Elbridge S. Brooks. London and New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

SCOUTING FOR STANLEY IN EAST AFRICA. By Thomas Stevens. With Illustrations. New York: Cassell Publishing company. $2.

THE BLIND MUSICIAN. By Vladimir Korolenko. Translated from the Russian by Aline Delano. With an introduction by George Kennan. Illustrated by Edmund H. Garrett. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

DISPOSAL OF HOUSEHOLD WASTES. Sewage of Farmhouses, etc. By William Paul Gerhard, C. E. New York: Van Nostrand Co. 50 cents.

THE CIVIL WAR ON THE BORDER. A Narrative of Operations. By Wiley Britton. War Department, 1861-'62. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

JUANCHO THE BULLFIGHTER. Translated from the French of Théophile Gautier. By Mrs. Benjamin Lewis. New York: Cassell Publishing Co.

THE HEALING ART AND THE CLAIMS OF VIVISECTION. By Edward Berdoe, M. R. C. S. (Eng.), L. R. C. P. (Edin.). London: No. 20 Victoria street, S. W.

WRITTEN IN RED. The Conspiracy in the North Case. (A Story of Boston.) By Charles Howard Montague and C. W. Dyar. New York: Cassell Publishing Company.

THE CALVINISTIC DOCTRINE OF ELECTION AND REPROBATION NO PART OF ST. PAUL'S TEACHINGS. By John Andrews Harris, S. T. D. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

THE LAW OF ARREST ON CRIMINAL CHARGES, As it has been adjudged by the Federal and State Courts of the United States. By John G. Hawley. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co.

Periodicals Received.

Forum. July. New York.
Century. July. New York.
Babyhood. July. New York.
Book-Buyer. July. New York.
Home-Maker. July. New York.
Lippincott. July. Philadelphia.
Table Talk. July. Philadelphia.
Drake's Magazine. July. New York.
Jenness Miller Magazine. July. New York.
Converted Catholic Monthly. July. New York.
Public School Journal. July. Bloomington, Ill.
Christian Metaphysician. May and June. Chicago.
Magazine of American History. July. New York.
Papers of the American Historical Association. January, 1890; April, 1890. New York.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE'S REASONS.

Its Excuses for Raising the Cost of the Necessaries of Life.

New York *Evening Post:* On the motion of Senator Plumb the Senate instructed its Committee on Finance to report, with each item of increase or decrease of duties in the tariff, the reasons for such increase or decrease. The report which has been made is substantially an evasion of the instruction. It amounts in almost every case of increase merely to a statement that the committee deemed more "protection" to be necessary. A few of these answers will serve to show how little information is supplied. Taking wool as the most imporant item in the list, and the one about which there had been the most controversy, the report says:

> The demand from the representative wool-growers of the country that the rates upon wool should be largely increased has led the committee to recommend the adoption of the new classification herein suggested, which it is hoped will result in a uniform and honest classification of wool. The increase of rates for the manufacture of wool has been made necessary by this increase in the wool rates.

In other words, the committee consented to an increase in the cost of woolen clothing on the people because somebody asked, or, as they say, demanded it. This is a reason reduced to its simplest terms. We trust that Senator Plumb will find himself enlightened by it.

The next reason given is the one which explains the advance in the duty on pearl buttons, an advance of 300 or 400 per cent in the case of inferior grades used by the poorer classes. As stated in the press dispatches, "the increase on pearl and shell buttons was intended to protect domestic industry against the competition of foreign convict labor." That is an untruth. The pearl and shell buttons imported into this country are made by as honest people as can be found in any part of the world. They are mostly poor women and children in Vienna and its suburbs who never saw the inside of a prison. There is no pretense of establishing the pearl button industry in this country. In fact that is not contemplated. What is intended is that the people shall be compelled to use some Connecticut kind of button at a much higher cost.

The reason for increasing the duty on building stone is curtly stated. It was "to check importations of foreign granite." The large increase in cigar wrappers was "to protect domestic growers from excessive importations of that article." The increased duty on glass bottles (present duty 42 per cent) was "due to increased competition by foreign makers." (Here is a good chance for a glass-bottle trust, if there is not one already in existence.) "The considerable increase in fruit juices not otherwise provided for was for the purpose of checking fraudulent importations of alcohol." Another untruth. The present law provides amply for the collection of duty on any alcohol contained in fruit juices above what is necessary to keep the juices from spoiling—that is, any alcohol capable of being put to commercial uses. The increase in laces, edgings, embroideries, etc., "was due to the feeling on the part of the committee that these articles should pay part of the revenue necessary to be derived from some source, to offset the large reduction resulting from placing sugar on the free list." This is another and a glaring untruth. What is really intended is to check the importation of the articles, in order to enrich a few Eastern manufacturers. And these things, we are told, are "articles of luxury." If there is a farmer's wife, or a washerwoman, or a servant-girl too poor to have a bit of cotton edging to her dress, or a piece of lace or inserting in some of her habiliments, she must herself be a very recent importation. Luxury, forsooth! The people who got this additional duty put on cotton and linen dress ornaments know that the rich people do not contribute 5 per cent of the revenue derived from these articles. Ninety-five per cent of it comes from people who work for their living, and find it hard to make ends meet, and who would be much surprised if anybody should speak of their few cents' worth of cheap embroidery as "articles of luxury."

It is to be hoped that Senator Plumb will subject the committee to a severe cross-examination. Perhaps Senator Hale will lend a hand also. The latter has introduced a resolution to carry into effect Mr. Blaine's ideas regarding reciprocity. Mr. Hale might very properly ask for some particulars regarding the "wise public policy" which calls for a repeal of the duties on brown sugar and the imposition of a duty on yellow sugar, and the discussion arising thereon might lead to very serious changes in the whole bill and perhaps to a postponement of it till the next session of Congress.

THE SCHOOLGIRL HYPNOTISM.

A Letter of Explanation from Miss Call—Not Hypnotism.

BOSTON, June 30.—[Editor of the New York *Sun.*]—Will you allow me a few words in explanation and denial of certain reports which have appeared in your paper touching cases of so-called "hypnotism" among girl pupils at Lasell Seminary in Auburndale, Mass.? A large mass of misinformation has been printed on this matter here and in New York. It is mainly the utterance of persons who have no acquaintance either with the work done at Lasell under my direction or with the mental phenomenon known as hypnotism. The latter, by the way, I certainly never practised nor had any ambition to teach.

Throwing out the irrelevant testimony of those who have caught the current rumor that hypnotism was being practised at Lasell, and have been glad to spread the report, call as competent witnesses such expert practitioners as Dr. J. J. Putnam, specialist in nervous diseases; Dr. William Wesselhoeft, and Dr. C. J. Blake, of Harvard College, all of whom have indorsed and commended my work, and who are thoroughly well acquainted with my course of training. The *Sun's* interview with Dr. Sayre is suggestive and full of significance. He was "not able to diagnosis the cases of the two young women on the facts presented," but from the effects described he "would naturally have looked for other causes (than hypnotism) of their illness."

I ask simply a fair investigation of my work, which may be aided by competent examination of any of my pupils. Such an investigation was not made by the "family physician" who instigated this charge against me, and urged a Boston paper to prosecute it. He admits that he had no special knowledge of hypnotism, and utterly declined a courteous invitation of Prof. Bragdon to visit Lasell and witness the course of training or consult experts on the matter.

Just one word in closing to say that my system is purely physical in its effects, allows of no action of mind upon mind or will over will. It aims to thoroughly free the pupil's body from tension and overstrain, and this only by securing obedience of the organs of the body to their owner's will, not the will of another.

With this I am glad to think the publicity is at an end the harshness of which is softened by Prof. Bragdon's reiterated indorsement and confidence in the instruction. Yours very respectfully. ANNIE PAYSON CALL.

Scrofulous humors, hives, pimples and boils are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by druggists.

THE BEAUTY OF THE LAKE

MILWAUKEE MIGHT BE THIS AND ALSO THE MODERN ATHENS.

Having "The Athenæum" It Is a Pioneer in Building a Temple of Learning and Social Life—A Moneyed and Moral Investment by the Cream City's Representative Women—Its Success from a Practical, Esthetic, and Financial Standpoint—How the Idea Originated.

Milwaukee is not content with the modest title "Cream City." In a souvenir book of views that is warmly attached to the hotel office desks by means of a brass chain another designation is assumed—"The Blonde Beauty of the Lakes."

Here is a pointer for Chicago. Why "The Garden City" any longer? Why not "Hesperides," and be done with it? In matters of this sort we've got to keep up with the census.

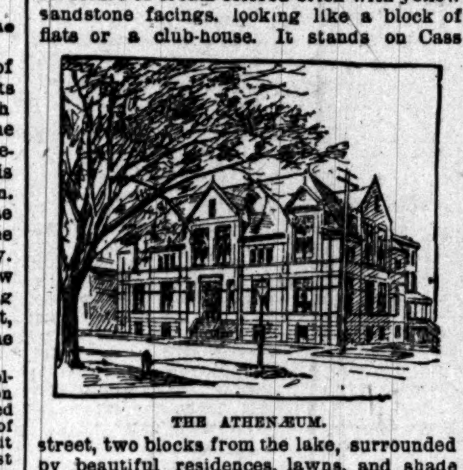
Milwaukee, the Beautiful.

Milwaukee's claim is conceded. Just now she looks like a beauty in her second season, not old enough to be stale and wearied and faded, yet mature in her charms and with a metropolitan ease and assurance. Like any other belle who is conscious of her powers of fascination she keeps some of her charms in reserve as a surprise.

This is how it happens that "The Athenæum" practically is unknown to fame.

The Athenæum.

But for three years "The Athenæum" has been the center of social and intellectual life in a city that has fully its share of culture and wealth. The building is a plain but elegant structure of cream colored brick with yellow sandstone facings, looking like a block of flats or a club-house. It stands on Cass street, two blocks from the lake, surrounded by beautiful residences, lawns, and shade trees. And it is something more than a building—it is the expression of an idea that emanated from the brain of a Milwaukee woman, Mrs. Martha E. Fitch.


THE ATHENÆUM.

Four years ago the Woman's Club of Wisconsin, like the Sorosis, had no abiding place. It drifted about aimlessly in the parlors of private houses and gave its entertainments at the Plankinton Hotel and its lectures in any hall or church that could be rented. There were ninety members at that time, representing the social and educational element of the city. A club-house was demanded. The question of buying a private residence and remodeling it for the exclusive use of the club was discussed.

Mrs. Fitch was present and opposed this. She had a plan of her own. It was unlike any other plan any woman had ever made, but women are not afraid of new things any more. Briefly, it was the sort of thing a man would have proposed—a financial venture, the formation of a corporation of women to make a money investment in real estate, and a moral investment to secure the best interests of Milwaukee.

"We will form a corporation with a capital stock of $25,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $25 each. All the shares are to be taken by members of the Woman's Club, each as a private investment. The building will be owned by the stockholders and rented by them to any one they see fit within the purposes of the building. The Woman's Club can find a shelter under its roof for a fixed rental, but will have no more to say about its management than the Mayor of Oshkosh."

This created a sensation. It was not believed possible to be done. But at the next meeting the articles of association had been entered into by and between Martha E. Fitch, Clara B. Nazro, Caroline Metcalf, Ellen M. H. Peck, Ossia Jane Hiles, Elizabeth A. Button, Harriet L. Cramer, Laura B. Chapman, Julia L. Chaffee, Frances L. Field, Frances Flint, Anna S. Colby, Anna B. Camp, Annie M. Miller, Elizabeth L. Green, Margaret W. Allis, and Amanda L. Aikens, all of the City of Milwaukee.

All the stock was taken up but $5,000, and this sum was loaned by Mrs. Hiles and Mrs. Cramer in consideration of a mortgage on the property.

"The Athenæum" as it stands today is the visible result. It is beautiful and useful. It fulfills every intention of the original incorporators. It is a financial success, and can never be diverted from its present use.

Miss McDonald, the superintendent of the building, showed me all of its internal arrangements. Just now the interior is being redecorated. The floor is as sleek as a stock-jobber and bright as a mirror. Beautiful rugs, draperies, grill work, arches, staircases, carving, and plate-glass abound. The walls are finished in cream and brown or Pompeiian red, all in high art style.

On the ground floor is the woman's club-room, of which they have the use every second Thursday. The library and reading room is used by the club daily, but not in the evening. Across the hall is the dining-room, with a capacity for seating 200, china and linen closets, and a handsomely equipped dressing-room is back of the library.

The kitchen occupies the basement, and the second floor is converted into a large assembly hall and dressing-rooms.

Its Excuse for Existence.

"The most elegant entertainments ever given in Milwaukee have been held here," said Mrs. Fitch. "The building was projected to insure permanent quarters for the Woman's Club, but it now takes care of numerous other organizations. The Amateur Club gives its matinées here, committee meetings of various sorts are held here, wedding receptions and conventions. Last June the National Society of American Civil Engineers held its convention in the assembly room and the Immanuel Church conducted religious services here while putting up a new building."

"So it is not a woman's club-house?"

"It is a business venture in every sense of the word. It is a high-toned hall adapted to the giving of every sort of social, literary, or industrial entertainment. In order to keep it up to that point one of the articles of incorporation provides that only members of the Woman's Club shall be stockholders.

How They Run It.

"We manage it in this way. The Woman's Club pays $500 a year rental for the parlor on every second Thursday and for the library and reception room every day, which it has furnished. At all other times we may rent these rooms. The board meets every Saturday, when applications are considered. If a request is unsuitable it is rejected. We reserve the right to keep up the reputation of the building in the character of the entertainments given here and the people who are admitted beneath its roof.

"In that way within three years it has made itself a name. I may say that it now attracts only the best element, and the rent we are enabled to command for the most elegant and unquestioned quarters in town is proportionately high."

"Does it pay as an investment?"

Dividends.

"A 5 per cent dividend was declared last year. The ladies who held the $5,000 mortgage transferred it to stock, so the shares are all sold, and the third year the investment returned 5 per cent. We voted this for repairs and decorations, so it all goes back into the building, and the returns next year will necessarily be larger.

"As for lectures, receptions and large entertainments of all sorts, we take the complete order for decorations, refreshments and music. We have a corps of liveried servants at our command under a caterer, and china, linen, glass and silver to serve five hundred guests if necessary. We can turn the big assembly hall into a banquet-room, or fill the dining-room with small luncheon tables. It is the correct thing in Milwaukee to give everything but small private entertainments at the 'Athenæum.'

"This pioneer among women's stock companies is furnishing a model for similar ventures elsewhere. Mrs. May Wright Sewall of Indianapolis adopted the idea for the 'Propylæum,' which is getting a good deal of credit for being the original thing of its kind. I don't know who is responsible for making this claim, as we have a personal letter from Mrs. Sewall, saying: 'Our Propylæum will soon vie with your Athenæum.'

Cost in Cash.

"For those who wish information regarding cost, the building, 45x85 feet in dimensions, with basement and two stories above like this, can be put up for $14,000. Our lot is 48x120 feet and cost $9,400. We have 35 feet on Biddle street to dispose of yet and have been offered $3,000 for that, but the offer has not been taken; the space may be needed for extension, and in the meantime its value will not decrease."

"Is this an equal suffrage move?"

"I shouldn't say that. We're not thinking about suffrage. The Woman's Club is a purely literary organization, but such ventures as this on the part of women do not need to be howled from a platform. We did not make any noise about it nor ask men if we could do it, but did it ourselves as a matter of business. Milwaukee takes it as a matter of course. It has got a thing that was needed and pays its money as cheerfully to a corporation of women who supplied the need as it would to men. There are between sixty and seventy stockholders."

Nora Marks.

CLUBBABLE WOMEN OF GOTHAM.

Societies Organized for Sanitary, Literary, and Social Advancement.

Among the 800,000 women of New York there are perhaps fifty clubs where the arts are fostered, sciences embraced, hobbies are ridden to death, and the gossips manage to get their innings.

About Sorosis it is unnecessary to speak, although the opinion prevails that the New York Ladies' Club, an infant of eight months, has given the belle of 21 a setback. The Ladies', located at No. 134 Lexington avenue, is as clubbable a place as any man's club in town. It resembles the masculine article in every particular, with the omission of the bar. The rooms are large, airy, and cozy; sans tidies, gew-gaws, and hand-painted plaques; there are sleeping-rooms for the accommodation of out-of-town members who want to remain in the city for a ball, opera, play, or concert. There is a good restaurant where meals can be had à la carte and at low rates six days a week. There is an office where parcels may be left at 10 cents each, a nursery where maids and children are allowed to remain during the absence of the mother, and also a well-organized kindergarten for the entertainment of runabouts during a matinée or formal call. Already the membership has outgrown the accommodations of the club-house, and a new building will be secured in the fall.

The Causeries de Lundi is full of brainy women who prepare learned papers for others to tear to pieces; but as there are men in the club it is not, properly speaking, feminine.

The Woman's Health Protective Association is composed of a handful of enthusiasts who meet every week and discuss ash-cans garbage-boxes, refuse crematories, slaughter-houses, back alleys, and dirty streets. They visit schools, scatter tracts, beg the children not to throw bits of examination paper about the sidewalk, and threaten to have any teacher removed from service who doesn't keep the windows lowered and an open vessel of clean water in the school-room. The bête noire of their existence is the unfortunate Beattie, and while President Wilson of the Board of Health is greatly admired on account of his exquisite taste in dress, the ladies are by no means pleased with his administration of sanitary law.

The Recreation, with the accent on the "re," has for its object outdoor exercise. The members meet on the highway and walk across the country and back again for a weekly lung bath. They wear divided skirts, reformed dresses, big hats and shoes, and they are a happy lot.

The Monday Club is composed of sanctimonious and ultra-fashionable women, who meet early in the week to exchange gossip gathered at church the day before.

The Kindly Club has a membership equal to the Band of Mercy. Each woman takes a pledge on entering never to speak an evil word of any one and also that she will do some kindly act every day. Mrs. Kendal innocently brought the S. P. C. into unpleasant notoriety by a facetious reference to the Society for Purity of Character, whereas the letters are symbolic of the Society for Pastime and Calisthenics, since known as the Dancing, Fencing, and Athletic Society. The society consists of a number of smart but very proper young actresses, who go to church and sit in judgment on Bernhardt, Modjeska, Jane Hading, Mary Anderson, Ellen Terry, and similar professionals.

The Clio Club goes in for classics; the Emma Lazarus Club aims at the wants of the working-girl; the Rubinstein considers Annie Louise Cary Raymond a little above the composer they worship, and the Meridian is a high-noon organization given to science and dyspepsia. The working-girls' clubs are patronized by some charming ladies, who dote on "their girls" and dole out milk-and-water philosophy on the "sweetness and lightness" of poverty and things. The art clubs are legion, the "Dantes," "Brownings," "Shakspeares," and "Tennysons" numerous, and more than two thousand women are included in the seven Socialist and Anarchist clubs.

There are obesity clubs, cooking clubs, prison-reform clubs, choral clubs, and clubs for the propagation of Chinese Christianity, suffrage, patriotism, and the multiplicity of drinking fountains, coffee stands, temperance saloons, and alms-boxes. Last, but not least, is the Woman's Press Club. These fair paragraphers can do more than prose work and fashion articles. Nearly every member has published a novel and several poems, and is at the present time managing a paper, a magazine, or a money-making concern of a semi-commercial character. At the receptions the members take turn in doing "Juliet," "Lady of Lyons," "Camille," and "Miss Moulton" as they played and dressed the part in the days of Anna Dickinson and Charlotte Cushman.

Seaside Episode.

> Hand in hand they walked along
> Beside the sunlit sea;
> They heard the wavelet's summer song—
> A wondrous melody.
>
> "O! how I love you, love," he said,
> "How dear you are to me!"
> The maiden drooped her pretty head,
> But not a word said she.
>
> "Wilt thou be mine, my love?" said he,
> While grasping her soft hand.
> "O! don't make love just now," said she,
> "My shoes are full of sand."
> —*Boston Courier.*

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